



OFFICE OF KIM TRUEBLOOD
COUNTY CLERK
MARATHON COUNTY



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

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING AGENDA

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Marathon County Board of Supervisors, composed of thirty-eight (38) members, will convene at the Marathon County Courthouse, Assembly Room, 500 Forest Street, Wausau, on Tuesday, March 24, 2026, at 6:00 p.m. to consider the following matters:

The meeting will be broadcast on Public Access or at <https://tinyurl.com/MarathonCountyBoard>

A. OPENING OF SESSION:

1. Meeting called to order by County Board Chair at 6:00 p.m., the agenda being duly signed and posted
2. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag Followed by a Moment of Silence/Reflection
3. Reading of Notice
4. Request for silencing cell phones and other electronic devices
5. Roll Call
6. Acknowledgment of visitors

B. EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATIONS AND REPORTS:

7. Standing Committee Chairs or Designees

C. CONSENT AGENDA:

8. Approval of minutes from the February 19, 2026 meeting
9. Referral of bills and communications to respective committees
10. Authorizing the Clerk to issue orders, bills, and claims from the last session through this session.
11. Appointment:
 - a) ADRC-CW Advisory Committee – Tracy Gattiker
12. Ordinances:
 - a) Environmental Resources Committee:
 1. Town of Easton Rezone – Tim Vreeland for Bryan & Beth Delahunt #O-9-26
 2. Town of Eau Pleine Rezone – Tim Vreeland for Bonnie Leick & Kenneth & Mary Leick Trust #O-10-26
 3. Town of Hull Rezone – Time Vreeland for John Fellenz #O-11-26
 4. Reduce Speed Limit on CTH NN from Whippoorwill Road to Snowbird Ave #O-12-26
13. Resolutions:
 - a) Human Resources, Finance, and Property Committee:
 1. Authorizing the Sale of Land to the Village of Edgar #R-15-26
 2. Adopting Budget Modification Policy #R-16-26
 - b) Public Safety Committee
 1. National Crime Victims Week #R-18-26
 2. Missing Persons Awareness Month #R-19-26

ORDINANCES

D. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

14. Adopting Marathon County Comprehensive Plan 2026 – Repeal and Recreate Chapter 26 of the General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County #O-13-26

RESOLUTIONS

E. HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE, AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE:

- 15. Establish Salaries for Clerk of Court and Sheriff Elected Department Heads for the Upcoming Term of Office #R-12-26
- 16. Authorizing Staff to Proceed with Phase II Design Services for the New Highway Facility #R-13-26
- 17. Authorizing the Engagement of Outside Counsel on Contingency Fee Basis to Initiate Lawsuit(s) Against Companies that Designed, Manufactured, Marketed Distributed, and/or Sold Fluorosurfactant Products that Contaminated the Soil, Groundwater, and Surface Water of Marathon County with Highly Toxic Chemicals #R-14-26
- 18. Resolution Approving Carry Forwards and Associated Budget Amendments #R-20-26
- 19. Resolution Approving Capital Asset Threshold of \$10,000 for General Capital Assets and \$50,000 for Infrastructure Assets #R-21-26

F. HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE, AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE:

- 20. Amend the 2026 Budget to Accept Law Enforcement Drug Trafficking Response Grant #R-17-26

G. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

- 21. Ratification and Confirmation of Declaration of Local State of Emergency #R-22-26

H. CLOSED SESSION:

- 22. Motion to go into closed session (Roll Call Vote Required), pursuant to Wis. Stat. s. 19.85(1)(c), for the Purpose of considering performance evaluation data of any public employee over which the governmental body has jurisdiction or exercises responsibility, to wit: evaluation of the County Administrator
- 23. Motion to Return to Open Session (roll call vote not required)
- 24. Announcements and/or Action Regarding Closed Session Discussion

I. ANNOUNCEMENTS and / or REQUESTS

J. ADJOURNMENT

WITNESS: My signature this 24th day of March, 2026

Kim Trueblood
Marathon County Clerk

NOTE: The next meetings of the County Board will be the Organizational Meeting on Tuesday, April 21, and the voting meeting on Tuesday, April 28, 2026. Both meetings will be held at 6:00 p.m. in the Assembly Room of the Courthouse and via WebEx.

Any person planning to attend this meeting who needs some type of special accommodation in order to participate should call the County Clerk's Office at 715-261-1500 or e-mail countyclerk@marathoncounty.gov one business day before the meeting.

NOTICE PROVIDED TO: County Board Members, Marathon County Departments
News Media, Posted on County Website: marathoncounty.gov

APPOINTMENT
Aging and Disability Resource Center Board
of Central Wisconsin - Advisory Committee

I, Kurt Gibbs, Chairperson of the Marathon County Board of Supervisors, do hereby upon approval of the Board, appoint Tracy Gattiker to the Aging and Disability Resource Center Board of Central Wisconsin (ADRC-CW) Advisory Committee to complete a three-year term to expire December 31, 2026, replacing Krista Mischo.

Dated this 24th day of March, 2026.

Kurt Gibbs, Chairperson
County Board of Supervisors

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
)SS.
COUNTY OF MARATHON)

I, Kim Trueblood, County Clerk in and for Marathon County, Wisconsin, hereby certify that the above appointment was confirmed by the Marathon County Board of Supervisors at their Adjourned Annual meeting which was held March 24, 2026.

S E A L

Kim Trueblood
Marathon County Clerk



ADRC-CW ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPLICATION

The Aging and Disability Resource Center of Central Wisconsin serves older adults and adults with disabilities in Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon and Wood Counties. For more information: www.adrc-cw.org.

Name: Tracy Lynne Gattiker
Address: 3404 Hidden Links Dr Wausau Wisconsin 54403
County of Residence: Marathon Phone: (801)243-9595 Email: tracyc627@gmail.com
Date of birth (Month/Date/year): 08/12/1965

Consumer group representation:

- Are you age 60 or older? X Yes No
- Representing those with disabilities? Yes X No
- Both

Please describe your past and/or current experiences as it relates to individuals who are seniors and/or disabled and include why you are interested in serving your community as an ADRC-CW advisory committee member. (Please feel free to add more pages as needed)

See attached

Thank you for your interest!

Please return to:

Erin Wells, Aging and Wellness Director, Aging and Disability Resource Center of Central Wisconsin
erin.wells@adrc-cw.org
Questions? 715-539-1394

Your application will be reviewed. Applicants may need to fill out an additional page for their county board and/or may be scheduled to meet with the ADRC-CW board of directors. In addition, the respective county board chair may also request that the applicant be present at a county board meeting.

Attachment

(Please describe your past and/or current experiences.....)

I have had the opportunity to assist my parents who were longtime residents in Georgia. While I did not live there, I found myself navigating my dad's medical diagnosis, locating and obtaining services and finding an assisted living for my parents, Spring 2018, after my dad was diagnosed with a medical condition with a poor prognosis. After my dad passed away, September 2018, and, now seeing red flags, my mom was tested by a neuropsychologist and diagnosed with Mild Cognitive Impairment. My siblings and I moved our mom to Wausau in 2019 (where she had been born and raised and where her only brother/family resided in the area). As her cognitive impairment progressed, I was here in Wausau often, moving here from SLC, Utah, and becoming her fulltime caregiver in 2020. In addition to her dementia she was diagnosed with breast cancer, July 2022.

I credit my social work training, background and work experience for taking a proactive approach in finding and accessing resources in Marathon County. I cannot say enough about the wonderful staff at the ADRC who were invaluable with their knowledge, support, education, resources and activities, that they provided. These things attributed to bettering my mom's (and my) quality of life. Although my mom was fortunate enough to have purchased long-term care, placement in a residential facility was not needed. She was able to remain in her home until she passed away, August 2025, at the age of eighty-eight.

I feel it is important to give back and I am now at a point where I have the opportunity to do so. It would be a privilege for the opportunity to serve on the ADRC-CW Advisory Committee. I appreciate the consideration of my application. Thank you.

ORDINANCE #O-9-26
Town of Easton Rezone

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Board of Supervisors has been petitioned to amend the General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code by Tim Vreeland on behalf of Bryan and Beth Delahunt to amend the General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code to rezone lands from G-A General Agriculture to R-E Rural Estate described as all of Lot 2 of CSM 20193, located in the Southeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 14, Township 29 North, Range 9 East, Town of Easton. Area proposed to be rezoned to R-E Rural Estate is described as Lot 1 and Lot 2 of the preliminary CSM. Parent Parcel #018-2909-143-0986.

WHEREAS, the petition was referred to the Marathon County Environmental Resources Committee (the Committee) for public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Committee, on due notice, conducted a public hearing thereon, pursuant to Section 59.69, Wisconsin Statutes on March 3, 2026 to consider the petition to amend Chapter 17; and

WHEREAS, the Committee being duly informed of the facts pertinent to the changes proposed, having reviewed the staff report, and duly advised of the recommendations of the Town of Easton hereby recommends the petition be GRANTED AS APPLIED FOR

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon does ordain as follows: The General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code (and accompanying Zoning Map) is amended as stated above.

Environmental Resources Committee

Ayes_____ Nays_____ Abstain_____ Absent_____ []Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director
Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

Kurt Gibbs, County Board Chair

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
MARATHON COUNTY)
TOWN OF EASTON)

RESOLUTION ON ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT

TO THE MARATHON COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

I, Sherry WeinKauf, Clerk of the Town of Easton, Marathon County, State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Town of Easton Town Board at a meeting held on the 9TH day of FEBRUARY, 2026.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Section 59.69(5)(e)3., Wisconsin Statutes, provides that if a town affected by a proposed amendment disapproves of the proposed amendment, the town board may file a certified copy of a resolution adopted by such board disapproving of the petition with the Environmental Resources Committee prior to, at or within ten (10) days after the public hearing, and

WHEREAS, if the town board of the town affected in the case of an ordinance relating to the location of boundaries of districts files such a resolution, the Environmental Resources Committee may not recommend to the County Board approval of the petition without change, but may only recommend approval with change or recommend disapproval.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Easton Town Board considered on the 9TH day of FEBRUARY, 2026, petition by Tim Vreeland on behalf of Bryan and Beth Delahunt to amend the General Code or Ordinances for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code to rezone lands from G-A General Agriculture to R-E Rural Estate described as all of Lot 2 of CSM 20193, located in the Southeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 14, Township 29 North, Range 9 East, Town of Easton. Area proposed to be rezoned to R-E Rural Estate is described as Lot 1 and Lot 2 of the preliminary CSM. Parent Parcel #018-2909-143-0986.

The Town of Easton hereby has considered the following standards for rezoning above property (*use additional sheets if necessary*);

- 1) **Has the applicant provided what public facilities and/or services currently serve the proposed development, what additional services may be required, and how the additional services will be provided?**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

- 2) **Has the applicant demonstrated how the provision of the public facilities will not be an unreasonable burden to local government?**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

- 3) **Has the applicant determined that the land is suitable for the development proposed? Explain.**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

- 4) **Has the applicant demonstrated what will have to be done so the development will not cause unreasonable air and water pollution, soil erosion, or adverse effects on rare or irreplaceable natural areas? Explain.**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

- 5) **Is there any potential for conflict with existing land uses in the area?**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

(OVER)

6) Has the applicant demonstrated the need for the proposed development at this location? Explain.

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

7) Has the applicant demonstrated the availability of alternative locations? Be specific

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE FOR LAND OWNED

By DEANUNTS

8) Is cropland is being consumed by this zone change? What is the productivity of the agricultural lands involved?

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

9) Has the applicant explained how the proposed development will be located to minimize the amount of agricultural land converted?

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

10) Is proposed rezone request consistent with the town's adopted Comprehensive Plan? Explain.

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

11) Is there anything else the Town wishes to present or comment on regarding this application to the Marathon County Environmental Resources (ERC) Committee?

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: WE WANT A 15 FT BUFFER LAND STRIP BY

DRIVEWAY EASEMENT ON LOT #2 SOUTH LINE

The Town of Name of Easton recommends: ☒ Approval ☐ Disapproval of the amendment and/or zone change.

OR ☐ Requests an Extension* for the following reasons: _____

*Wis. Stats §59.69(5)(e), (3), and (3m) authorizes Towns to extend the time to disapprove a zone change for a total of thirty (30) days beyond the date of the public hearing. The extension must be by Town Board Resolution and remains in effect until the Town Board adopts a resolution rescinding the extension.

Clerk

Sherry W. Dembaug

Town Board

Supan Buth - supervisor

Mark Pyral - supervisor

Alan Bess - CHAIRMAN

NOTE: If you recommend disapproval of this request, please make every effort to send a representative to the Environmental Resources Committee Public Hearing. Town input at the hearing is always appreciated. Please return this form before February 20th, 2026 to:

Marathon County Conservation, Planning and Zoning Department
1100 Lake View Drive, Suite 400
Wausau, WI 54403

CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP
MARATHON COUNTY NO. _____

ALL OF LOT 2 OF CSM 20193, LOCATED IN THE
SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF
SECTION 14, TOWNSHIP 29 NORTH, RANGE 9 EAST,
TOWN OF EASTON, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

VREELAND ASSOCIATES, INC.
LAND SURVEYORS & ENGINEERS
6103 DAWN STREET WESTON, WI. 54476
PH (715) 241-0947 tim@vreelandassociates.us

PREPARED FOR: **BRYAN DELAHUNT**

FILE #: 25-0435 RASTL

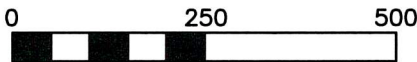
DRAFTED AND DRAWN BY: TIMOTHY G. VREELAND



CENTER 1/4 CORNER
SECTION 14-29-9 EAST
EXISTING 1.25" REBAR

2690.45'
WEST 1/4 CORNER
SECTION 14-29-9 EAST
EXISTING BERNTSEN MON.
NORTH LINE SOUTHWEST 1/4
N 89°30'15" W

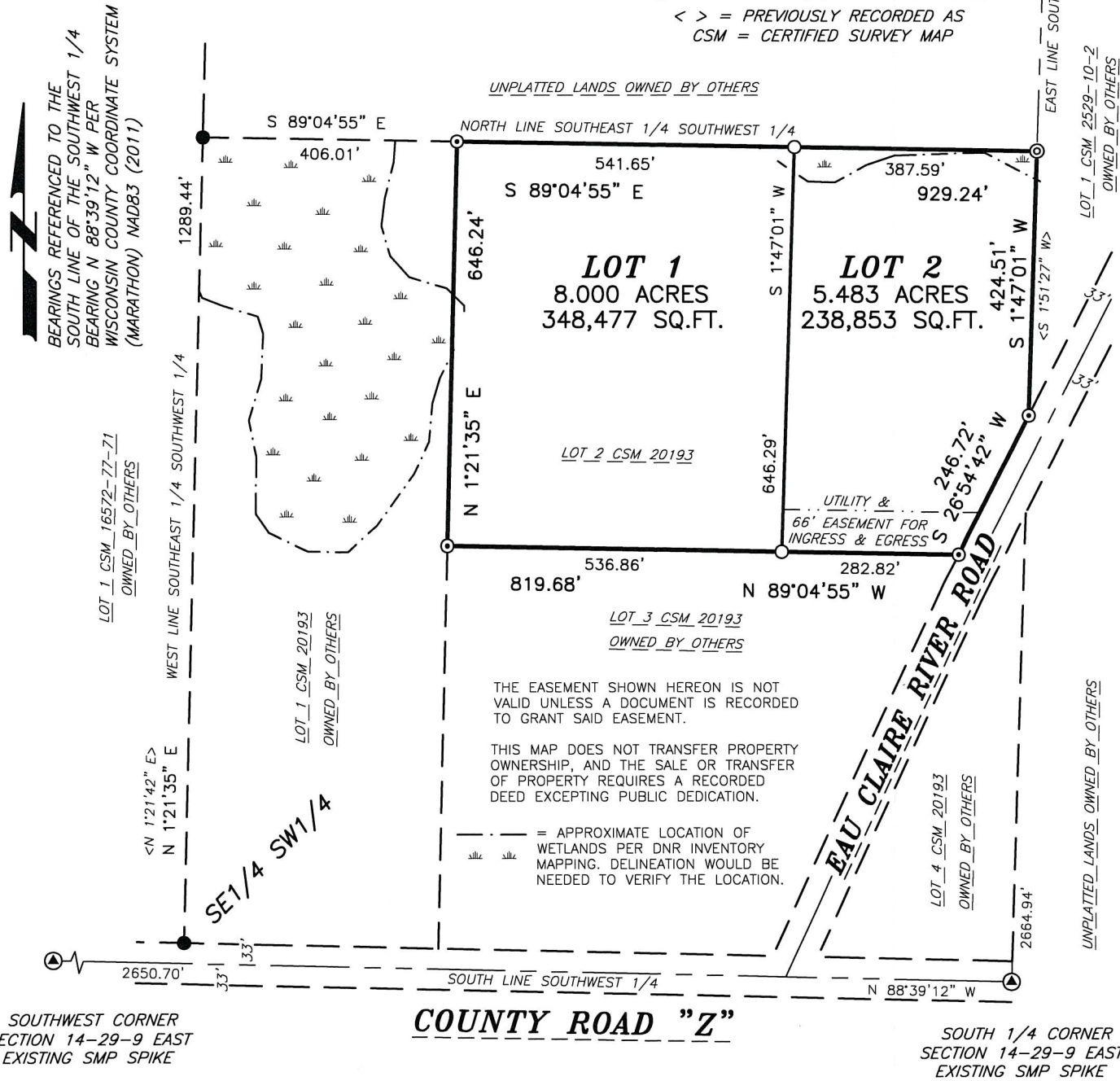
OWNERS:
BRYAN & BETH DELAHUNT



SCALE 1" = 250'

LEGEND

- ⬤ = GOVERNMENT CORNER LOCATION
PER COUNTY SURVEY RECORDS
- = 0.75" x 24" REBAR 1.502
POUNDS PER FOOT SET
- ⊙ = 0.75" REBAR FOUND ON PLACE
- = 1.25" IRON PIPE FOUND ON PLACE
- ⊗ = 1.25" IRON ROD FOUND IN PLACE
- < > = PREVIOUSLY RECORDED AS
CSM = CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP



CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP

ALL OF LOT 2 OF CSM 20193, LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST 1/4
OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 14, TOWNSHIP 29 NORTH,
RANGE 9 EAST, TOWN OF EASTON, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

I, TIMOTHY G. VREELAND, PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT AT THE DIRECTION OF BRYAN DELAHUNT, I SURVEYED, MAPPED AND DIVIDED ALL OF LOT 2 OF CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NUMBER 20193 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 1924780, LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 14, TOWNSHIP 29 NORTH, RANGE 9 EAST, TOWN OF EASTON, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN. SUBJECT TO ALL EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIONS AND RIGHTS OF WAY OF RECORD AND USE.

THAT SUCH MAP IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF ALL EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF THE LAND SURVEYED AND THE DIVISION AND THE CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP THEREOF MADE.

THAT I HAVE FULLY COMPLIED WITH SECTION 236.34 OF THE WISCONSIN STATUTES IN SURVEYING, MAPPING AND DIVIDING THE LANDS, CHAPTER A-E 7 OF THE WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND THE LAND DIVISION ORDINANCE OF MARATHON COUNTY AND THE TOWN OF EASTON, ALL TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF IN SURVEYING, DIVIDING AND MAPPING THE SAME.



DATED THIS 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2025
SURVEY PERFORMED DECEMBER 18TH, 2025

TIMOTHY G. VREELAND P.L.S. 2291

APPROVED FOR RECORDING UNDER
THE TERMS OF THE MARATHON
COUNTY LAND DIVISION REGULATIONS.

BY _____

DATE _____
MARATHON CO. CONSERVATION,
PLANNING & ZONING DEPT.
CPZ TRACKING NO _____

ORDINANCE #O-10-26
Town of Eau Pleine Rezone

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Board of Supervisors has been petitioned to amend the General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code by Tim Vreeland on behalf of Bonnie Leick and Kenneth and Mary Leick Trust to amend the General Code of ordinance for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code to rezone lands from Farmland Preservation to G-A General Agriculture and R-R Rural Residential, described as all of Lot 2 of CSM 19224 and Lot 1 of CSM 9455-38-78, located in the Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 36, Township 27 North, Range 3 East, Town of Eau Pleine. Area proposed to be rezoned to G-A General Agriculture is described as Lot 1 and the area proposed to be rezoned to R-R Rural Residential is described as Lot 2 of the preliminary CSM. Parent Parcel, #020-2703-361-0993, #020-2703-361-0994.

WHEREAS, the petition was referred to the Marathon County Environmental Resources Committee (the Committee) for public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Committee, on due notice, conducted a public hearing thereon, pursuant to Section 59.69, Wisconsin Statutes on March 3, 2026 to consider the petition to amend Chapter 17; and

WHEREAS, the Committee being duly informed of the facts pertinent to the changes proposed, having reviewed the staff report, and duly advised of the recommendations of the Town of Eau Pleine hereby recommends the petition be GRANTED AS APPLIED FOR

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon does ordain as follows: The General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code (and accompanying Zoning Map) is amended as stated above.

Environmental Resources Committee

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ []Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director
Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

Kurt Gibbs, County Board Chair

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
MARATHON COUNTY)
TOWN OF EAU PLEINE)

RESOLUTION ON ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT

TO THE MARATHON COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

I, Heather Kops, Clerk of the Town of Eau Pleine, Marathon County, State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Town of Eau Pleine Town Board at a meeting held on the 9 day of December 2025/2026.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Section 59.69(5)(e)3., Wisconsin Statutes, provides that if a town affected by a proposed amendment disapproves of the proposed amendment, the town board may file a certified copy of a resolution adopted by such board disapproving of the petition with the Environmental Resources Committee prior to, at or within ten (10) days after the public hearing, and

WHEREAS, if the town board of the town affected in the case of an ordinance relating to the location of boundaries of districts files such a resolution, the Environmental Resources Committee may not recommend to the County Board approval of the petition without change, but may only recommend approval with change or recommend disapproval.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Eau Pleine Town Board considered on the 9 day of December 2025/2026, petition by Tim Vreeland on behalf of Kenneth and Mary Leick Trust, Patricia Iwaszczenko, and Dan Leick to amend the General Code of ordinance for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code to rezone lands from Farmland Preservation and U-R Urban Residential to G-A General Agriculture and R-R Rural Residential, described as all of lots 1 and 2 of CSM 19224 and lot 1 of CSM 9455, located in the Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 36, Township 27 North, Range 3 East, Town of Eau Pleine. Area proposed to be rezoned to G-A General Agriculture is described as Lot 1 and the areas proposed to be rezoned to R-R Rural Residential are described as Lot 2 and Lot 3 of the preliminary CSM. Parent Parcel #020-2703-361-0992, #020-2703-361-0993, #020-2703-361-0994.

The Town of Eau Pleine hereby has considered the following standards for rezoning above property *(use additional sheets if necessary)*;

- 1) **Has the applicant provided what public facilities and/or services currently serve the proposed development, what additional services may be required, and how the additional services will be provided?**

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: no development

- 2) **Has the applicant demonstrated how the provision of the public facilities will not be an unreasonable burden to local government?**

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: no burden

- 3) **Has the applicant determined that the land is suitable for the development proposed? Explain.**

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: no development

- 4) **Has the applicant demonstrated what will have to be done so the development will not cause unreasonable air and water pollution, soil erosion, or adverse effects on rare or irreplaceable natural areas? Explain.**

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: no adverse effects

- 5) **Is there any potential for conflict with existing land uses in the area?**

☒ No ☐ Yes Explain: no

(OVER)

6) Has the applicant demonstrated the need for the proposed development at this location? Explain.

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: no conflicts

7) Has the applicant demonstrated the availability of alternative locations? Be specific

☒ No ☐ Yes Explain: no alternative

8) Is cropland is being consumed by this zone change? What is the productivity of the agricultural lands involved?

☒ No ☐ Yes Explain: all continued to be cropped

9) Has the applicant explained how the proposed development will be located to minimize the amount of agricultural land converted?

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: will remain ag use

10) Is proposed rezone request consistent with the town's adopted Comprehensive Plan? Explain.

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: no new parcels being created

11) Is there anything else the Town wishes to present or comment on regarding this application to the Marathon County Environmental Resources (ERC) Committee?

☒ No ☐ Yes Explain: _____

The Town of Eau Claire recommends: ☒ **Approval** ☐ **Disapproval** of the amendment and/or zone change.

OR ☐ **Requests an Extension*** for the following reasons: _____

*Wis. Stats §59.69(5)(e), (3), and (3m) authorizes Towns to extend the time to disapprove a zone change for a total of thirty (30) days beyond the date of the public hearing. The extension must be by Town Board Resolution and remains in effect until the Town Board adopts a resolution rescinding the extension.

Clerk: Heather Koss

Town Board: Mark Palmer
Pat Schweg
Bob

NOTE: If you recommend disapproval of this request, please make every effort to send a representative to the Environmental Resources Committee Public Hearing. Town input at the hearing is always appreciated. Please return this form before December 26, 2025 to:

Marathon County Conservation, Planning and Zoning Department
1100 Lake View Drive, Suite 400
Wausau, WI 54403

MARATHON COUNTY NO._____

ALL OF LOT 2 OF CSM 19224 AND LOT 1 OF CSM 9455-38-78, LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST, TOWN OF EAU PLEINE, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

6103 DAWN STREET WESTON, WI. 54476
PH (715) 241-0947 tim@vreelandassociates.us

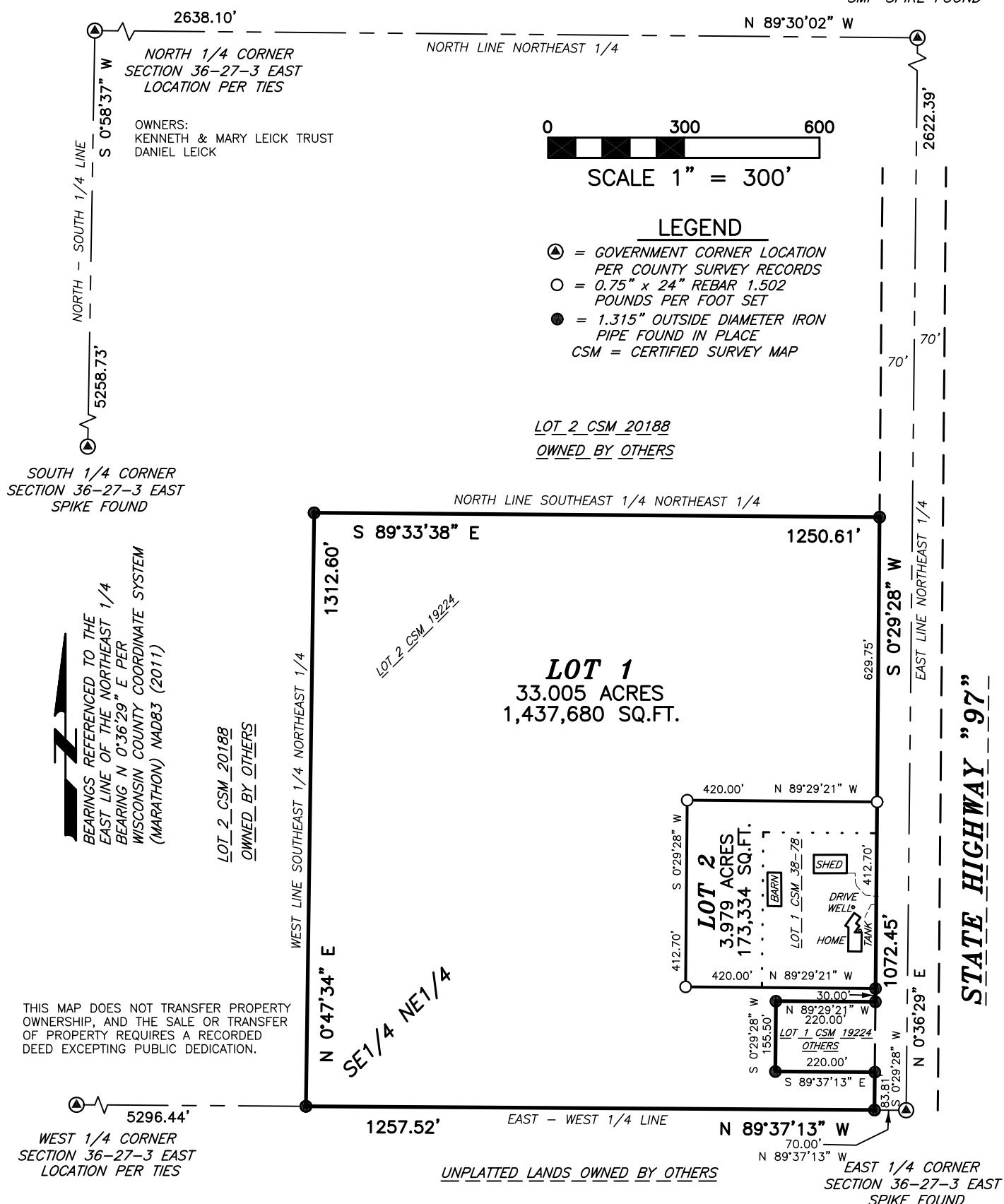
PREPARED FOR: **DAN LEICK**

FILE #: 21-0397 LEICK

DRAFTED AND DRAWN BY: TIMOTHY G. VREELAND

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

NORTHEAST CORNER
SECTION 36-27-3 EAST
SMP SPIKE FOUND



CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP
MARATHON COUNTY NO. _____

ALL OF LOT 2 OF CSM 19224 AND LOT 1 OF CSM 9455-38-78, LOCATED IN
THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 27
NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST, TOWN OF EAU PLEINE, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

I, TIMOTHY G. VREELAND, PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT AT THE DIRECTION OF DAN LEICK, I SURVEYED, MAPPED AND DIVIDED ALL OF LOT 1 OF CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NUMBER 9455, RECORDED IN VOLUME 38 ON PAGE 78 AND LOT 2 OF CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NUMBER 19224, AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 1858774, LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST, TOWN OF EAU PLEINE, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN. SUBJECT TO ALL EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIONS AND RIGHTS OF WAY OF RECORD AND USE.

THAT SUCH MAP IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF ALL EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF THE LAND SURVEYED AND THE DIVISION AND THE CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP THEREOF MADE.

THAT I HAVE FULLY COMPLIED WITH SECTION 236.34 OF THE WISCONSIN STATUTES IN SURVEYING, MAPPING AND DIVIDING THE LANDS, CHAPTER A-E 7 OF THE WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND THE LAND DIVISION ORDINANCE OF MARATHON COUNTY AND THE TOWN OF EAU PLEINE, ALL TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF IN SURVEYING, DIVIDING AND MAPPING THE SAME.

DATED THIS 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2026
SURVEY PERFORMED JANUARY 7TH, 2026

TIMOTHY G. VREELAND P.L.S. 2291

APPROVED FOR RECORDING UNDER
THE TERMS OF THE MARATHON
COUNTY LAND DIVISION REGULATIONS.

BY _____

DATE _____
MARATHON CO. CONSERVATION,
PLANNING & ZONING DEPT.
CPZ TRACKING NO. _____

ORDINANCE #O-11-26
Town of Hull Rezone

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Board of Supervisors has been petitioned to amend the General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code by Tim Vreeland on behalf of John Fellenz to amend the General Code of Ordinance for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code to rezone lands from F-P Farmland Preservation to R-R Rural Residential and G-A General Agriculture described as Lot 1 of CSM #13182-57-119, located in the Southeast ¼ of the Fractional Northeast ¼ of Section 3, Township 28 North, Range 2 East, Town of Hull. Area proposed to be rezoned to G-A General Agriculture is described as Lot 1 and the area proposed to be rezoned to R-R Rural Residential is described as Lot 2 of the preliminary CSM. Parent Parcel #044-2802-031-0994.

WHEREAS, the petition was referred to the Marathon County Environmental Resources Committee (the Committee) for public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Committee, on due notice, conducted a public hearing thereon, pursuant to Section 59.69, Wisconsin Statutes on March 3, 2026 to consider the petition to amend Chapter 17; and

WHEREAS, the Committee being duly informed of the facts pertinent to the changes proposed, having reviewed the staff report, and duly advised of the recommendations of the Town of Hull hereby recommends the petition be GRANTED AS APPLIED FOR

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon does ordain as follows: The General Code of Ordinances for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code (and accompanying Zoning Map) is amended as stated above.

Environmental Resources Committee

Ayes_____ Nays_____ Abstain_____ Absent_____ []Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director
Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

Kurt Gibbs, County Board Chair

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
MARATHON COUNTY)
TOWN OF HULL)

RESOLUTION ON ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT

TO THE MARATHON COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

I, Jenny Reynolds, Clerk of the Town of Hull, Marathon County, State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Town of Hull Town Board at a meeting held on the 11th day of February, 2026.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Section 59.69(5)(e)3., Wisconsin Statutes, provides that if a town affected by a proposed amendment disapproves of the proposed amendment, the town board may file a certified copy of a resolution adopted by such board disapproving of the petition with the Environmental Resources Committee prior to, at or within ten (10) days after the public hearing, and

WHEREAS, if the town board of the town affected in the case of an ordinance relating to the location of boundaries of districts files such a resolution, the Environmental Resources Committee may not recommend to the County Board approval of the petition without change, but may only recommend approval with change or recommend disapproval.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Hull Town Board considered on the 11th day of February, 2026, petition by

The Town of Hull hereby has considered the following standards for rezoning above property (*use additional sheets if necessary*); petition of Tim Vreeland on behalf of John Fellenz to amend the General Code of Ordinance for Marathon County Chapter 17 Zoning Code to rezone lands from F-P Farmland Preservation to R-R Rural Residential and G-A General Agriculture described as Lot 1 of CSM #13182-57-119, located in the Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Fractional Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3, Township 28 North, Range 2 East, Town of Hull. Area proposed to be rezoned to G-A General Agriculture is described as Lot 1 and the area proposed to be rezoned to R-R Rural Residential is described as Lot 2 of the preliminary CSM. Parent Parcel #044-2802-031-0994.

- 1) **Has the applicant provided what public facilities and/or services currently serve the proposed development, what additional services may be required, and how the additional services will be provided?**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____
- 2) **Has the applicant demonstrated how the provision of the public facilities will not be an unreasonable burden to local government?**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____
- 3) **Has the applicant determined that the land is suitable for the development proposed? Explain.**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____
- 4) **Has the applicant demonstrated what will have to be done so the development will not cause unreasonable air and water pollution, soil erosion, or adverse effects on rare or irreplaceable natural areas? Explain.**
☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____
- 5) **Is there any potential for conflict with existing land uses in the area?**
☒ No ☐ Yes Explain: _____

(OVER)

6) Has the applicant demonstrated the need for the proposed development at this location? Explain.

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

7) Has the applicant demonstrated the availability of alternative locations? Be specific

☒ No ☐ Yes Explain: _____

8) Is cropland is being consumed by this zone change? What is the productivity of the agricultural lands involved?

☒ No ☐ Yes Explain: _____

9) Has the applicant explained how the proposed development will be located to minimize the amount of agricultural land converted?

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

10) Is proposed rezone request consistent with the town's adopted Comprehensive Plan? Explain.

☐ No ☒ Yes Explain: _____

11) Is there anything else the Town wishes to present or comment on regarding this application to the Marathon County Environmental Resources (ERC) Committee?

☒ No ☐ Yes Explain: _____

The Town of Hull recommends: ☒ Approval ☐ Disapproval of the amendment and/or zone change.

OR ☐ Requests an Extension* for the following reasons: _____

*Wis. Stats §59.69(5)(e), (3), and (3m) authorizes Towns to extend the time to disapprove a zone change for a total of thirty (30) days beyond the date of the public hearing. The extension must be by Town Board Resolution and remains in effect until the Town Board adopts a resolution rescinding the extension.

Clerk _____
Town Board _____

NOTE: If you recommend disapproval of this request, please make every effort to send a representative to the Environmental Resources Committee Public Hearing. Town input at the hearing is always appreciated. Please return this form before February 20th, 2026 to:

Marathon County Conservation, Planning and Zoning Department
1100 Lake View Drive, Suite 400
Wausau, WI 54403

CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP

MARATHON COUNTY NO. _____

LOT 1 OF CSM 13182-57-119, LOCATED IN THE
SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE FRACTIONAL NORTHEAST 1/4
OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST,
TOWN OF HULL, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

VREELAND ASSOCIATES, INC. LAND SURVEYORS & ENGINEERS

6103 DAWN STREET WESTON, WI. 54476
PH (715) 241-0947 tim@vreelandassociates.us

PREPARED FOR: **JOHN FELLEZ**

FILE #: 25-0637 FELLEZ

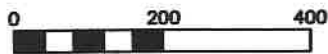
DRAFTED AND DRAWN BY: TIMOTHY G. VREELAND

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

OWNERS:
JOHN & LISA FELLEZ

THIS MAP DOES NOT TRANSFER PROPERTY
OWNERSHIP, AND THE SALE OR TRANSFER
OF PROPERTY REQUIRES A RECORDED
DEED EXCEPTING PUBLIC DEDICATION.

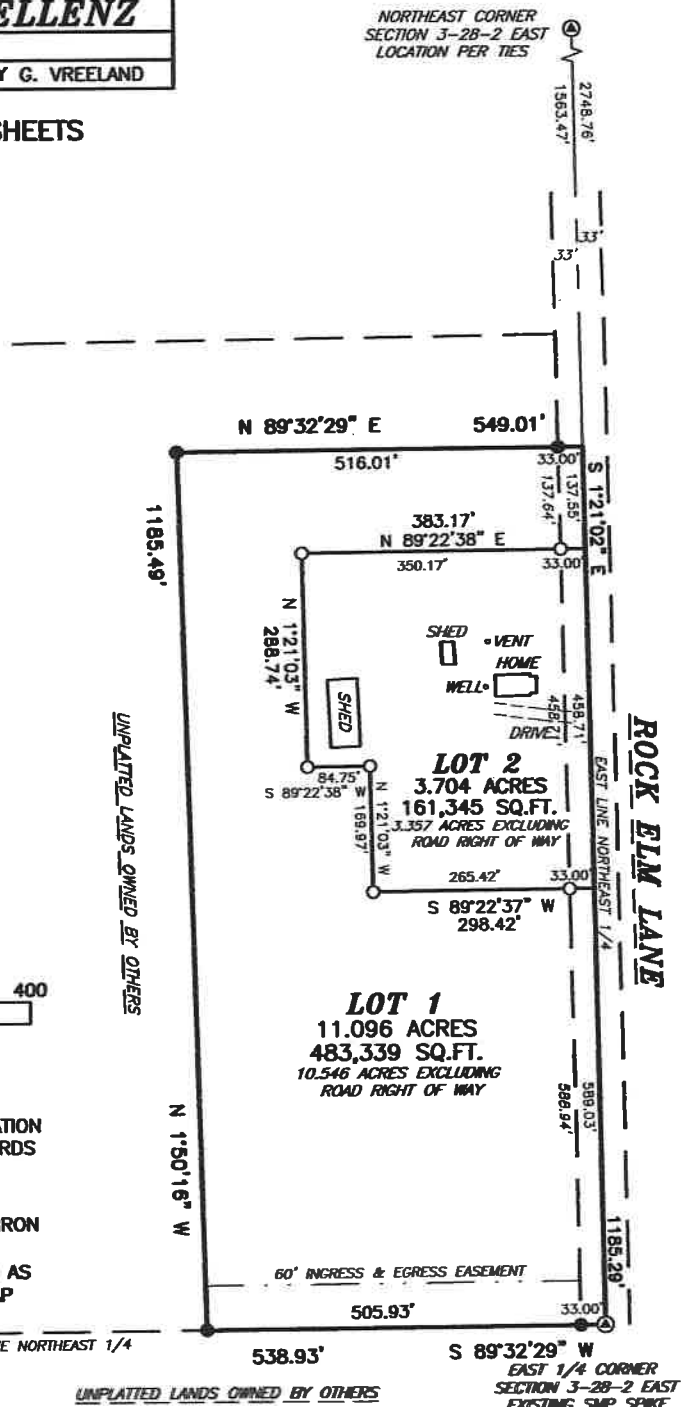
BEARINGS REFERENCED TO THE
EAST LINE OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4
BEARING S 1°21'02" E PER
WISCONSIN COUNTY COORDINATE SYSTEM
(MARATHON) MAD3 (2011)



SCALE 1" = 200'

LEGEND

- ⊙ = GOVERNMENT CORNER LOCATION
PER COUNTY SURVEY RECORDS
- = 0.75" x 24" REBAR 1.502
POUNDS PER FOOT SET
- = 1.315" OUTSIDE DIAMETER IRON
PIPE FOUND IN PLACE
- < > = PREVIOUSLY RECORDED AS
CSM = CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP



CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP

LOT 1 OF CSM 13182-57-119, LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF
THE FRACTIONAL NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH,
RANGE 2 EAST, TOWN OF HULL, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

I, TIMOTHY G. VREELAND, PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT AT THE
DIRECTION OF JOHN FELLEZ, I SURVEYED, MAPPED AND DIVIDED ALL OF LOT 1 OF CERTIFIED
SURVEY MAP NUMBER 13182, RECORDED IN VOLUME 57 ON PAGE 119, LOCATED IN THE
SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF THE FRACTIONAL NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 28 NORTH,
RANGE 2 EAST, TOWN OF HULL, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN. SUBJECT TO ALL EASEMENTS,
RESTRICTIONS AND RIGHTS OF WAY OF RECORD AND USE.

THAT SUCH MAP IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF ALL EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF THE
LAND SURVEYED AND THE DIVISION AND THE CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP THEREOF MADE.

THAT I HAVE FULLY COMPLIED WITH SECTION 236.34 OF THE WISCONSIN STATUTES IN
SURVEYING, MAPPING AND DIVIDING THE LANDS, CHAPTER A-E 7 OF THE WISCONSIN
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND THE LAND DIVISION ORDINANCE OF MARATHON COUNTY AND THE TOWN
OF HULL, ALL TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF IN SURVEYING, DIVIDING AND
MAPPING THE SAME.

DATED THIS 11TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2026
SURVEY PERFORMED DECEMBER 30TH, 2025

TIMOTHY G. VREELAND P.L.S. 2291

APPROVED FOR RECORDING UNDER
THE TERMS OF THE MARATHON
COUNTY LAND DIVISION REGULATIONS.

BY _____

DATE _____
MARATHON CO. CONSERVATION,
PLANNING & ZONING DEPT.
CPZ TRACKING NO _____

Town Chairman 
Supervisor 
Sergeant 
Genny Reynolds Clerk 2-11-2026

ORDINANCE #O-12-26
County Trunk Highway (CTH) "NN" Village of Rib Mountain
Speed Limit

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Infrastructure Committee deems it necessary to reduce the speed limit on CTH "NN" in the Village of Rib Mountain between Redwing Road and Snowbird Avenue from 45 mph to 35 mph.

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

1. Amend Section 7.03 (4) 35 MPH of the General Code of Ordinances as follows;
 - A. Delete: CTH "NN", Village of Rib Mountain — from CTH "R", westerly to a point 100 feet west of its intersection with Snowbird Avenue.
 - B. Add: CTH "NN", Village of Rib Mountain — from CTH "R", westerly to a point 100 feet west of its intersection with Redwing Road.
2. Amend Section 7.03 (6) 45 MPH of the General Code of Ordinances as follows;
 - A. Delete: CTH "NN", Village of Rib Mountain and Town of Marathon — from a point 630 feet west of Greenhouse Road to a point 100 feet west of Snowbird Avenue.
 - B. Add: CTH "NN", Village of Rib Mountain and Town of Marathon — from a point 630 feet west of Greenhouse Road to a point 100 feet west of Redwing Road.
3. Authorize the Marathon County Highway Department to install and maintain appropriate signage.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said ordinance will take effect the day after passage and publication as provided by law.

Note: A copy of this ordinance shall be forwarded to the Marathon County Sheriff's Department and the Village of Rib Mountain.

INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary):

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, County Clerk

Kurt Gibbs, County Board Chair



MARATHON COUNTY AGENDA MEMORANDUM

TO: Marathon County Infrastructure Committee
FROM: Highway Department
DATE: February 25, 2026
SUBJECT: County Road NN Speed Limit Request

Action Requested

- *Consideration for Village of Rib Mountain's request for speed limit reduction on County Road NN from Whippoorwill Road to Snowbird Avenue.*

Background

- *In the late summer of 2025, over 60 residents petitioned for a speed reduction on County Road NN from Whippoorwill Road to Snowbird Avenue.*
- *The Rib Mountain Village Board of Trustees requested this speed reduction request be placed before the County Board.*
- *The Department had a speed study completed on this road to provide engineering data to the Board.*

Governing Statute/Ordinance/Policy

- *Speed limits on County Highways is regulated in Section 7.03 of the Marathon County Code of Ordinances.*

Discussion/Analysis

- *The study noted that current speeds on this segment are consistent with a 45 mph highway.*
- *The Crash rate for this segment of County Road NN is statistically lower than the state average for similar highways.*
- *Line of sight is adequate due to the fairly level terrain.*
- *Vehicles traveling at excessively high speeds are typically an enforcement issue rather than a speed limit issue.*
- *Current roadway as 12'4" lanes and 5'(or slightly less) paved shoulders.*
- *There currently is not a 35 mph AHEAD sign for the speed transition.*
- *Pavement marking is 4" wide.*
- *The old State Park Speedway site is proposed to be re-built as a large biking facility.*
- *County Road NN is planned for a 2" resurfacing this summer.*

- *Boulder Ridge is likely the largest volume single point of access along County Road NN.*

Recommendation

- *Maintain the 45 mph speed zone*
- *Reduce the lane width to 11'6" and increase the paved shoulder to 5'+*
- *Replace the 4" wide pavement markings with 6" wide pavement markings.*
- *Add a 35 mph AHEAD sign.*
- *Review the traffic conditions after construction at the State Park Speedway Site.*
- *Install a radar feedback sporadically during the summer months.*
- *Consider moving the 35 mph zone to begin at Boulder Ridge Circle.*
- *Consider a permanent radar feedback or relocating the existing sign at Partridge Ave.*

Attachments and References

- *Petition*
- *Letter from the Village*
- *Speed Study*

Financial Review

- *Signs and post expenses estimated at \$150 for the 35mph AHEAD sign. This would be funded through the county's routine signing budget.*
- *If a permanent radar feedback sign was desired, the costs would be approximately \$5000.*



September 9, 2025

Mr. Kevin Lang - Highway Commissioner
Marathon County Highway Department
1430 West Street
Wausau, WI 54401

Re: Request for Speed Limit Reduction and No Passing Zone – Snowbird Avenue to Whippoorwill Road

Dear Mr. Lang,

On behalf of the Village of Rib Mountain Board of Trustees, we respectfully submit this request for Marathon County to consider reducing the posted speed limit from **45 mph to 35 mph** and designating a **no passing zone** along the roadway segment between **Snowbird Avenue and Whippoorwill Road**.

This matter was reviewed by both the **Village of Rib Mountain Public Safety Committee** and the **Village Board of Trustees** following receipt of a signed petition from residents living specifically in that area. After careful discussion and consideration of the residents' concerns, both bodies voted to support forwarding this request to the County for formal action.

The petition and subsequent testimony highlight significant community concerns, including:

- **Safety risks** posed to pedestrians, bicyclists, and families who frequently travel within residential areas.
- **Excessive vehicle speeds and passing maneuvers** create unsafe conditions for residents accessing their driveways or residential areas.
- The need for **traffic regulations consistent with a residential neighborhood**, balancing mobility with safety.

The Village Board believes that lowering the speed limit to 35 mph and establishing a no passing zone along this stretch will meaningfully improve roadway safety for all users, reduce potential risk of accidents, and address the legitimate concerns raised by Rib Mountain residents.

We respectfully request that this matter be placed before the **Marathon County Board of Supervisors** for consideration, and that the petition and support from the Village of Rib Mountain be incorporated into your review.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this important safety matter.

Sincerely,

Village of Rib Mountain Village Trustees

cc: Petition by Rib Mountain North Side Residents

227800 Snowbird Ave | Rib Mountain, Wisconsin 54401-5828
(715)842-0983 | Fax (715)848-0186 | office@ribmountainwi.gov | www.ribmountainwi.gov

Date: 09/01/2025

Village of Rib Mountain

Attn: Village Board

Rib Mountain, WI 54401

Dear Village Board Members,

I hope this letter finds you well., This request is on behalf of the residents on the North Side of Rib Mountain. We respectfully request your support in asking Marathon County to lower the speed limit along County Road NN from Snowbird Ave. To Whippoorwill Road.

Currently, the speed limit along this stretch of County Road NN is posted at 45 MPH. However, residents in this area have observed that traffic frequently exceeds this limit, creating a safety concern for children, pedestrians, and cyclists. The lack of regard for local traffic conditions, especially from drivers speeding through residential areas, puts individuals at risk.

As many of us rely on this road for daily commuting, walking, and biking, we feel that reducing the speed limit to 35 MPH would significantly improve safety for everyone in the area. A lower speed limit would help drivers remain more aware of their surroundings and encourage a safer environment for children, pedestrians, and cyclists alike.

We kindly ask that the Village Board advocate on our behalf to Marathon County for a reduction in the speed limit along this section of County Road NN. Your attention to this matter and support for the well-being of our community would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for considering our request. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Rib Mountain North Side Residents.

Name

Address

Dean Kannerberg
Julie Kannerberg
Gloria Seidler
Liz Hays
Michael C. Johnson
Ken D. Johnson
Dave Carlson
Deane Carlson
Jim Kles
Liz Bader

227896 Grouse Lane
227896 Grouse Lane
227877 Grouse Lane
148182 County Rd NN
227775 Grouse Ln.
22775 Grouse Ln.
227885 Grouse Ln.
227885 Grouse Ln.
22782 Sharpail Rd
148148 Co Rd NN WAUWATON

Name

Address

Laurie Tanck-Kloos
Caden Kloos

227782 Sharptail Road
227782 Sharptail Road

Prudence Lang
Randy Lang

150600 County Road NN

150600 County Rd NN

M. A. C.

227890 Grouse Ln 54401

Tammy Tamm

227890 Grouse Lane 54401

Richard Bezelle

147909 Whipoorwill Road 54401

Barbara Bezelle

147909 Whipoorwill Rd

Tom Sanders

149000 CTY RD NN

Rainie Sanders

149000 CTY Rd NN

Erin Kallen

148325 Saint Francis Way

Lynne Kallen

148325 Saint Francis Way

John Kallen

148106 CTY Rd NN

Mark Kallen

148106 CTY Rd NN

Randy Froehlich

227933 Nuthatch Ln.

Kathy Froehlich

227933 Nuthatch Ln.

WARD BURGESS

227842 CRANE DR.

Debra Burgess

227842 Crane Drive

John Hall

227741 Grouse Ln

Gene Jankowski

227620 Grouse Ln

Joy Jankowski

227620 Grouse Ln

M. P. Burish

149115 County Rd NN

David P. Burish

149115 County Rd NN

David P. Burish

149115 COUNTY RD NN

Name

Address

Jake Sonnentag	227661 Boulder Ridge Cir 54401
Matt Scott	227686 Boulder Ridge Cir 54401
Chloe Scott	227082 Boulder Ridge Cir 54401
Mary Voelker	149338 Mandarin Ln 54401
Robert Voelker	149338 Mandarin Ln. 54401
Kay M. Haling	149332 Mandarin Ln. 54401
William O. Haling	149332 Mandarin Ln 54401
Chloe Carpenter	149324 Mandarin Ln 54401
Paul Mikulofsky	149332 MANDARIN LN 54401
Paul Smith	227592 Merganser Way
Christopher D. Gerdner	227616 Boulder Ridge Cir.
Ch B Schlitz	227657 Boulder Ridge Cir. 54401
Judy Schlitz	227657 Boulder Ridge Cir 54401
Ann Brooks	227659 Boulder Ridge Cir 54401
Mary Metzger	227660 Boulder Ridge Cir 54401
Patricia Metzger	227660 Boulder Ridge Cir 54401
John Hargraves	148230 Spring Creek Dr. Wausau
Julie Steiske	148051 Spring Creek Dr Wausau
Jennifer Joannon	148070 Spring Creek Dr Wausau 54401
Jacob Kuhl	227734 Crane Dr. Wausau, WI 54401
KAREY SMETAK	227724 Nuthatch Ln. Wausau WI 54401
Leslie Smetak	227724 Nuthatch Ln. Wausau 54401
Rob F	227735 Nuthatch Ln Wausau 54401
Joe D. P. Far	227735 Nuthatch Lane Wausau 54401
Linda Jander	148373 HWY. NN Wausau
Linda Rigalski	227662 - Fall Cir Wausau
Beverly Joseph	148724 County Rd NW Wausau
Peggy Bond	227670 North Elm Rd



Date: February 17, 2026

To: Kevin Lang, PE
Highway Commissioner
Marathon County Highway Department

From: Ronald Pretty, PE, PTOE
Clark Dietz

RE: Speed Study and Crash Analysis, CTH NN, Village of Rib Mountain, Marathon County, WI

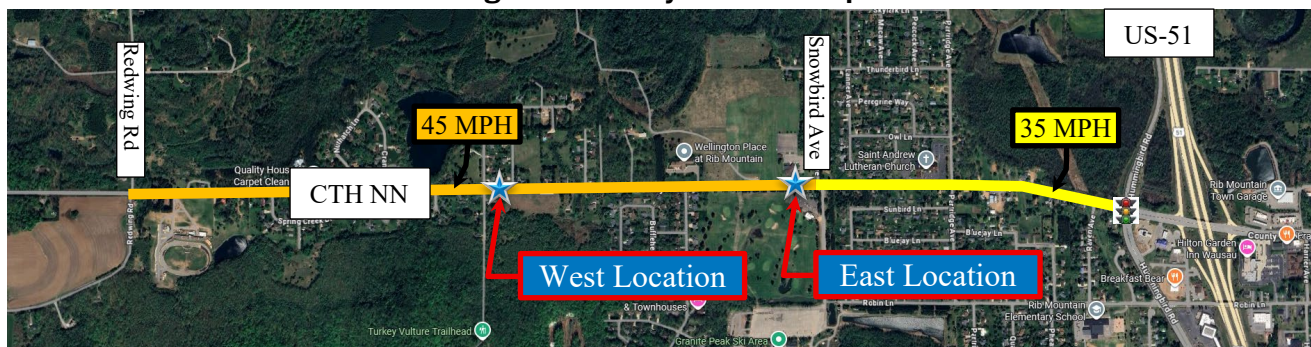
OVERVIEW

At the request of the Village of Rib Mountain residents, the Marathon County Highway Department enlisted the services of Clark Dietz to conduct a review of the posted speed limit on County Trunk Highway (CTH) NN between Redwing Road and Snowbird Avenue.

The purpose of this review was to evaluate prevailing traffic speeds, crash history, roadway characteristics, and access density to determine whether the existing 45 mph speed limit remains appropriate in accordance with accepted engineering practices and Wisconsin Statutes.

An aerial map outlining the study limits is provided in **Figure 1-1**. Within the study corridor, the posted speed limit is currently 45 mph including west of Redwing Rd. The speed limit transitions to 35 mph immediately east of Snowbird Avenue. The 55 mph to 45 mph transition is approximately 1.3 miles west of Redwing Road, just west of Greenhouse Rd.

Figure 1-1: Study Location Map



Map Data © 2025 Google Maps



DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

SPEED DATA AND ANALYSIS

Vehicle speed data was collected by Marathon County Highway Department staff on CTH NN near Grouse Lane (west location) and Snowbird Avenue (east location). Clark Dietz, Inc. reviewed the collected data and performed supplemental analysis of speed and crash data within the study limits. A summary of the collected data is included in the attached tables.

Speed limits are typically established considering multiple factors, including:

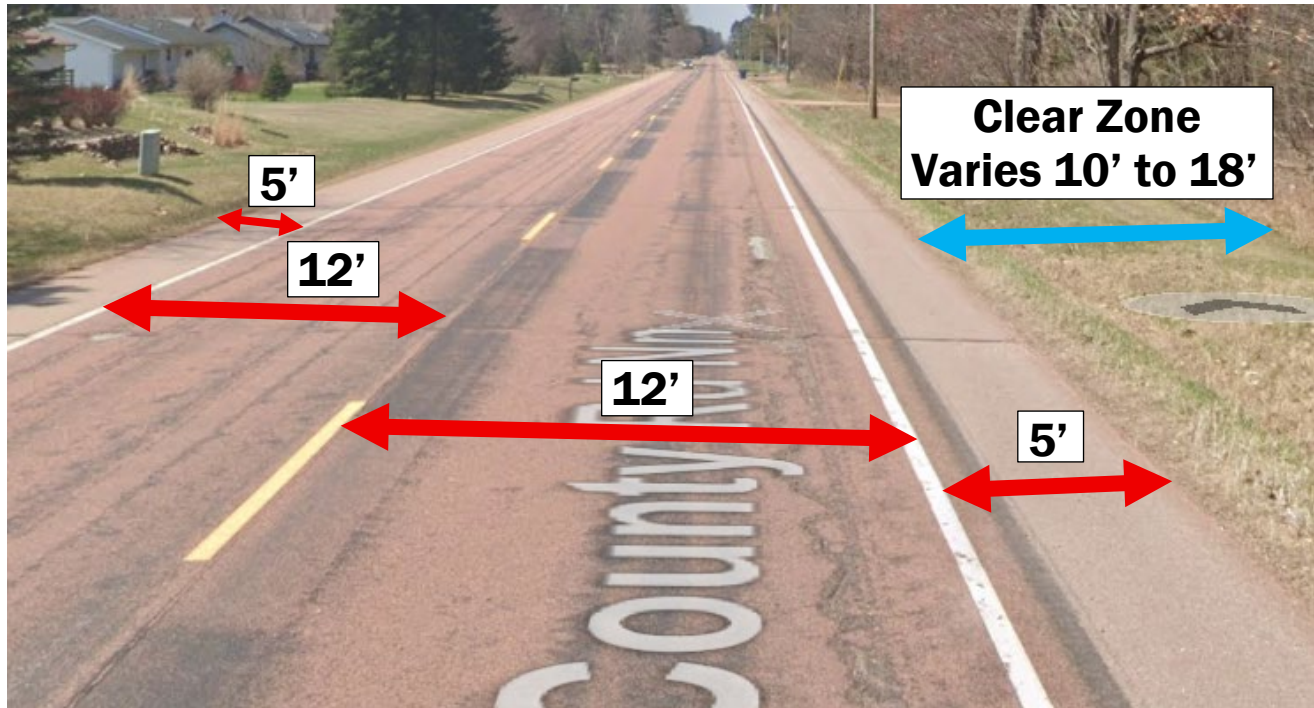
- 85th-percentile speed
- Access density and driveway spacing
- Roadway geometry and sight distance
- Adjacent land use and pedestrian activity
- Crash history

The 85th-percentile speed (the speed at or below which 85% of drivers travel) is commonly used as a benchmark, based on the principle that most drivers select reasonable speeds under prevailing roadway conditions.

ROADWAY GEOMETRICS CONSIDERATIONS

CTH NN consists of 12-foot travel lanes with 5-foot paved shoulders throughout the study limits. The cross-section is typical of a rural two-lane highway accommodating higher operating speeds.

The roadside clear zone, measured from the edge of travel lane, varies from approximately 10 to 18 feet. Guidance from AASHTO in the Roadside Design Guide indicates recommended clear zones for rural highways operating near 55 mph generally range from 14 to 22 feet, depending on traffic volume and roadside conditions. Portions of the corridor meet or approach recommended clear zone guidance, while other segments provide less lateral recovery area.

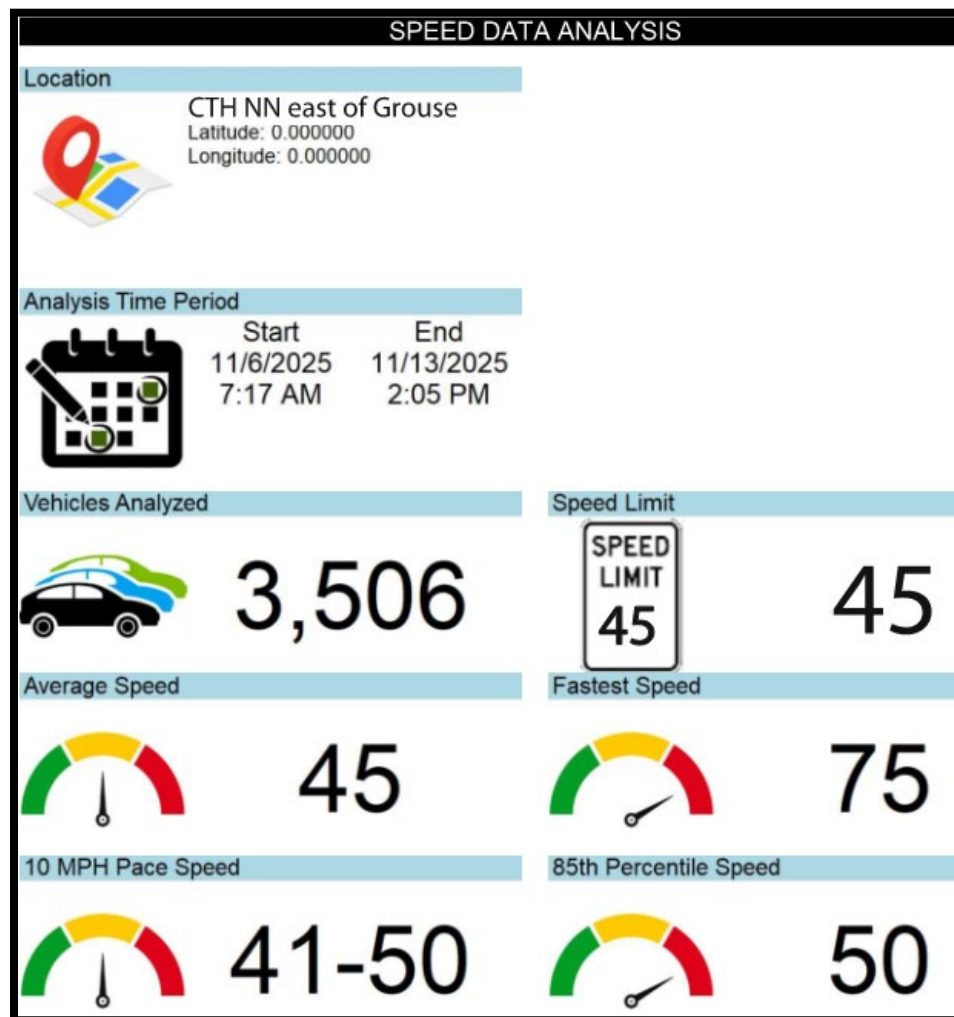


OPERATING SPEED EVALUATION

At the west location near Grouse Ln the 85th-percentile speed is 49.6 mph, meaning 85% of vehicles travel at or below 49.6 mph. Additional analysis was done at this location by direction of travel to determine the 85th-percentile for traffic going eastbound (EB) or westbound (WB) along CTH NN. EB CTH NN at the west location determined that the 85th-percentile speed is 50 mph and WB CTH NN 85th-percentile speed is 44 mph. See **Table 1-1** below for additional information on the results for both directions.

TABLE 1-1: WEST LOCATION - SPEED DATA (BOTH DIRECTIONS)

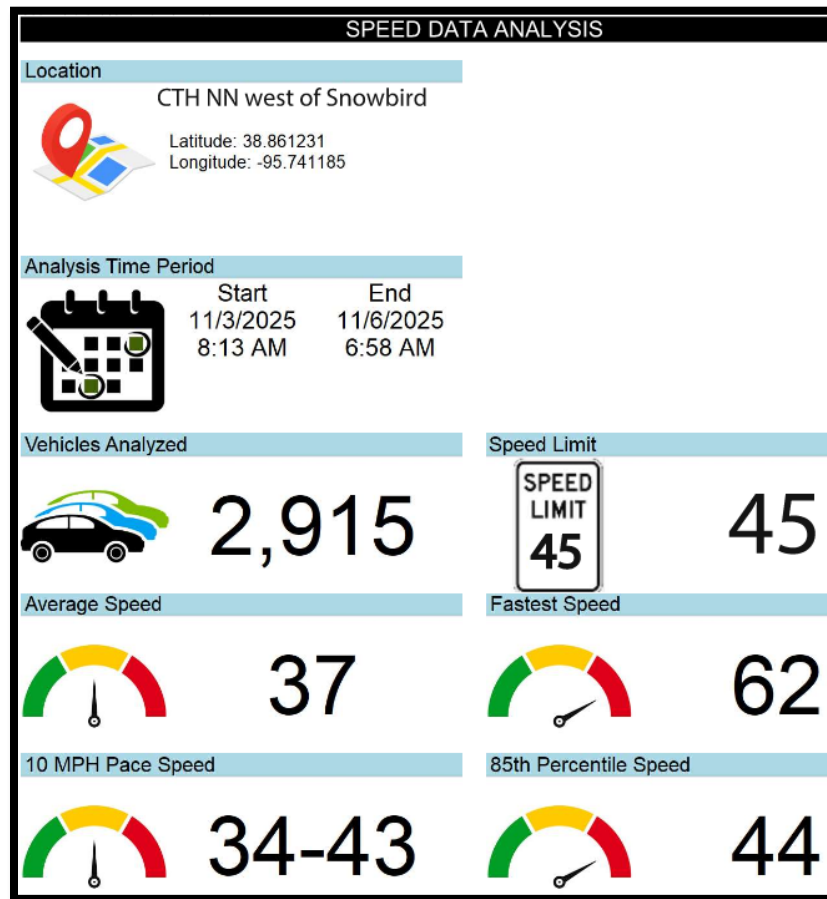
West Location - Speed Data Results (East of Grouse Ln)							
85th-Percentile Speed	Vehicles Traveling Greater Than 50.0 mph	% Greater Than 50.0 mph	Mean	Median (50th %)	Mode	Pace Speed (41 to 50 mph)	
						Number of Vehs.	% of Vehs
49.6 mph	506 vehicles	14.4%	44.6 mph	45 mph	46 mph	2397	68.37%



At the east location near Snowbird Ave the 85th-percentile speed is 44.0 mph, meaning 85% of vehicles travel at or below 44.0 mph. Additional analysis was done at this location by direction of travel to determine the 85th-percentile for traffic going eastbound (EB) or westbound (WB) along CTH NN. EB CTH NN at the east location determined that the 85th-percentile speed is 45 mph and WB CTH NN 85th-percentile speed is 41 mph. See **Table 1-2** below for additional information on the results for both directions.

TABLE 1-2: EAST LOCATION – SPEED DATA (BOTH DIRECTIONS)

East Location - Speed Data Results (West of Snowbird Ave)							
85th-Percentile Speed	Vehicles Traveling Greater Than 50.0 mph	% Greater Than 50.0 mph	Mean	Median (50th %)	Mode	Pace Speed (34 to 43 mph)	
						Number of Vehs.	% of Vehs
45 mph	36 vehicles	1.2%	37.3 mph	39 mph	41.6 mph	1868	64.06%



ACCESS SPACING CONSIDERATIONS

Access spacing was evaluated along the 1.42-mile (approximately 7,548-foot) corridor. The average driveway spacing within the study limits is less than 200 feet. See **Figure 1-2** below outlining the access spacing points along the corridor including the overall project limits. Under Wisconsin Statute 346.57, highway segments meeting certain access density characteristics may qualify as “Outlying Districts,” which allows a statutory speed limit of 35 mph unless otherwise established by engineering study.

While the access density may support consideration of a lower statutory speed, speed zoning determinations must also consider prevailing speeds, crash history, roadway function, and regional consistency of adjacent speed zones. The corridor currently serves as a transitional segment between a 55 mph zone to the west and a 35 mph zone to the east.



FIGURE 1-2: ACCESS POINT SPACING LOCATIONS ALONG CTH NN



CRASH DATA AND ANALYSIS

Crash data from 2020 through 2025 were reviewed. The statewide average crash rate (2018–2022) for rural two-lane highways with AADT between 2,000 and 7,000 vehicles per day is **75.86 crashes per hundred million vehicle miles (HMVM)**.

The calculated crash rate for CTH NN within the study limits is:

- **91 crashes per HMVM** (excluding deer-related crashes and including intersection-related crashes)

The Upper Control Limit (UCL) for this facility type is **103.60 crashes per HMVM**. The crash rate for CTH NN does **not exceed the UCL**, indicating the corridor is not experiencing crash frequencies outside statistically expected ranges. Additionally, only two crashes during the review period were identified as potentially speed related. Overall, the crash history does not indicate a safety concern attributable to excessive speeds.

TRAFFIC DATA AND ANALYSIS

Wisconsin Department of Transportation traffic count data indicate that average daily traffic (ADT) has ranged between 3,700 and 4,000 vehicles per day since 2019. Historical counts were conducted in 2013, 2016, 2019, and 2023, with the most recent count (2023) showing approximately 3,700 vehicles per day.

Directional distribution from November 4–13, 2025 speed data indicates approximately 67% of traffic travels eastbound along CTH NN at the study locations. Traffic volumes remain within the expected range for a rural two-lane county highway facility.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Speed was evaluated based on the following:

- 85th-percentile speeds
- Crash history and comparison to statewide averages and UCL
- Traffic volumes
- Access density
- Corridor function and adjacent speed zones

The corridor currently operates in a manner consistent with a 45 mph posted speed limit.



Reducing the speed limit from 45 mph to 35 mph would increase travel time by approximately 33 seconds over the 1.46-mile segment for compliant drivers. However, given that observed 85th-percentile speeds range from 44 mph to 50 mph, a posted reduction alone may not substantially change operating speeds without additional enforcement or roadway design modifications.

Lowering the posted speed could also increase speed variance between compliant and non-compliant drivers, which may introduce operational concerns.

If future land use change, such as the proposed sports complex, result in increased pedestrian activity, added non-motorized facilities, or significantly higher traffic volumes, the speed limit should be reevaluated at that time.

Potential speed management strategies that may be considered, independent of a formal speed limit change, include:

- Installation of dynamic speed feedback signs (location possibly east of Redwing Rd)
- Increased law enforcement presence
- Reduce lane widths (roadway design modifications)

At this time, based on engineering analysis, the existing 45 mph speed limit appears consistent with prevailing conditions.

ORDINANCE #O-13-26
ADOPTING MARATHON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2026 – REPEAL AND RECREATE
CHAPTER 26 OF THE MARATHON COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES

WHEREAS, sec. 66.1001(4), Wis. Stats., establishes the required procedure for a local government to adopt or amend a comprehensive plan, and Sec. 66.1001(2) identifies the required elements to be addressed; and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan may be used as the basis for, among other things, updating the zoning ordinance, recommending improvements, establishing or guiding policy for County action regarding elements in the plan; and

WHEREAS, The Marathon County Comprehensive Plan was updated in accordance with Sec. 66.1001(2)(i) that states a comprehensive plan shall be updated no less than once every 10 years; and

WHEREAS, the County has prepared the attached the Marathon County Comprehensive Plan 2026, containing all maps and other descriptive materials, to be the comprehensive plan for the County under section 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes.

WHEREAS, on February 12, 2026, the Executive Committee adopted a resolution recommending County Board adoption of the Marathon County Comprehensive Plan 2026 update; and

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2026, the Executive Committee held a Class 1 public hearing on the Marathon County Comprehensive Plan 2026 update, with notice in compliance with the requirements of sec. 66.1001(4)(d) Wis. Stats.; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2026, the County Board voted to approve the Marathon County Comprehensive Plan 2026, as set forth in the Attachment, repealing and recreating Chapter 26 of the General Code of Ordinances with the Marathon County Comprehensive Plan 2026.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Marathon that Chapter 26 of the General Code of Ordinances entitled Marathon County Comprehensive Plan is hereby repealed and recreated pursuant to the Attachment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk certifies a copy of the attached Comprehensive Plan to the County Board for official adoption; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said ordinance shall take effect upon passage and publication as required by law.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary):

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, County Clerk

Kurt Gibbs, County Board Chair



MARATHON COUNTY AGENDA MEMORANDUM

TO: Marathon County County Board
FROM: Laurie Miskimins, Conservation, Planning, & Zoning Director
DATE: March 19, 2026
SUBJECT: Adoption of the Marathon County Comprehensive Plan 2026

Action Requested

We respectfully request the County Board repeal and recreate Chapter 26 of the Marathon County General Code of Ordinances.

Background

Over the past year and a half, county staff, working in coordination with the Northwest Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, have collaborated with standing committees to complete a comprehensive update of the 2016 Comprehensive Plan. This effort included updating all background data and supporting studies, revising issue statements in every chapter, and reviewing and refining the goals, objectives, and action strategies throughout the plan.

Governing Statute/Ordinance/Policy

Sec. 66.1001, Wis. Stats., establishes the required elements and procedures a local government must follow to adopt or amend a comprehensive plan.

Statute states a comprehensive plan shall contain the following elements:

- Background Information, Issues, and Opportunities
- Housing
- Transportation
- Utilities and Community Facilities
- Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources
- Economic Development
- Intergovernmental Cooperation
- Implementation

In addition, the statute requires that:

- The comprehensive plan be updated at least once every 10 years.
- At least one public hearing be held prior to adopting, amending, or updating the plan.

- The plan does not take effect until it is adopted by ordinance (or repealed and recreated, as applicable).
- The existing County Comprehensive Plan remains in effect absent adoption of an updated plan.

Discussion/Analysis

The Marathon County Comprehensive Plan serves as a guiding document for the county. It provides an assessment of who we are as a community and what we value. For Marathon County government, implementation of the Comprehensive Plan directs how the county responds through community and governmental partnerships, budget priorities, policies, and strategic planning, to foster a community that is the preferred place to live, work, visit, and do business.

More specifically, the Comprehensive Plan is used to develop the Strategic Plan and direct Administrator and Department Head workplans. It is also used as the basis for, among other things, updating the zoning ordinance, recommending improvements, and establishing or guiding policy for County action related to plan elements.

As part of this update, the overarching goals remained largely unchanged. Objectives were refined to more clearly reflect the county's role in achieving them. In many cases, this included adding terms such as "support" where the county is one of several partners responsible for advancing an objective. Action strategies, or specific approaches the county may pursue to advance each objective, were reviewed to determine their continued relevance and to identify new strategies where appropriate.

The Comprehensive Plan is intended to be a living document and may be amended at any time. While state statute requires the county to update the plan at least once every 10 years, amendments may be warranted throughout the life of the plan as new issues emerge or trends shift. However, frequent minor amendments should be avoided, as they can undermine the plan's integrity and long-term vision. It is recommended that the county conduct a formal review at the five-year mark to determine whether more substantial updates are necessary.

Public Notification and Input

Throughout the process, ongoing updates were made to municipalities across Marathon County, including at Towns Association meetings. Updates were also regularly posted on the county's website to keep the public informed of opportunities to come to standing committee meetings to discuss the chapters, goals, and objectives.

In compliance with statutory requirements, notice of the public hearing was published in the newspaper, posted at the County Clerk and Conservation, Planning, and Zoning (CPZ) offices,

and distributed by mail and email to all towns, villages, and cities within Marathon County, all non-metallic mine operators, surrounding counties, and other interested parties who requested notification.

Verbal public comment was received at the March 3, 2026, Environmental Resources Committee and can be viewed here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YqIOY5IQrmo>; beginning about 50 seconds into the video.

Verbal comment was also received at the public hearing held at the Executive Committee on March 12, 2026. Those comments can be viewed here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NDpO6bMXstY>; beginning about 16 minutes into the video.

Based on all comments received, amendments will be presented to the February 12, 2026 Draft, at the County Board Educational Meeting.

Recommendation

We respectfully request the County Board repeal and recreate Chapter 26 of the Marathon County General Code of Ordinances.

Attachments and References

Please review the draft comprehensive plan and a summary document of goals, objectives, and strategies at: <https://www.marathoncounty.gov/about-us/comprehensive-plan>

Financial Review

The Comprehensive Plan informs development of the Marathon County Strategic Plan and subsequent Administrator and departmental workplans. The plan itself does not obligate the county to specific funding commitments. Funding decisions are made through the annual budget process.

Amendment 1: Page 67 & 68: Replace Livability section with the following, including removal of the inset box.

Livability is often defined as the sum of the factors that add up to a community's quality of life, including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, and cultural, entertainment, and recreation possibilities. Livability is most often used to describe the varied aspects of society, surroundings, and shared experiences that shape a community. It includes an interrelated set of economic, spatial, and social components that together are challenging to understand and measure in the defined work of planning and development. In addition, livability embraces the human experience of place and is specific to the place and time in question.

Multiple federal agencies, non-profit organizations, and professional associations have developed different definitions of livability, but most center around six core principles:

1. Provide more transportation choices.
2. Promote equitable, affordable housing.
3. Enhance economic competitiveness.
4. Support existing communities.
5. Coordinate and leverage federal policies and investment.
6. Value communities and neighborhoods.

All communities can be made more livable. When residents are able to live near their place of employment, travel costs, transportation maintenance, pollution, and congestion are reduced. Efficient use of land and support for walking, biking, and access to transit reduces energy consumption, saving money for individuals, communities, and the region. Typically, livable and sustainable developments are less expensive to build, require fewer municipal services, result in higher values for property owners, and generate a range of long-term social and environmental benefits.

Livability also matters for an aging population because it directly impacts older adults' health, independence, safety, and overall quality of life. As more people choose to "age in place" by staying in their homes longer, communities should adapt to their changing needs. Aspects like safe and accessible housing as well as reliable transportation options for drivers and non-drivers, are essential to meeting the needs of residents.

Amendment 2: Page 84: Revisions to Wind Solar and RNG in Farmland

Wind, Solar, and RNG in Farmland

There is growing interest in renewable energy, like the installation of wind and solar energy projects on agricultural land in Marathon County. These rural areas offer space and conditions suitable for utility-scale energy projects, attracting developers seeking to establish large-scale wind and solar installations. While such projects can provide supplemental income for landowners and support statewide clean energy goals, they also raise questions about long-term land use, potential impacts on prime farmland, and broader natural resource concerns for soil health, water runoff, and wildlife habitat. In Wisconsin, the siting of renewable large-scale wind and solar energy systems is regulated by state statutes, including Public Service Commission (PSC) rules, which limit the ability of local governments to restrict wind and solar development. Local restrictions must be based on health or safety concerns, must not significantly increase project costs, and must allow for a system of similar cost and efficiency. Requests for greater local control over these issues have been increasing and is something the county is mindful of.

Another emerging opportunity in renewable energy is Renewable Natural Gas (RNG), which is produced by capturing methane emissions from organic waste sources such as municipal solid waste landfills and anaerobic digester plants at water resource recovery facilities (wastewater treatment plants), livestock farms, food production facilities, and organic waste management operations. Given Marathon County's strong agricultural base, there could be a path for farmers and municipalities to turn waste into RNG. Wisconsin's dairy farms are increasingly adopting anaerobic digesters to capture methane from manure, which is then processed into RNG. This process not only generates renewable energy but may also help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provides farmers with an additional revenue stream with the potential of environmental, agricultural and public health and safety impacts.

Amendment 3: Page 88: Under Preserve Land with Prime Soils for Agriculture and Forests

Preserve Land with Prime Soils for Agriculture and Forests – Agricultural land and forests are very important to Marathon County. Increasing development pressure has led to more of this land being converted to other uses. At the same time, Marathon County is experiencing new pressures related to potential renewable wind and solar energy development, including wind and solar projects. These facilities are recognized as essential for meeting may meet state and local goals for clean energy, reduce reducing

carbon emissions, and diversify ~~diversifying~~ energy sources. However, they can also compete with agriculture and forestry for land and **have environmental and agricultural consequences**. Large-scale solar installations, for example, are often proposed on flat, cleared areas with access to transmission lines where land frequently overlaps with prime agricultural soils. Wind projects, while more dispersed, may also affect farmland operations and forested areas through siting of turbines, access roads, and transmission infrastructure.

Amendment 4: Page 151: Replace Renewable with:

Wind, Solar, and Renewable Natural Gas

~~Renewable energy~~ **Energy sources, such as wind, solar, and renewable natural gas,** can play a role in supporting economic growth, reducing environmental impacts, and enhancing energy security. Marathon County's power generation is not predominantly driven by ~~these renewable~~ energy sources; however, there is a growing interest in renewable natural gas, solar, and wind energy production in the county. In recent years, there have been proposed projects to build **large-scale wind energy systems** in several rural towns. While some towns have voiced their opposition to certain ~~these~~ projects, state law prohibits local governments from placing restrictions on **large-scale** wind and solar energy systems unless those restrictions protect health and safety, do not significantly increase project costs, or allow for an alternate system with roughly the same cost and efficiency. **These energy sources may also have impacts on public health, safety, infrastructure, environment, agriculture, property values, etc. that must be considered.**

Amendment 5: Insert Page 151 before Telecommunications Facilities and Services Section

Data Centers

In recent years, demand for artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and information storage have driven a need for data centers. Data centers often look like large warehouses that contain network equipment, semiconductors, power supplies, air or liquid cooling systems, and climate-controlled computing infrastructure. These types of developments are powered 24/7. To function, these centers need access to reliable power, water or a way to cool the components, and networking capabilities. Due to the abundant water resources and reliable power grid, Wisconsin is an attractive state to locate data centers.

As of 2026, data center developments have been primarily proposed or built in southeastern Wisconsin. Communities where data centers are located may benefit from significant tax revenue and job creation. However, the use of large amounts of electricity and water has generated community concerns about impacts on energy costs and local water supply. Additionally, noise and strain on local infrastructure are often cited as issues with data center development. While Marathon County has not had any large-scale data center development proposals, communities in Marathon County should consider potential land use impacts, including the need for large industrial sites and compatibility with surrounding development as demand for data center development continues to grow.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Facilities

Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) store excess electricity and release it when the electricity is needed. These facilities are increasingly being built to support energy sources like wind and solar and better manage energy demand. These systems usually consist of rows of shipping-container sized battery units and are located near renewable energy sources or electricity substations.

Battery Energy Storage System Facilities are not known to be in any communities in Marathon County currently. However, local governments may need to consider appropriate land use regulations, safety standards, and infrastructure capacity when evaluating potential battery storage proposals in the future.

Amendment 6: Page 242, Under Community Character Goal

3. Enhance community livability, including the unique characteristics of all communities, by investing in healthy and safe neighborhoods throughout the county.
 - a. Encourage communities within Marathon County to update their comprehensive plans, at least every 10 years.
 - b. Promote programs, via information sharing, that support the rehabilitation of older homes, especially those in need of critical repairs such as roofing, weatherization, remediation of radon and lead, or private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS).

Amendment 7: Page 247, Under Utilities Goal

2. Support efforts to provide adequate energy, telecommunications services, and high-speed internet access throughout the County.
 - a. Support energy-saving efforts by working with local communities, utility companies, and other partners, and by encouraging the use of smart practices and technology that use less energy.
 - b. Actively review ~~and engage in planning~~ **and regulate**, when allowed by state law, large energy projects, **data centers, and battery energy storage system facilities** ~~when allowed by state law~~, to make sure they match county goals, limit harm to the environment and land use, and protect the interests of local communities.

Amendment 8: pages , adding specific references to technologies

Chapter 10, Economic Development Goal, Objective 4, add strategy c:

- c. **Support employer-led efforts to explore emerging technologies, including automation, artificial intelligence, and data analytics.**

Chapter 12, Objective 1, amend existing strategy Strategy c to read

- a. Leverage cutting-edge technology, **including automation, artificial intelligence, and data analytics**; advanced systems; and modern infrastructure to **enhance and modernize government operations and service delivery and** address current and future challenges **in an ethical and transparent way**.

Amendment 9: Page 247, Under Utilities Goal

Add Strategy e.

- e. **Promote clean coal, natural gas and nuclear energy, a long term, cost effective, sustainable, and reliable energy source for use in Marathon County, without the destruction of thousands of acres of prime fertile farmland.**

Amendment 10: Page 248, Under Land Use Goal

2. Promote practices that preserve soil health and land productivity.

~~b. Work with towns, agricultural stakeholders, and conservation staff to develop county level policy and/or programs that limit or regulate winter manure spreading in high-risk areas to reduce runoff, protect water quality, and preserve soil structure.~~

Work with towns, agricultural stakeholders, and conservation staff on efforts aimed at reducing agricultural runoff, protecting water quality, and preserving soil structure.

2026 Goals, Objectives, & Strategies by Chapter

March 23, 2026

Highlighted portions suggest staff changes and supervisor amendments based on comments received between February 12 and March 19, 2026.

Chapter 3: Health and Human Services Goal: Marathon County promotes the physical, mental, and social health of the community and takes steps to support healthy living for residents at all stages of life.

1. Enable older adults and people with disabilities to live safely and independently in their communities.
 - a. Encourage an increase in supply of accessible housing options.
 - b. Support efforts to increase use of assistive technologies and access to supportive services.
 - c. Develop a plan to address how to support persons of all ages with disabilities and the changing demographics of persons with disabilities.
 - d. Coordinate amongst county departments and partner with community agencies on efforts to connect seniors with programs and services that may reduce social isolation.
2. Support expansion of access to safe, nutritious, and affordable food.
 - a. Support efforts to increase participation in nutrition assistance programs.
 - b. Continue to partner with Marathon County Hunger Coalition.
3. Support every child in reaching adulthood with health, stability, education and growth opportunities.
 - a. Provide resources to reduce childhood trauma.
 - b. Create a trauma-informed care system.
 - c. Develop a framework for building resilient children and providing parent resources.
 - d. Continue to work toward truancy reduction.
 - e. Support policies that support affordable, high-quality childcare.
 - f. Coordinate on programs that promote early childhood development, youth mental health, and out-of-school learning opportunities.
 - g. Strengthen cross-sector partnerships with schools, nonprofits, health providers, and social services to align resources and reduce service gaps for children and families.
4. Reduce the impact of chronic diseases.

- a. Support implementation of community-based strategies that promote healthy behaviors.
 - b. Where appropriate, support increasing access to preventative care.
 - c. Partner with healthcare providers and community organizations to support early identification and management of chronic conditions.
 - d. Support efforts to provide the public with education to make informed choices related to their overall health.
- 5. Reduce injury risks and improve safety across all age groups.
 - a. Develop and implement innovative approaches to injury prevention using data, community input, and cross-sector collaboration.
- 6. Increase access to timely, affordable, and effective mental health treatment close to home.
 - a. Develop a continuum of services within a therapeutic community.
 - b. Attract and retain qualified treatment providers and behavior educators.
 - c. Develop a more comprehensive approach to crisis prevention and serving people in crisis.
 - d. Participate in efforts to assess service gaps, shortages, and barriers to mental health care. OR Conduct a Community Needs Assessment and create a plan to address identified gaps in service.
 - e. Support efforts to remove barriers and increase access where appropriate.
 - f. Collaborate with providers on ideas to improve efficiency and capacity through shared services, workforce support, and technology investments.
- 7. Foster a welcoming community in Marathon County.
 - a. Advance policies, practices, and partnerships that promote understanding for all residents and workers.
 - b. Support programs and partnerships that encourage civic engagement and social connections.

Chapter 4: Community Character Goal: The local history, culture, social pride, and community character are established and enhanced as defining elements which make Marathon County a vibrant and inviting place to be.

- 1. Promote a variety of safe and affordable housing options that meet the needs of all community members.
 - a. Support efforts by local municipalities to locate housing for special needs populations within easy and safe access to medical care, shopping, transportation facilities, and other necessary services.

- b. Assist local governments in evaluating codes related to temporary, manufactured, and/or mobile housing to better serve migrant workers and the agricultural economy.
- 2. Support efforts to reduce homelessness.
 - a. Maintain regional coordination and approaches to addressing housing supply and homelessness.
 - b. Support, coordination, engagement, and implementation of efforts to address homelessness and its underlying causes.
 - c. Develop an action plan to reduce homelessness and increase homeless prevention services.
- 3. Enhance community livability, including the unique characteristics of all communities, by investing in healthy and safe neighborhoods throughout the county.
 - a. Encourage communities within Marathon County to update their comprehensive plans, at least every 10 years.
 - b. Promote programs, via information sharing, that support the rehabilitation of older homes. especially those in need of critical repairs such as roofing, weatherization, remediation of radon and lead, or private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS).
 - c. Encourage adaptive reuse of historic structures.
 - d. Facilitate connections between homeowners and technical and financial assistance resources to make necessary improvements and maintain safe, livable housing.
 - e. Complete Safe Streets for All Study and identify priorities for regional coordination and implementation.
 - f. Incorporate accommodations for bicycles, pedestrians, and transit into all County Road projects, in accordance with the *Marathon County Rural Bike Network & Technical Guidance* document.
 - g. Support efforts that increase access to green spaces/open spaces.
 - h. Capitalize on our existing local community assets, support placemaking efforts or events to bring the community together around shared places and values.

Chapter 5: Natural Resources Natural Resources Goal: The natural resources of Marathon County are managed in a balanced way (so they are protected and preserved) for current and future generations' health, enjoyment, and benefit.

- 1. Promote sound land use decisions that conserve and preserve natural resources in balance with economic development and growth.

- a. Maintain and update existing land use policies to address growth and natural resource protection.
 - b. Promote infrastructure development that protects natural resources.
 - c. Identify and preserve unique regional areas for natural resource protection and environmental remediation.
 - d. Promote programs that support the rehabilitation of older homes, especially those in need of critical repairs such as roofing, weatherization, or private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS).
2. Mitigate and adapt county strategies to respond to impacts from changing weather patterns.
 - a. Support landowners, through existing programs and permitting processes, to identify and implement project improvements that enhance resilience to changing weather patterns.
3. Support strategies that protect and improve air quality.
 - a. Support initiatives that reduce air pollution.
4. Protect and preserve soil health with a focus on prime agricultural areas.
 - a. Continue to monitor compliance with the soil conservation standards of the Farmland Preservation Program.
 - b. Develop strategies to encourage best management practices to reduce agricultural soil runoff to protect water and soil quality.
 - c. Encourage the protection of agriculture by continuing to encourage towns to participate in zoning.
 - d. Continue to seek funding mechanisms to provide technical and financial assistance to agricultural landowners and operators to develop nutrient management plans and implement conservation best management practices.
 - e. Work with UW-Extension to meet with local agricultural operators to identify their individual needs and opportunities to best assist them in retaining and improving their farming operations.
5. Promote balanced use of non-metallic mineral resources and ensure mine reclamation.
 - a. Continue to actively enforce the non-metallic mining ordinance.
 - b. Identify and maintain a map of active mining operations and significant non-metallic mineral resources.
 - c. Consider zoning areas around mines and non-metallic mineral resources to restrict residential development or other land uses that might conflict with mining operations.
6. Protect and sustainably manage public and private county forest resources.

- a. Implement the County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Strategic Direction for forests.
 - b. Encourage private forest owners to adopt best management practices and sustainable forest management practices.
 - c. Work with UW-Extension and the WDNR to encourage (and increase) sound forest management practices by owners of private forestlands.
- 7. Manage solid waste and contaminants to reduce negative impacts on the environment and on health.
 - a. Implement best practices for leachate management.
 - b. Provide leadership on waste, recycling, diversion, environmental education, and outreach to begin the transition from waste management to resource management.

Chapter 6: Water Resources Goal: The water resources in Marathon County are of the highest quality, for the safety of residents and the health of aquatic ecosystems and are protected from damaging behaviors like overuse and pollution.

- 1. Support protection and enhancement of the quantity and quality of potable groundwater and potable surface water supplies.
 - a. Work to implement strategies in the updated Land and Water Resource Management Plan and the Groundwater Plan.
 - b. Continue to develop and implement priority watershed management plans and Targeted Management Plans (TRM) to minimize impacts on water quality.
 - c. Continue to conduct tests and analysis of contaminants in private wells.
 - d. Increase awareness of the importance of testing private wells on a regular basis.
- 2. Coordinate with regional partners to promote efforts that protect municipal and private well water recharge areas.
 - a. Facilitate discussions between municipalities and landowners around wellhead recharge areas to identify strategies and solutions for long-term land use and management practices that will protect and enhance the drinking water supply.
 - b. Support public water suppliers in finding funding sources to protect and enhance their drinking water supply.
 - c. Continue to promote best management practices with private well landowners to protect and enhance their water supply.
- 3. Reduce agricultural nonpoint runoff to surface water (soil sediment, organics, and nutrients).

- a. Develop and maintain policies and programs to promote sustainable soil practices.
 - b. Develop a comprehensive approach to restore riparian wetland and buffer areas to enhance buffering of agricultural runoff.
 - c. Continue to enforce animal waste and manure management regulations to guard against water contamination resulting from livestock facilities.
- 4. Manage lake, stream, and reservoir resources to balance concerns of shoreland residents, users, local businesses, and protect natural resources.
 - a. Support updating floodplain maps.
 - b. Continue to support the efforts of the WDNR and lake district organizations to protect and improve the water quality and habitat of lakes.
 - c. Work with UW-Extension to provide information and education regarding Best Management Practices and other measures local municipalities and property owners can implement to improve water quality.

Chapter 7: Public Safety **Public Safety Goal:** Marathon County is a safe and secure community for all residents and visitors through cost-effective and high-quality public safety services.

- 1. Provide cost-effective and high-quality public safety services.
 - a. Promote coordination amongst public safety departments to identify efficiencies in reducing jail population.
 - b. Continue to evaluate ideas that align or streamline policies and procedures across departments.
 - c. Consider the potential to consolidate emergency service agencies.
- 2. Mitigate the impacts of drug and alcohol abuse in Marathon County through evidence-based practices.
 - a. Develop a comprehensive approach to address the use of drugs and alcohol in children and young adults of Marathon County.
 - b. Identify and advance public policy and programs that would support the mitigation and prevention of drug and alcohol misuse and abuse among residents of Marathon County.
 - c. Identify and track data points to measure the impact of drug and alcohol abuse among residents of Marathon County.
- 3. Promote efforts to reduce recidivism.
 - a. Develop a comprehensive (risk-based assessment) approach to address juvenile offenders to reduce the likelihood of recidivism.
 - b. Develop comprehensive forensic mental health treatment options.

- c. Develop a comprehensive approach to classification and programming for persons in jail.
 - d. Improve the court system to effectively and efficiently serve more people through the process.
- 4. Improve road safety.
 - a. Improve the infrastructure in areas with high numbers of traffic crashes, especially those involving vulnerable users, including bicyclists and pedestrians.
 - b. Improve signage and speed limits on county roads that see higher volumes of farm vehicles, horse and buggies, and/or bicycle traffic.
 - c. Review system-wide crash data every four years to identify safety issues and problems that need to be addressed.
 - d. Continue to work with federal, state, and regional transportation organizations to maintain a safe and efficient countywide roadway system.
 - e. Complete a Safe Streets for All analysis within the MPO area.
- 5. Plan for and identify appropriate measures to be taken related to disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
 - a. Update the Marathon County All Hazards Mitigation Plan every five years.
 - b. Encourage mitigation and adaptation techniques in County infrastructure projects to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repetitive damage.
 - c. Encourage municipalities to either adopt the county mitigation plan or create their own to reduce costs associated with disaster response and recovery by promoting mitigation activities as well as disaster-resilience and sustainability.
 - d. Encourage senior officials to learn more about their role in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

Chapter 8: Infrastructure: Transportation Goal: The transportation infrastructure in Marathon County is maintained to the highest standard practicable to allow safe and efficient movement of people, goods, and services in and through the County.

- 1. Support a safe, efficient, fiscally sustainable, multimodal transportation system.
 - a. Incorporate accommodation for bicycles, pedestrians, and transit into all County road projects, in accordance with the Marathon County Rural Bike Network & Technical Guidance document.
 - b. Provide coordination support to municipalities working to incorporate bicycle and pedestrian accommodations on non-County Road facilities.

- c. Encourage and support transportation services and facilities that meet the needs of the transportation disadvantaged, including the elderly, children, people with disabilities, veterans, and low-income people, and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
 - d. Continue monitoring community public transit needs and collaborate with partners to ensure the most effective and efficient use of limited transit resources.
 - e. Support pavement preservation and replacement schedules in accordance with Appendix F of the Marathon County Highway System Study (2050 Plan) completed in 2022.
 - f. Provide a modern Highway Shop and Office Facility designed to enhance safety, optimize storage, streamline maintenance operations, and improve efficiency for the Highway Department's fleet and staff.
2. Improve access management on major roadways.
- a. Continue to work with federal, state, and regional transportation organizations to maintain a safe and efficient countywide roadway system.
 - b. Work with local municipalities to identify safe and efficient truck routes.
 - c. Continue to work with WisDOT and the local communities on right-of-way, access control, and local road crossing issues along State Highway 29.
 - d. Preserve and protect existing and potential rights-of-way for transportation facilities at curves, intersections, or areas where line of sight and safety need improvement.

Chapter 8: Infrastructure: Utilities Goal: The utilities infrastructure in Marathon County is maintained to the highest standard practicable to support the residents and businesses of the County.

1. Ensure compliance with state codes for new and replacement of private on-site waste treatment systems.
- a. Ensure Marathon County General Code of Ordinances Chapter 15 – Private Sewage Systems remains in full compliance with state regulations to protect human health and safety, safeguard environmentally sensitive areas, and preserve water quality.
 - b. Continue to track and monitor septic systems to promptly identify failing systems, prioritizing repairs or replacements for those located in environmentally sensitive zones such as shoreland districts, wetlands, and areas near other residential developments.
 - c. Facilitate connections between property owners and available resources to support the timely replacement of failing septic systems.

- d. Consistently provide property owners and system installers with current information on regulations and permitting requirements related to on-site wastewater treatment systems.
- 2. Support efforts to provide adequate energy, telecommunications services, and high-speed internet access throughout the County.
 - a. Support energy-saving efforts by working with local communities, utility companies, and other partners, and by encouraging the use of smart practices and technology that use less energy.
 - b. **Actively review and engage in planning and regulate, when allowed by state law, large energy projects, data centers, and battery energy storage system facilities when allowed by state law, to make sure they match county goals, limit harm to the environment and land use, and protect the interests of local communities.**
 - c. Assist local governments in adopting zoning and land use regulations that are consistent with law, while balancing community character and the strategic placement of infrastructure.
 - d. Encourage and support the expansion of affordable, high-speed broadband access in underserved and rural areas through coordination with internet providers, state and federal grant programs, and local planning initiatives.
 - e. **Promote clean coal, natural gas and nuclear energy, a long term, cost effective, sustainable, and reliable energy source for use in Marathon County, without the destruction of thousands of acres of prime fertile farmland.**
- 3. Provide cost-efficient solid waste management and leadership related to waste management in the region.
 - a. Operate the landfill in an efficient manner while striving to cover all expenses and build a model for financial sustainability.
 - b. Implement best practices for leachate management.
 - c. Build relationships with community haulers, municipalities, businesses, and organizations to demonstrate the value of the services and programs solid waste provides to the community.
 - d. Provide leadership on waste, recycling, diversion, environmental education, and outreach to begin the transition from waste management to resource management.

Chapter 9: Land Use Goal: Marathon County makes sound land use decisions which balance the needs of agriculture, recreation, economic development, and growth to wisely maximize the land's potential.

- 1. Promote the preservation of agricultural land.

- a. Evaluate and map prime agricultural soils throughout the county to guide land use decisions, protect the most productive farmland, and incorporate these areas into the Marathon County zoning code to better protect these areas.
 - b. Promote the use of farmland preservation zoning by working with towns to adopt Farm Preservation or Exclusive Agriculture zoning that limits non-agricultural development and supports eligibility for state farmland preservation tax credits.
- 2. Promote practices that preserve soil health and land productivity.
 - a. Work with local partners to promote no-till, cover cropping, crop rotation, and other practices that reduce erosion and build soil organic matter.
 - b. Work with towns, agricultural stakeholders, and conservation staff to develop county level policy and/or programs that limit or regulate winter manure spreading in high-risk areas to reduce runoff, protect water quality, and preserve soil structure.
- 3. Encourage revitalization of former residential properties in rural areas.
 - a. Identify and map vacant, abandoned, or dilapidated residential properties to prioritize redevelopment.
 - b. Evaluate the need for a county-supported program to assist with the removal of abandoned, unsafe, or severely deteriorated structures on residential properties, with the goal of restoring these lots to safe, buildable conditions for future residential use.
- 4. Provide tools for managing and coordinating growth.
 - a. Host workshops or webinars for town boards, plan commissions, and other local officials to explain comprehensive planning requirements, update processes, and explain how to effectively use their plan to guide decisions.
 - b. Provide technical assistance, data, mapping, and templates to towns seeking to update their comprehensive plans, ensuring consistency with county goals and compliance with state planning laws.
 - c. Continue to routinely update the zoning and subdivision regulations to ensure they support the goals and objectives outlined in the County and local comprehensive plans.
 - d. Continue to work cooperatively with municipalities to eliminate conflicts between county and local zoning and development regulations.

Chapter 10: Education, Workforce Development, and Economic Development:

Education Goal: Every child and adult in Marathon County can get a high-quality education.

1. Support initiatives that expand access to education and employment opportunities, helping individuals gain the skills and resources needed to become self-supporting.
 - a. Support policies that support affordable, high-quality childcare.
 - b. Support policies and programs to provide a variety of means for people to access continuous education to be competitive in tomorrow's economy.
 - c. Support policies and programs to increase independent living and self-reliance skills for all.
2. Redevelop the current University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point-Wausau campus.
 - a. Engage local and regional stakeholders to study potential uses of the campus.
3. Support the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point at Wausau, Northcentral Technical College (NTC), and other higher education institutions in Marathon County.
 - a. Maintain collaboration efforts with higher education institutions.
4. Provide high-quality library service.
 - a. Periodically evaluate demand for library services, including resource needs. Use this evaluation to budget for new resources and facility improvements.
 - b. Continue to explore opportunities to use new technologies to increase access to library resources.
 - c. Support employer-led efforts to explore emerging technologies, including automation, artificial intelligence, and data analytics.

Chapter 10: Education, Workforce Development, and Economic Development:

Workforce Development Goal: Marathon County is a community where residents can find family supporting employment, and businesses have access to a strong, skilled workforce.

1. Support efforts to ensure future availability of a skilled and flexible workforce prepared to meet the needs of both existing and emerging industries and technologies.
 - a. Work with the North Central Wisconsin Workforce Development Bureau (NCWWDB) to create job readiness programs aligned with business sector needs.
2. Support a framework to enhance business climate and retain and expand businesses and jobs.
 - a. Consider aligning land use regulations to support business growth, streamline permitting, and encourage redevelopment of underutilized properties.
 - b. Provide access to low-cost capital investment opportunities for businesses.
3. Promote and increase communication between economic development, workforce development, and other organizations.

- a. Continue supporting efforts that improve the quality of life in the County to attract new people to the local labor force.
- b. Encourage and support partnerships between Northcentral Technical College, the University of Wisconsin system, and others to provide a diverse range of high-quality educational services for local and regional businesses.
- c. Encourage communication and cooperation between employers, school districts, and higher education institutions to ensure a well-trained, competitive workforce with skills to meet the needs of a changing marketplace.

Chapter 10: Education, Workforce Development, and Economic Development:

Economic Development Goal: Marathon County has a diverse economy, with opportunities where people and businesses can grow and be successful.

- 1. Encourage development and redevelopment of key employment centers in areas that possess strong market potential, provide good transportation access for workers, and promote the efficient movement of goods.
 - a. Support efforts to engage the public and private sectors to provide leadership for county economic development efforts.
- 2. Contribute to a collaborative regional approach to economic development.
 - a. Support activities that strengthen Central Wisconsin and the Wausau metro area's position as a regional health care center.
 - b. Explore new economic development incentives that create well-paying jobs and career opportunities across multiple industries.
- 3. Support an innovative atmosphere to foster an entrepreneurially supportive environment.
 - a. Respond to changing economic conditions and opportunities through periodic review and updating of economic development strategies, policies, investments, and programs.
 - b. Encourage efforts to reinvigorate and rediscover our shared community assets.
 - c. Enhance awareness of MCDEVCO as the primary point of contact for business expansion and start-up information.
- 4. Support the adoption and growth of technology-enabled businesses and workforce skills to strengthen Marathon County's economic competitiveness, productivity, and ability to attract and retain employers and talent.
 - a. Support employer-led upskilling and reskilling initiatives.

- b. Coordinate and align emerging technology training across departments and with other agencies to efficiently grow Marathon County employee skills and capabilities.
- 5. Maintain infrastructure to support economic growth.
 - a. Maintain a safe highway network to provide access to all communities in the County.
 - b. Support technology in the workplace, particularly through access to broadband.
 - c. Work with municipalities to maintain a competitive inventory of serviced industrial land and office sites.
 - d. Provide appropriate access for trucks and employees for all business and industrial park sites.
- 6. Support the Central Wisconsin Airport.
 - a. Continue to maintain a partnership between Portage and Marathon Counties to support Central Wisconsin as a regional airport.
 - b. Support CWA efforts to expand service to the area.

Chapter 11: Recreation, Tourism, and Cultural Resources Recreation, Tourism, and

Cultural Resources Goal: Marathon County takes advantage of its many natural and cultural amenities to provide opportunities for residents and visitors to be active and engaged in a wide array of activities and events.

- 1. Support and promote access to quality, accessible, affordable recreation opportunities.
 - a. Recommend that new parks and park renovations be constructed with universal design.
 - b. Maintain and improve the Marathon County park and forest system in a cost-effective manner.
 - c. Establish a consistent source of funding for parks, recreation, and forestry.
 - d. Minimizes use conflicts and resource impacts of recreational activities.
 - e. Balance timber production and recreation uses of County parks forestlands.
 - f. Support the efforts of volunteer and nonprofit groups to build and maintain trails, parks, and facilities that are consistent with the goals of this plan.
 - g. Work cooperatively with local municipalities to develop extensions and connections to local trail systems.
 - h. Continue to provide quality, affordable, county recreation programs for the community.

2. Promote tourism throughout the County region, with a strong emphasis on promotion of outdoor recreational tourism, heritage tourism, and the arts.
 - a. Continue to work with area tourism organizations.
 - b. Evaluate potential investments in County park and forestlands that would draw additional visitors to the area.
3. Encourage protection of historically significant buildings and sites from development impacts.
 - a. Support the preservation of historically or culturally significant agricultural operations that contribute to rural character.
 - b. Consider identifying especially scenic roads as candidates for preservation in a state rustic road program.
 - c. Support the County Historical Society as it relates to identifying and protecting countywide significant cultural resources.
 - d. Consider the impacts to known cultural resources when reviewing development plans and/or permits involving land disturbance.
4. Increase and expand awareness of cultural resources.
 - a. Conduct a county wide cultural resources study, to update the previous one conducted in 1977.
 - b. Work with the County Historical Society, Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WDOT), and local municipalities to establish and install signage identifying historically significant buildings and sites.
5. Develop a plan to modify recreation offerings in response to changing weather patterns in winter.
 - a. Evaluate services and facilities for potential updates or renovations that would allow the recreation offerings and amenities to be utilized independent of weather patterns.

Chapter 12: Intergovernmental Cooperation Intergovernmental Cooperation Goal:

Marathon County is a cooperative and collaborative partner with other municipalities and organizations to most effectively and efficiently provide services to residents.

1. Promote technology and resource sharing.
 - a. Continue to work cooperatively with the City of Wausau on sharing data services and park and recreation services.
 - b. Continue to provide mapping assistance to local municipalities.
 - c. Leverage cutting-edge technology, including automation, artificial intelligence, and data analytics; advanced systems; and modern infrastructure to enhance and modernize government operations and service

delivery and address current and future challenges in an ethical and transparent way.

2. Encourage proactive conflict resolution.
 - a. Work with municipalities to identify and resolve potential conflicts between jurisdictions.
 - b. Work with UW-Extension to provide information and forums to foster intergovernmental communication and encourage local officials to share information related to land use, growth management, and other governmental activities.
 - c. Continue to work with UW-Extension to conduct workshops and/or provide information on conflict resolution techniques.
3. Promote cost-effective public services.
 - a. Support efforts by local municipalities to establish cooperative service and joint facility arrangements.
 - b. Continue to provide E-911 Dispatch services for all police, fire, and EMS agencies in Marathon County.
 - c. Work with local municipalities and other government agencies to explore opportunities to share costs and/or consolidate public services.
 - d. Continue to cooperate with other counties on solid waste management.
4. Provide coordination of regional development and planning activities.
 - a. Create resources and learning opportunities to assist communities in planning, zoning, and subdivision review.
 - b. Assist efforts by municipalities to implement and update their comprehensive plans.
 - c. Encourage local municipalities to share their plans with adjacent communities.
 - d. Continue to cooperate with other units of government on issues involving natural resources, transportation facilities, and other systems that cross jurisdictional boundaries.
5. Encourage participation in all levels of government.
 - a. Continue to actively work with the State of Wisconsin and the federal government.
 - b. Continue to actively participate in the Wisconsin Towns Association, League of Municipalities, and other similar organizations.
 - c. Continue to staff and actively participate in the Wausau Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO).

- d. Continue to explore opportunities to enhance awareness of and access to media tools that allow County citizens to become informed about on-going and current County activities.
- e. Maintain strong relationships with all units of government within the county.

RESOLUTION #R-12-26
Establish Salaries For Clerk of Court and Sheriff Elected Department Heads
for their Upcoming Term of Office

WHEREAS, pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 59.22(1), the Board must establish the annual compensation for services to be paid to certain county elected prior to the earliest time for filing nomination papers for county elective offices; and

WHEREAS, it is the recommendation of the Human Resources, Finance and Property Committee that the compensation for the Sheriff and Clerk of Court be set consistent with the internal compensation system adopted in 2025, while also considering local comparable positions, thereby ensuring individuals in these positions are fairly compensated for their duties while also ensuring that we continue to retain and attract high-quality individuals to run for these important elected offices; and

WHEREAS, the Human Resources, Finance and Property Committee at their March 11, 2026 meeting has recommended the base salaries for the Clerk of Courts and Sheriff be set at the anticipated entry/minimum rate in the respective position grades, set forth in the table below, for the first year of the respective 4-year term (2027); and

WHEREAS, the total salaries for each position would then increase commensurate with an annual single step progression through the scale and an annual anticipated scale adjustment throughout the remainder of the respective 4-year term (2028, 2029, and 2030), resulting in the total salaries provided in the table below, before the base salary referenced above would be re-evaluated for the 2031-2034 term to be consistent with the entry/minimum rate for each respective position within the classification grading system:

Annual Scale Adjustment				1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
				Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
Position	Grade		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Clerk of Courts	S-E	Annual Salary	\$94,708.96	\$102,435.01	\$106,047.96	\$109,243.72	\$112,533.08
		Annual Increase	1.0%	8.16%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Sheriff	W-E	Annual Salary	\$122,408.84	\$134,262.13	\$138,999.64	\$143,191.80	\$147,508.14
		Annual Increase	1.0%	9.68%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%

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

- (1) To announce the following annual salaries for elected department head positions with the intent to provide the positions with the salaries set forth in the table below:

	Grade	2027	2028	2029	2030
Clerk of Courts	S-E	\$102,435.01	\$106,047.96	\$109,243.72	\$112,533.08
Sheriff	W-E	\$134,262.13	\$138,999.64	\$143,191.80	\$147,508.14

- (2) Authorize the County Clerk to issue checks pursuant to this resolution and the County Treasurer to honor said checks. The elected official salaries set by this resolution shall be paid in equal installments calculated based on a 26-pay period year. Should a year have 27 pay periods, the annual salary reflected in the above table will be modified as necessary to maintain consistent bi-weekly compensation.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT:

The cumulative fiscal impact during the 2027-2030 term of office over the 2023-2026 term of office is set forth below:

Fiscal Impact	Current Rate	Clerk of Courts	Sheriff	Total
Wage		\$ 60,156.63	\$ 145,769.77	\$ 205,926.40
Employer Taxes	7.65%	\$ 4,601.98	\$ 11,151.39	\$ 15,753.37
Retirement - Gen	7.2% / 14.7%	\$ 4,331.28	\$ 2,142.82	\$ 6,474.09
Workers Comp	.06% / 1.14%	\$ 36.09	\$ 1,661.78	\$ 1,697.87
Total		\$ 69,125.98	\$ 160,725.75	\$ 229,851.73

**Benefits not included in fiscal impact*

HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE, AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

RESOLUTION #R-13-26
AUTHORIZATION FOR STAFF TO PROCEED WITH PHASE II DESIGN SERVICES FOR THE NEW
HIGHWAY FACILITY

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Board of Supervisors previously designated \$30 million of Highway Reserve funds to the new Highway Facility project; and

WHEREAS, the 2026 Highway Department budget includes funding for design services, demolition related costs, and site clearing work associated with the initial phases of the project without utilizing the \$30 million of designated funds; and

WHEREAS, preparation for demolition and site clearing work for the project commenced in January 2026 with additional site related work to be conducted in the coming months; and

WHEREAS, the Schematic Design (SD) phase of the project is nearing completion and Marathon County staff continue to work with the Village of Kronenwetter on the site plan approval process and timeline; and

WHEREAS, architectural and engineering work (e.g., Design Services) on the project continues, and is on track with the project timeline; and

WHEREAS, Phase II Design Services includes Design Development (DD) and Construction Documents (CDs) and the anticipated completion date for Phase II is early Fall 2026; and

WHEREAS, upon completion of CDs, final authorization to move forward with the project construction, including a Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP), would come through governing committees and the County Board in early Fall 2026 for their consideration.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Board of Supervisors hereby authorizes staff to proceed with Phase II Design Services for the new Highway facility.

FISCAL NOTE: None, as funding is already included in the approved 2026 Highway Department Budget.

LEGAL NOTE: None.

HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE, AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

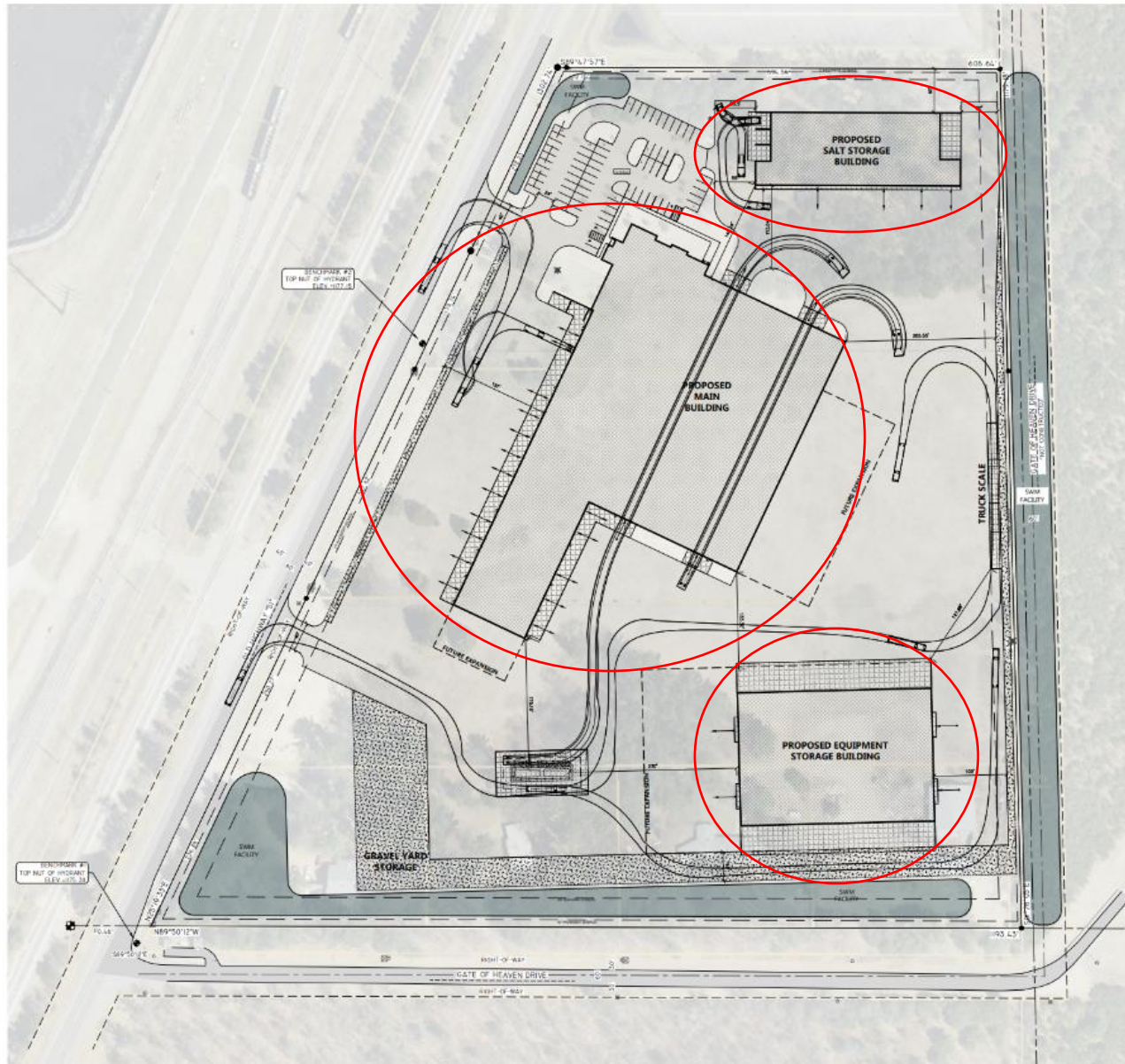
Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

Marathon County Highway Project Update

- Marathon County Team:
 - Chris Holman, Deputy Administrator of Public Works & Capital Projects
 - Troy Torgerson, Project Planner, Facilities & Capital Management
 - Kevin Lang, Highway Commissioner
 - Tyler Behnke, Highway Fleet & Facility Supervisor
- Project Team:
 - Ned Derksen, Project Architect, Excel Engineering
 - Joel Stave, Project Manager, Miron Construction
 - Eric Brandt, Project Executive, Miron Construction

Site Plan Overview

- County and Village of Kronenwetter staff have discussed the site and areas around the site in depth and have identified the processes and requirements for the basic elements (e.g., driveways)
 - As the design progresses the site and proposed buildings will meet all other Village requirements.
- The site plan's orientation and layout has shifted through multiple discussions that incorporate the best options for Highway staff, municipalities that the Highway Department works with, the public who would come to the facility, and the community in general.
 - Touring multiple Highway facilities at other counties has provided a lot of insight here.



CIVIL SITE PLAN OPTION 2



PROJECT INFORMATION

NEW HIGHWAY GARAGE FOR:
MARATHON COUNTY
 OLD HIGHWAY 51 • KRONENWETTER, WI 54455

REVISIONS
 NO. DATE
 1 NOV. 20, 2020
 2 DEC. 10, 2020
 3 JAN. 9, 2020
 4 FEB. 6, 2020

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

JOB NUMBER
 250008600

SHEET NUMBER
C1.1



Site Work Completed & To Do

- Asbestos testing was conducted for the structures on site and abatement has been completed.
- County staff have coordinated with utilities providers to ensure that all services will be removed by the end of the first week in March.
- An RFP for logging the valuable timber on the site was conducted and awarded
- An RFP for Geotechnical (e.g., soil borings) work has been awarded.
- The residents living in three of the homes on the site have moved. The owners of the last home on the site have through the end of May to finalize their plans.
- County staff have worked with the Kronenwetter Fire Department to coordinate training opportunities for them and their peers using the structures on site before they are demolished.

Working With Village of Kronenwetter

- Site Plan Approval Process and associated work have been going very well
 - These meetings help to ensure that we are all on the same page and identifying the most logical paths forward with guidance from Village staff and leadership.
- County and Village staff have met to discuss:
 - Village ordinances, processes, and meeting times.
 - Potential use of an undeveloped right-of-way adjacent to the project site to assist both the Village and the County with stormwater requirements.
 - Potential use of a 20' strip that also abuts the site and the Village may have no further use for since it was used to provide services to the homes on the site that will no longer be there.
 - Floodplain discussions for the project site and surrounding area.
 - Desired approaches to water sources.

Floorplan Overview

- The following three slides are:
- The main highway building, offices, meeting rooms, and associated spaces.
- The main storage building including heated, unheated, and canopy storage areas.
- The salt shed.

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROPOSED NEW HIGHWAY GARAGE FOR:
MARATHON COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSION
 OLD HIGHWAY 51 • KRONENWETTER, WI 54455

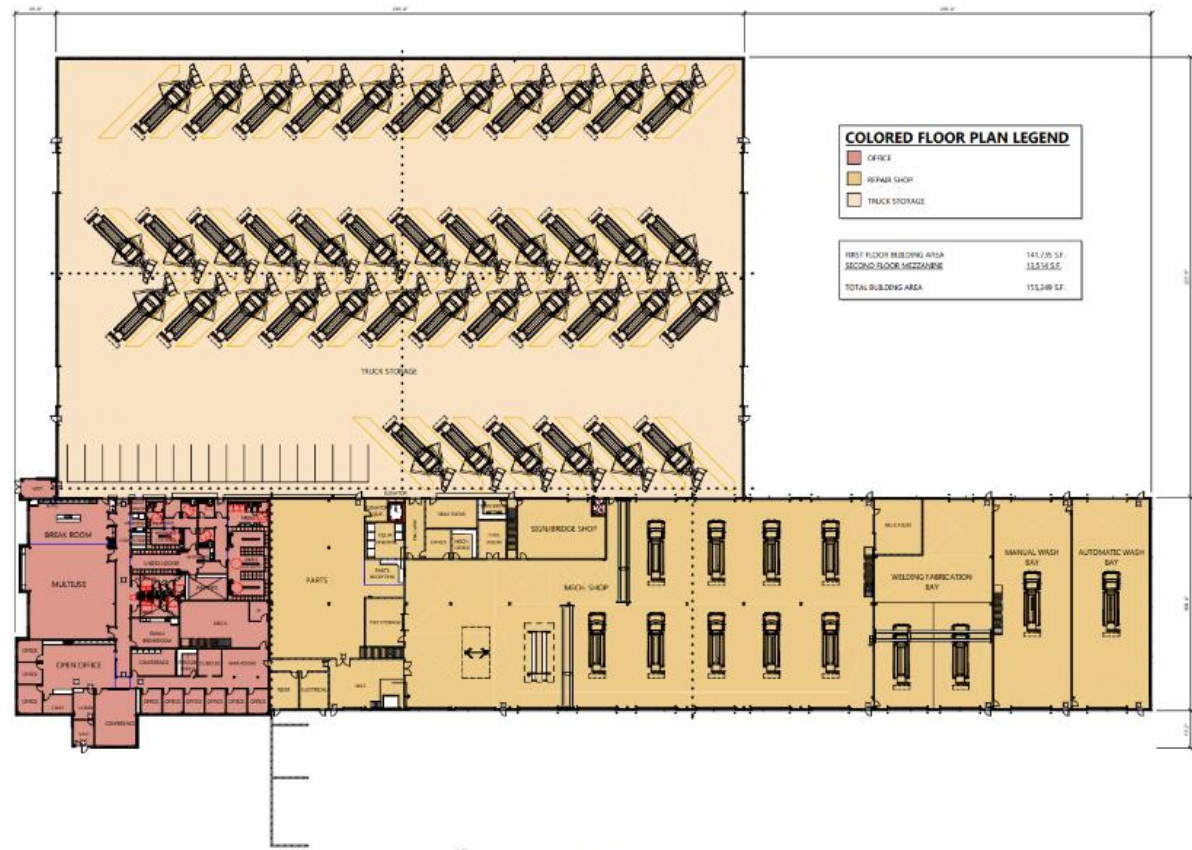
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PRELIMINARY DATES

2500008600

SHEET NUMBER

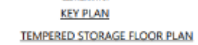
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MAIN BUILDING FLOOR PLAN



KEY PLAN
 MAIN BUILDING FLOOR PLAN



TOTAL ENCLOSED AREA:	<u>48,883 S.F.</u>
TOTAL CANOPY STORAGE:	<u>18,608 S.F.</u>



PROPOSED NEW HIGHWAY GARAGE FOR:
MARATHON COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSION
OLD HIGHWAY 51 • KRONENWETTER, WI 54455

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

A0.2

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROPOSED NEW HIGHWAY GARAGE FOR:
MARATHON COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSION
 OLD HIGHWAY 51 • KRONENWETTER, WI 54455

PROPOSED USE

PRELIMINARY DATE
 FEB. 25, 2025

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

FOR DRAWING
 250008600

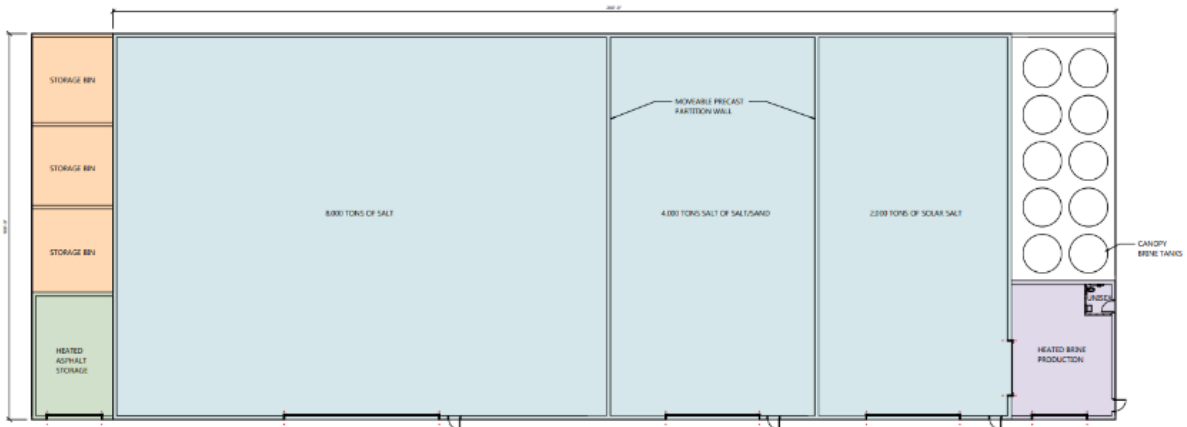
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COLOR FLOOR PLAN LEGEND

- SALT STORAGE
- BIENE
- STORAGE BUNKER
- ASPHALT STORAGE

SALT SHED STORAGE	23,300
BIENE PRODUCTION	972
STORAGE BUNKER	1,400
ASPHALT STORAGE	600
TOTAL BUILDING AREA	26,272 S.F.



SALT SHED FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
 SALT STORAGE FLOOR PLAN

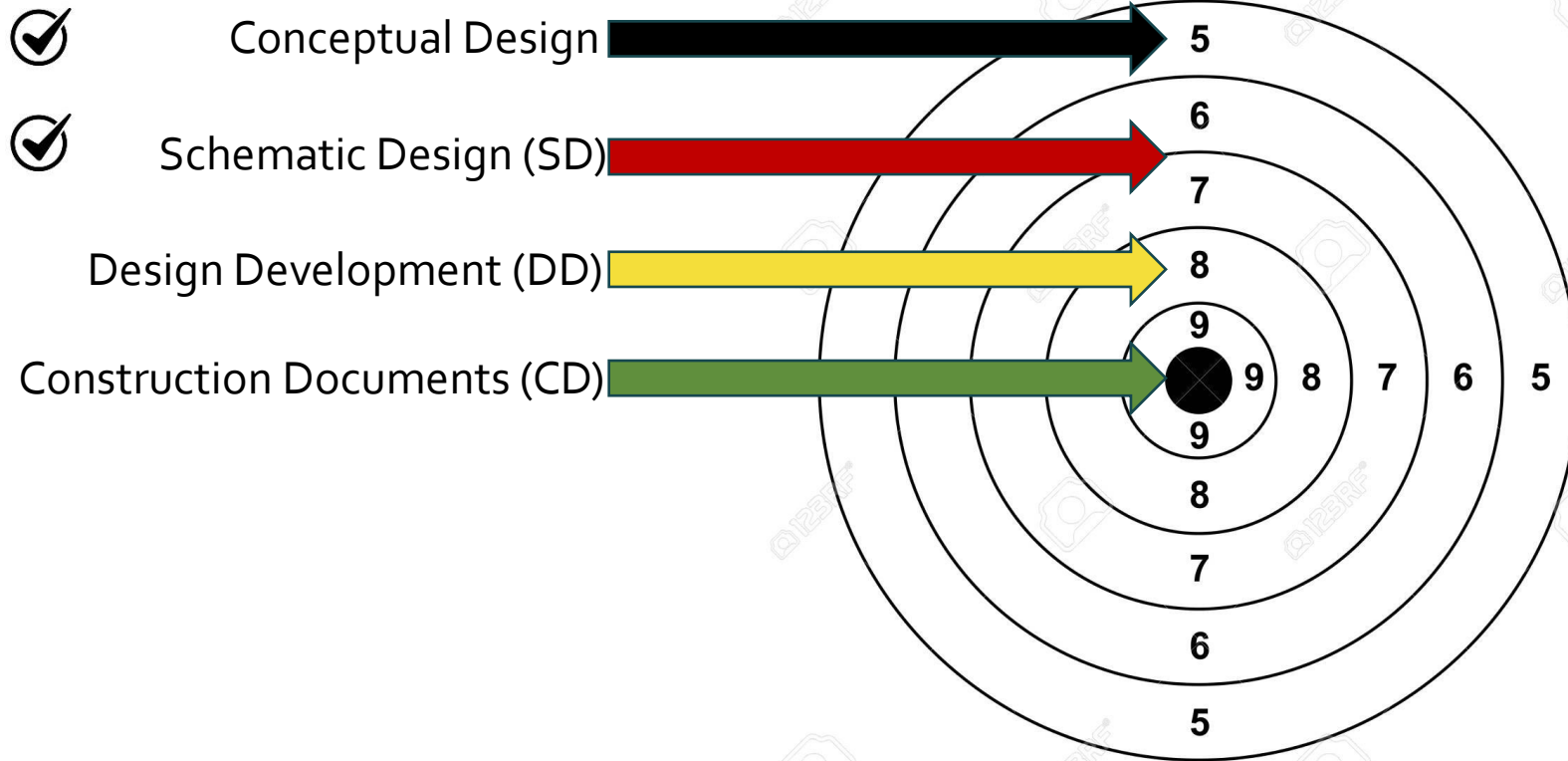
Construction Timeline

- Schematic Design has been completed on time.
 - Additional work here continues, especially for the Site Plan Approval process with the Village
- Spring to early Summer 2026 will see most site clearing and demolition completed.
- The next few months would be focused on the Design Development phase (60%)
 - Design Development  Construction Documents = 60% complete  90%
- The timeline incorporates County and Village committee and board meetings.
- Fall 2026 is the target window for bidding the project.
- Construction would begin with site work in Spring 2027.
 - Avoids several costs including “winter conditions”
- Substantial completion for the project is targeted for Summer 2028.

Project Budget Milestones

- Miron has been working with the Schematic Design to generate its preliminary cost estimates for the project.
 - It is helpful that they are currently constructing and have recently constructed new highway facilities for other counties.
 - This budget estimate will provide more focus, but the Design Development phase will further dial the budget in. Especially as decisions on various aspects are made about the project's final design, alternatives are identified, and value engineering discussions are held.
- As the Design Development phase concludes, the project will move toward the creation of Construction Documents, which are required for the bidding process. A part of the Construction Document phase is generating a Guaranteed Maximum Price for the project. This and other updates will be brought back to committees and to the County Board prior to putting the project out for bid.

Another Way To See Timeline & Budget



\$50 million used for procurement process

~\$53 million initial cost estimate

- High Level & informed by experience
- Includes some assumptions
- Includes design contingency

- Will be revised through DD & CD
- Bidding will likely include alternates
- Value Engineering throughout

Final cost TBD.
Final cost will include GMP

Questions?

Thank You!

RESOLUTION #R-14-26

Authorizing the Engagement of Outside Counsel on a Contingency Fee Basis to Initiate Lawsuit(s) Against Companies that Designed, Manufactured, Marketed, Distributed, and/or Sold Fluorosurfactant Products that Contaminated the Soil, Groundwater and Surface Water of Marathon County with Highly Toxic Compounds

WHEREAS, Marathon County ("the County") is presently contaminated with highly toxic compounds identified as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS"), including perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA") and perfluorooctane sulfonate ("PFOS"); and

WHEREAS, PFOA and PFOS have long been manufactured as components for aqueous film-forming foam ("AFFF"), which is a product used to control and extinguish aviation, marine, fuel, and other shallow spill fires by coating the ignited fuel source, preventing its contact with oxygen and thereby suppressing combustion; and

WHEREAS, AFFF was stored, handled and used on airport property, allowing PFAS compounds to migrate into the environment, contaminating soil, groundwater and surface water; and

WHEREAS, throughout the 1960s to the present time, certain companies designed, manufactured, formulated, marketed, promoted, distributed Fluorosurfactant Products (i.e. PFOA, PFOS, the chemical precursors of PFOA and/or PFOS, and/or AFFF containing PFOA, PFOS, and/or their chemical precursors) throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies knew or reasonably should have known the risks and dangers associated with the use of Fluorosurfactant Products, including the fact that PFAS compounds contained in Fluorosurfactant Products are mobile in water, not easily biodegradable, highly persistent in the environment and present significant and unreasonable risks to human health and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies knowingly placed Fluorosurfactant Products like AFFF into the United States stream of commerce for decades, while concealing their knowledge of the toxic nature and harmful effects associated with these products; and

WHEREAS, the use of AFFF for fire protection, training and response activities, released PFAS compounds into the environment, even when used as directed by the manufacturer; and

WHEREAS, by the 1970s, the subject companies knew or reasonably should have known that PFOA and PFOS were highly toxic compounds that resisted natural degradation, and that would migrate through the subsurface when sprayed, easily mixing with the groundwater; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies continued to manufacture, distribute and sell AFFF with the knowledge that AFFF could be made without PFOA or PFOS, and that such fluorine-free foams would not release harmful PFOA or PFOS into the environment; and

WHEREAS, PFOA and PFOS are known carcinogens that can be absorbed into the lungs and gastrointestinal tract, potentially causing severe damage to the liver, kidneys and central nervous system, as well as genetic damage; and

WHEREAS, by the early 1980s the industry noticed a correlation between PFOA exposure and human health, including birth defects in children; and

WHEREAS, despite knowing the dangers and risks, the subject companies designed, manufactured, marketed and sold AFFF with instructions on how to dispose of AFFF by washing the foam into the soil and wastewater system; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies failed to warn users of AFFF of the dangers inherent in its use, and failed to issue warnings or recalls of AFFF despite knowing the identity of its purchasers; and

WHEREAS, the County is the owner, operator, and actual possessor of real property and improvements – including the Marathon County Airport and adjacent property. [A number of PFAS compounds, including PFOA and PFOS, have been detected in groundwater and/or soil samples]; and

WHEREAS, the invasion of the County with PFOA and PFOS is continuous and recurring as new contamination flows into the soil and water daily; and

WHEREAS, the County seeks to recover damages arising from the continuous and ongoing contamination of its property by Fluorosurfactant Products, including the past and future costs associated with the investigation, monitoring, remediation and restoration of the County; and

WHEREAS, the County provides a multitude of programs and services to its citizens, taxpayers, residents and visitors, and the resources that the County directs toward PFAS remediation cannot be used for other essential programs and services; and

WHEREAS, the County is aware that other counties and local governments have filed lawsuits against the responsible companies to force those companies to assume financial responsibility for the costs that otherwise must be borne by the governments and their citizens; and

WHEREAS, it is prudent for the County to explore every option available to recover damages and avoid the necessary expenditure of potentially millions of dollars in unexpected and unbudgeted resources related to PFAS remediation; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: the Marathon County Board of Supervisors ("County Board") hereby makes the following resolutions:

1. The County engages the outside counsel according to the terms and conditions set forth in the proposed engagement letter, a copy of which has been provided to the County Board at the time of the meeting adopting this Resolution, and authorizes the Administrator to execute the engagement letter on behalf of the County.
2. As set forth in the engagement letter, (a) outside counsel will not be compensated unless the County receives a financial benefit as a result of the proposed claims; and (b) outside counsel is authorized to file a lawsuit on behalf of the County against any company that designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold Fluorosurfactant Products that contributed to the PFAS contamination within the County whether now known or discovered after the date of this resolution.
3. Outside counsel shall proceed with the litigation effort under direction of Administrator and shall keep the County reasonably apprised as to the status of the litigation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: County officials and employees are hereby directed to provide support to outside counsel in the litigation effort.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that all actions heretofore taken by the Board of Supervisors and other appropriate public officers and agents of the County with respect to the matters contemplated under this Resolution are hereby ratified, confirmed and approved.

HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE, AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

RESOLUTION #R-14-26 – ROBINSON AMENDMENT

Authorizing the Engagement of Outside Counsel on a Contingency Fee Basis to Initiate Lawsuit(s) Against Companies that Designed, Manufactured, Marketed, Distributed, and/or Sold Fluorosurfactant Products that Contaminated the Soil, Groundwater and Surface Water of Marathon County with Highly Toxic Compounds

WHEREAS, Marathon County (“the County”) is presently contaminated with highly toxic compounds identified as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”), including perfluorooctanoic acid (“PFOA”) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (“PFOS”); and

WHEREAS, PFOA and PFOS have long been manufactured as components for aqueous film-forming foam (“AFFF”), which is a product used to control and extinguish aviation, marine, fuel, and other shallow spill fires by coating the ignited fuel source, preventing its contact with oxygen and thereby suppressing combustion; and

WHEREAS, AFFF was stored, handled and used on airport property, allowing PFAS compounds to migrate into the environment, contaminating soil, groundwater and surface water; and

WHEREAS, throughout the 1960s to the present time, certain companies designed, manufactured, formulated, marketed, promoted, distributed Fluorosurfactant Products (i.e. PFOA, PFOS, the chemical precursors of PFOA and/or PFOS, and/or AFFF containing PFOA, PFOS, and/or their chemical precursors) throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies knew or reasonably should have known the risks and dangers associated with the use of Fluorosurfactant Products, including the fact that PFAS compounds contained in Fluorosurfactant Products are mobile in water, not easily biodegradable, highly persistent in the environment and present significant and unreasonable risks to human health and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies knowingly placed Fluorosurfactant Products like AFFF into the United States stream of commerce for decades, while concealing their knowledge of the toxic nature and harmful effects associated with these products; and

WHEREAS, the use of AFFF for fire protection, training and response activities, released PFAS compounds into the environment, even when used as directed by the manufacturer; and

WHEREAS, by the 1970s, the subject companies knew or reasonably should have known that PFOA and PFOS were highly toxic compounds that resisted natural degradation, and that would migrate through the subsurface when sprayed, easily mixing with the groundwater; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies continued to manufacture, distribute and sell AFFF with the knowledge that AFFF could be made without PFOA or PFOS, and that such fluorine-free foams would not release harmful PFOA or PFOS into the environment; and

WHEREAS, PFOA and PFOS are known carcinogens that can be absorbed into the lungs and gastrointestinal tract, potentially causing severe damage to the liver, kidneys and central nervous system, as well as genetic damage; and

WHEREAS, by the early 1980s the industry noticed a correlation between PFOA exposure and human health, including birth defects in children; and

WHEREAS, despite knowing the dangers and risks, the subject companies designed, manufactured, marketed and sold AFFF with instructions on how to dispose of AFFF by washing the foam into the soil and wastewater system; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies failed to warn users of AFFF of the dangers inherent in its use, and failed to issue warnings or recalls of AFFF despite knowing the identity of its purchasers; and

WHEREAS, the County is the owner, operator, and actual possessor of real property and improvements – including the Marathon County Airport and adjacent property. [A number of PFAS compounds, including PFOA and PFOS, have been detected in groundwater and/or soil samples]; and

WHEREAS, the invasion of the County with PFOA and PFOS is continuous and recurring as new contamination flows into the soil and water daily; and

WHEREAS, the County seeks to recover damages arising from the continuous and ongoing contamination of its property by Fluorosurfactant Products, including the past and future costs associated with the investigation, monitoring, remediation and restoration of the County; and

WHEREAS, the County provides a multitude of programs and services to its citizens, taxpayers, residents and visitors, and the resources that the County directs toward PFAS remediation cannot be used for other essential programs and services; and

WHEREAS, the County is aware that other counties and local governments have filed lawsuits against the responsible companies to force those companies to assume financial responsibility for the costs that otherwise must be borne by the governments and their citizens; and

WHEREAS, it is prudent for the County to explore every option available to recover damages and avoid the necessary expenditure of potentially millions of dollars in unexpected and unbudgeted resources related to PFAS remediation; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: the Marathon County Board of Supervisors ("County Board") hereby makes the following resolutions:

1. The County engages the outside counsel according to the terms and conditions set forth in the proposed engagement letter, a copy of which has been provided to the County Board at the time of the meeting adopting this Resolution, and authorizes the Administrator to execute the engagement letter on behalf of the County.
2. As set forth in the engagement letter, (a) outside counsel will not be compensated unless the County receives a financial benefit as a result of the proposed claims; and (b) outside counsel is authorized to file a lawsuit on behalf of the County against any company that designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold Fluorosurfactant Products that contributed to the PFAS contamination within the County whether now known or discovered after the date of this resolution.
3. Outside counsel shall proceed with the litigation effort under direction of Administrator and shall keep the County reasonably apprised as to the status of the litigation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: County officials and employees are hereby directed to provide support to outside counsel in the litigation effort.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: the County Administrator is directed to evaluate past and present practices that may have resulted in a release of or exposure to PFAS in county operations to determine the extent of risk to the county.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that all actions heretofore taken by the Board of Supervisors and other appropriate public officers and agents of the County with respect to the matters contemplated under this Resolution are hereby ratified, confirmed and approved.

HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE, AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

RESOLUTION #R-14-26 – DICKINSON AMENDMENT

Authorizing the Engagement of Outside Counsel on a Contingency Fee Basis to Initiate Lawsuit(s) Against Companies that Designed, Manufactured, Marketed, Distributed, and/or Sold Fluorosurfactant Products that Contaminated the Soil, Groundwater and Surface Water of Marathon County with Highly Toxic Compounds

WHEREAS, Marathon County (“the County”) is presently contaminated with highly toxic compounds identified as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”), including perfluorooctanoic acid (“PFOA”) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (“PFOS”); and

WHEREAS, PFOA and PFOS have long been manufactured as components for aqueous film-forming foam (“AFFF”), which is a product used to control and extinguish aviation, marine, fuel, and other shallow spill fires by coating the ignited fuel source, preventing its contact with oxygen and thereby suppressing combustion; and

WHEREAS, AFFF was stored, handled and used on airport-County property, potentially allowing PFAS compounds to migrate into the environment, contaminating soil, groundwater and surface water; and

WHEREAS, throughout the 1960s to the present time, certain companies designed, manufactured, formulated, marketed, promoted, distributed Fluorosurfactant Products (i.e. PFOA, PFOS, the chemical precursors of PFOA and/or PFOS, and/or AFFF containing PFOA, PFOS, and/or their chemical precursors) throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies knew or reasonably should have known the risks and dangers associated with the use of Fluorosurfactant Products, including the fact that PFAS compounds contained in Fluorosurfactant Products are mobile in water, not easily biodegradable, highly persistent in the environment and present significant and unreasonable risks to human health and the environment; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies knowingly placed Fluorosurfactant Products like AFFF into the United States stream of commerce for decades, while concealing their knowledge of the toxic nature and harmful effects associated with these products; and

WHEREAS, the use of AFFF for fire protection, training and response activities, released PFAS compounds into the environment, even when used as directed by the manufacturer; and

WHEREAS, by the 1970s, the subject companies knew or reasonably should have known that PFOA and PFOS were highly toxic compounds that resisted natural degradation, and that would migrate through the subsurface when sprayed, easily mixing with the groundwater; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies continued to manufacture, distribute and sell AFFF with the knowledge that AFFF could be made without PFOA or PFOS, and that such fluorine-free foams would not release harmful PFOA or PFOS into the environment; and

WHEREAS, PFOA and PFOS are known carcinogens that can be absorbed into the lungs and gastrointestinal tract, potentially causing severe damage to the liver, kidneys and central nervous system, as well as genetic damage; and

WHEREAS, by the early 1980s the industry noticed a correlation between PFOA exposure and human health, including birth defects in children; and

WHEREAS, despite knowing the dangers and risks, the subject companies designed, manufactured, marketed and sold AFFF with instructions on how to dispose of AFFF by washing the foam into the soil and wastewater system; and

WHEREAS, the subject companies failed to warn users of AFFF of the dangers inherent in its use, and failed to issue warnings or recalls of AFFF despite knowing the identity of its purchasers; and

WHEREAS, the County is the owner, operator, and actual possessor of real property that has had historical use and improvements—including the Marathon County Airport and adjacent property. [A number of PFAS compounds, including PFOA and PFOS, have been detected in groundwater and/or soil samples]; and

WHEREAS, the invasion of the County with PFOA and PFOS is continuous and recurring as new contamination flows into the soil and water daily; and

WHEREAS, the County seeks to recover damages arising from the continuous and ongoing contamination of its property by Fluorosurfactant Products, including the past and future costs associated with the investigation, monitoring, remediation and restoration of the County; and

WHEREAS, the County provides a multitude of programs and services to its citizens, taxpayers, residents and visitors, and the resources that the County directs toward PFAS remediation cannot be used for other essential programs and services; and

WHEREAS, the County is aware that other counties and local governments have filed lawsuits against the responsible companies to force those companies to assume financial responsibility for the costs that otherwise must be borne by the governments and their citizens; and

WHEREAS, it is prudent for the County to explore every option available to recover damages and avoid the necessary expenditure of potentially millions of dollars in unexpected and unbudgeted resources related to PFAS remediation; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: the Marathon County Board of Supervisors ("County Board") hereby makes the following resolutions:

1. The County engages the outside counsel according to the terms and conditions set forth in the proposed engagement letter, a copy of which has been provided to the County Board at the time of the meeting adopting this Resolution, and authorizes the Administrator to execute the engagement letter on behalf of the County.
2. As set forth in the engagement letter, (a) outside counsel will not be compensated unless the County receives a financial benefit as a result of the proposed claims; and (b) outside counsel is authorized to file a lawsuit on behalf of the County against any company that designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, and/or sold Fluorosurfactant Products that contributed to the PFAS contamination within the County whether now known or discovered after the date of this resolution.
3. Outside counsel shall proceed with the litigation effort under direction of Administrator and shall keep the County reasonably apprised as to the status of the litigation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: County officials and employees are hereby directed to provide support to outside counsel in the litigation effort.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that all actions heretofore taken by the Board of Supervisors and other appropriate public officers and agents of the County with respect to the matters contemplated under this Resolution are hereby ratified, confirmed and approved.

HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE, AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

Committed to
Protecting the
Environment



We believe the essentials of life – our water supply, the air we breathe, the soil in which we grow our food – are so fundamental to our existence, safeguarding them should not even be a question. But the battle to protect our environment is among the most important ones we fight. Contaminated water and soil are preventable and we are here to help.

”

Water is the essence of life and we are so fortunate to have the opportunity to represent and assist clients who are impacted by contaminated water.

– *Scott Summy*

The nationally recognized attorneys from Baron & Budd, P.C. and Cossich Sumich Parsiola & Taylor, LLC, known together as the PFAS Litigation Group, are actively representing those affected by PFAS contamination across the nation. These clients include public and private drinking water providers, wastewater treatment facilities, airports and fire training facilities.

The lawyers and staff with the PFAS Litigation Group are experienced in representing these entities in contamination cases. The PFAS Litigation Group first teamed up on

the BP oil spill case, serving both on leadership and representing many significant clients who were impacted by the spill. Our attorneys know the technical environmental regulations and laws and the complicated legal issues involved in these cases.

Our commitment to safeguarding the environment has continued for over 40 years as we have achieved unprecedented results and recovered billions of dollars for our clients. We are proud to lead the charge in many high-profile cases, taking on oil giants and major companies.



We are not traditional environmental lawyers; we are trial lawyers pursuing environmental torts on behalf of our clients.



Manufacturers who know or should have known their toxic chemicals would contaminate the environment and create a public health hazard, but promote those products anyway, can be held liable for products liability or public nuisance.

AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING FOAM (AFFF)

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) are man-made chemicals within a class known as perfluoroalkyl acid (PFAA). PFAAs are part of the larger chemical family known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These chemicals are used to create many nonstick, stain resistant, and waterproof products. These are also the chemicals used in the manufacturing of AFFF.

AFFF is a water-based firefighting agent used to control and extinguish Class B fuel fires and is used in many locations like military bases, airports, petroleum refineries, and fire training centers. Since the 1960s, several companies have manufactured, marketed, and sold AFFF knowing that it contained toxic chemicals that would be released into the environment when used by consumers as recommended. The carbon-fluorine bond in PFAS is one of the strongest known bonds, which is the reason these chemicals are so persistent in the environment. PFOA and PFOS are highly water soluble, which increases the rate at which they spread throughout the environment, contaminating soil, groundwater, surface water, wastewater and even concrete. Because of this

persistence, PFAS chemicals are frequently referred to as “forever chemicals.” These companies failed to notify consumers of the potential hazards to the environment related to these products. Many facilities and organizations have been using AFFF in the methods recommended and promoted by the AFFF manufacturers, completely unaware that the product was contaminating their property and water.

The AFFF manufacturers had the technology to produce AFFF with safer chemicals from as early as the 1960s. However, these manufacturers knowingly chose to make and sell AFFF with PFOA and PFOS. Cities, towns, and neighborhoods surrounding locations where AFFF was utilized have reported contaminated groundwater and soil in their communities.

Chemical manufacturers can be held liable for their negligence. Litigation against these companies has resulted in the recovery of billions of dollars that has helped toward the cost of cleanup efforts. It is crucial that chemical companies are held accountable so we can stop the spread of these forever chemicals in our environment.

REGULATIONS

The EPA issued a Health Advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS combined. However, states around the country are setting their own regulations much lower than the EPA Health Advisory.



How Can an Attorney Help?

The PFAS Litigation Group is currently investigating areas of known AFFF applications to learn more about the concentration of potential contaminants in the area groundwater, soil, concrete and the surrounding environment. Our environmental attorneys are talking to property owners with known historical use of AFFF on or near their property. We will meet with you for free to discuss your potential case.

Seeking the guidance of an attorney is extremely important in these types of cases.

The lawsuits filed for AFFF contamination seek to recoup the costs associated with:

- Adequate drinking water, wastewater, groundwater, and/or soil treatment and remediation
- Past and future testing of contaminated areas

The PFAS Litigation Group consist of plaintiff law firms working on a contingency basis. This means that clients will never have to pay up front for the services provided to them. If the case is successful, the law firm will receive a percentage of the award. If it is not successful, the client does not owe the firm anything.

CONTACT US

Many public and private entities, including public and private water providers, wastewater treatment facilities, airports, and fire training facilities are coming forward with concerns about PFAS contamination on their property. If you have used AFFF or own water wells or property near an area that has, please contact the PFAS Litigation Group to learn more about your legal options.

866-729-2624

OUR FIRMS



With more than 40 years of experience, Baron & Budd has the expertise and resources to handle complex litigation throughout the United States. As a law firm that takes pride in remaining at the forefront of litigation, Baron & Budd has spearheaded many significant cases for hundreds of entities and thousands of individuals. Baron & Budd has been repeatedly selected by The Legal 500 as one of the country’s premier law firms in mass tort claims and class action litigation. Since the firm was founded in 1977, Baron &

Budd has achieved substantial national acclaim for its work on cutting-edge litigation, trying hundreds of cases to verdict and settling tens of thousands of cases in areas of litigation as diverse and significant as dangerous and highly addictive pharmaceuticals, defective medical devices, asbestos and mesothelioma, California wildfires and environmental contamination, fraudulent banking practices, e-cigarettes, motor vehicles, federal whistleblower cases, and other consumer fraud issues.



Based in Louisiana, Cossich, Sumich, Parsiola and Taylor, LLC represents our clients in a wide array of environmental matters, including wetland and habitat protection, legacy oilfield contamination, and toxic torts. We also have extensive experience in complex litigation, often fighting against multinational corporations who have harmed our clients. In the

BP Oil Spill Multidistrict Litigation, our lawyers were chosen to serve on the Plaintiffs’ Steering Committee and Plaintiff’s Science Committee because of our history of obtaining justice. In the current AFFF MDL, both Christina Cossich and Philip Cossich, Jr., have once again been selected to serve leadership roles on the Plaintiffs’ Executive Committee.

OUR LEGAL TEAM



Scott Summy is the leader of the Environmental Litigation Group (ELG) and a shareholder at Baron & Budd. ELG was started by Mr. Summy in 2002 and is comprised of 30 attorneys and support professionals whose concentration is in large environmental litigation across the country.

Mr. Summy has served both in court-appointed leadership positions and directly represented clients in some of the country’s largest environmental cases with national significance. It all began with a single phone call in August

1995 when Mr. Summy was a new lawyer. He received a call from a prospective client in North Carolina who had learned that he and his neighbors had been ingesting the chemical MTBE in their drinking water wells for years. Mr. Summy took the case, and after years of fighting for the residents’ rights and going to trial, the case resulted in a record settlement.

Mr. Summy soon learned that MTBE was contaminating drinking water wells all over America. That case proved to be only the first of many to come. Mr. Summy was hired by public water providers all over the country whose

residents had contaminated wells. He became the “go to” lawyer for public entities facing environmental contamination which impacted their public resources.

Mr. Summy has represented public entities from the east coast to the west coast and all across middle America. He and his ELG Team have recovered billions of dollars on behalf of their clients in environmental litigation.

Mr. Summy was recently appointed as Co-Lead Counsel by the court in AFFF MDL No. 2873 pending in federal district court in South Carolina. This litigation

focuses on PFAS contamination to the environment by its use in fire foam. The litigation focuses on the manufacturers of AFFF and PFAS and seeks damages for extensive contamination. This is the hottest environmental issue in the United States presently. Mr. Summy represents numerous public entities in the MDL.

Mr. Summy is also serving as Co-Chair of the General Liability Discovery Committee and the Science Committee. Baron & Budd Shareholder Carla Burke is also serving as Co-Chair of the Law and Briefing Committee.

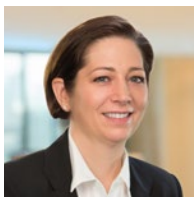


OUR LEGAL TEAM



Carla Burke Pickrel is a shareholder with Baron & Budd. After

several years in Baron & Budd's appellate section, Ms. Pickrel joined the Environmental Litigation Group in 2004. As one of the pioneers of the Group, she has worked to develop legal strategy for cases arising from methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), atrazine, perchloroethylene (PCE), polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) contamination of drinking water supplies. In her time with the Group, she has represented hundreds of public entities — villages, towns, cities, utilities, school districts, and states.



Celeste Evangelisti has devoted almost two decades of her career to

representing individuals, municipalities and public water suppliers who seek to recover costs to clean up contamination from the companies responsible – those who put dangerous products into the stream of commerce without ensuring they will not cause extensive environmental contamination.

A shareholder with Baron & Budd's Environmental Law Group, Ms Evangelisti currently represents plaintiffs in several states across the country who face a variety of contamination issues.



Christina Cossich is a nationally recognized environmental attorney

and a partner at Cossich, Sumich, Parsiola & Taylor in Belle Chasse, Louisiana.

With a primary focus in complex civil litigation, Christina has represented individuals, governmental agencies, and businesses in individual lawsuits, class actions, and multi district litigation.

She held a prominent leadership role in the Deepwater Horizon Plaintiffs' Steering Committee Science Group, where she was tasked with determining the environmental impacts and the fate

and transport of chemicals from the BP oil spill. Christina also currently represents several coastal Louisiana parishes against the multitude of oil and gas companies that have contributed to coastal land loss and the contamination of the Louisiana coast. She is passionate about her practice and helping people across the country affected by natural disasters and environmental contamination.

Christina was appointed by the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina to serve as a member of the Plaintiff's Executive Committee in the Aqueous Film-Forming Foams Products Liability Litigation.



OUR LEGAL TEAM



Philip F. Cossich, Jr. is the founding partner of Cossich, Sumich, Parsiola & Taylor, L.L.C. He earned a bachelor of arts degree, magna cum laude, from Tulane University in 1980 and a Juris Doctor degree, cum laude, from Tulane School of Law in 1983. His law practice focuses in the areas of environmental law, mass torts, class actions, personal injury, admiralty, and complex business litigation. Phil has represented his clients in large environmental contamination cases across the country. He was appointed to the Plaintiffs’ Steering Committee for the BP Multidistrict Litigation and as class counsel for all plaintiffs in the economic and property class settlement. He has recovered hundreds of millions of dollars for his clients through litigation involving admiralty law, oil spills, drinking water contamination, natural resource damages and natural disasters.



Brandon Taylor is a partner at Cossich, Sumich, Parsiola & Taylor L.L.C. He earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Marketing from Louisiana State University in 1997, graduating with honors, and earned a Juris Doctorate from Loyola University in New Orleans in 2001, also graduating with honors and as a member of Law Review. He has practiced law for 19 years, with significant experience in maritime law, environmental law and the collection of property damages and economic losses arising from first-party insurance claims. Mr. Taylor represents multiple public entities across the coast of Louisiana and around the country for contamination caused by large-scale industrial failures. In all, Mr. Taylor has assisted hundreds of individuals, companies, and local governments to receive millions of dollars for economic and property losses over the course of his career.



OUR CLIENTS

Our Law firms represents numerous public entities in the MDL that include:

- State of Mississippi
- Bakman Water Company
- Calcasieu Parish Policy Jury
- California Water Service Company
- City of Boise
- City of Downey
- City of Lauderhill
- City of Pensacola
- City of Pleasanton
- City of Ruston
- City of San Jose
- City of Sioux Falls
- City of Tacoma
- City of Watertown
- City of Zephyrhills
- Coraopolis Water & Sewer Authority
- Emerald Coast Utilities Authority
- England Economic and Industrial Development
- Hillsborough Community College
- Iberia Parish Airport Authority
- Lakefront Management Authority
- Monterey Peninsula Airport District
- San Bernardino International Airport Authority
- Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
- Sioux Falls Airport Authority
- South Adams County Water and Sanitation District
- Town of Ayer
- Town of Barnstable
- Town of Bellingham
- Town of Danvers
- Town of Maysville

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
firefoamcontamination.com | 866-729-2624
info@baronbudd.com

The background of the entire page is a dark green color with a bokeh effect, featuring numerous out-of-focus light green and yellow circular spots of varying sizes. Scattered throughout the green background are many small, translucent bubbles, some of which appear to have a thin white or light-colored rim, giving the impression of being underwater or in a microscopic view.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

firefoamcontamination.com | 866-729-2624

info@baronbudd.com

One of our dedicated attorneys will personally
meet with you to review your case, for free.

LEGAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

RE: _____ County, Wisconsin, civil lawsuit against
manufacturers of firefighting foam.

I. SCOPE OF SERVICES

_____ COUNTY, WISCONSIN (“Client” or “County”), by and through its governing body, the _____ County Board of Supervisors, hereby engages the law firm of BARON & BUDD, PC (“Firm” or “Lead Counsel”), pursuant to the Wisconsin Supreme Court Rules Chapter 20, Rules of Professional Conduct for Attorneys (“Wisconsin Rules”), on a contingent fee basis, to pursue all civil remedies against the manufacturers of firefighting foam products (known as “aqueous film forming foam” or “AFFF”) and/or other products containing perfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”) (including perfluorooctanoic acid (“PFOA” or “C8”), perfluorooctane sulfonate (“PFOS”), and any other related compounds) that have caused and will cause Client harm. This Attorney Engagement Letter is referred to herein as the “Agreement.” Cary McDougal of BARON & BUDD, P.C., shall serve as Lead Counsel to Client. Client authorizes Lead Counsel to employ and/or associate additional counsel, with consent of Client, to assist Lead Counsel in the just prosecution of the case. Client consents to the participation of the following firms:

National Counsel Law Firms

BARON & BUDD, P.C.
3102 Oak Lawn Avenue, Suite 1100
Dallas, Texas

COSSICH, SUMICH, PARSIOLA & TAYLOR, LLC
8397 Highway 23, Suite 100
Belle Chasse, Louisiana

Local Counsel Law Firm

ATTOLLES LAW, S.C.
222 East Erie Street, Suite 210
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The Firm and the above law firms are referred to collectively herein as the “Attorneys.” By signing this Agreement, Client retains the law firms, and attorney services provided will not necessarily be performed by any particular attorney. Client understands and agrees that legal services will be rendered by multiple attorneys and support staff, and Attorneys may retain experts to assist in the representation. Attorneys shall provide those legal services reasonably required to represent Client, and shall take reasonable steps to keep Client informed of progress and to respond

to Client's inquiries. Client shall be truthful with Attorneys, cooperate with Attorneys, and keep Attorneys informed of any and all factual developments.

Nothing in this Agreement and nothing in Attorneys' statements to Client may be construed as a promise or guarantee about the outcome of any litigation, settlement, trial or appeal of the Lawsuit, and Attorneys make no such promises or guarantees.

II. COMPENSATION

A. ATTORNEY' FEES

Client and Attorneys have agreed that Client will pay Attorneys a contingent fee for representing Client in this matter. The fee is not set by law but is negotiable between Attorneys and Client. Attorneys and Client agree that the contingent fee will be calculated as described below.

1. Calculation of Contingent Fee

Attorneys will receive a contingency fee of twenty-five percent (25 %) of any gross recovery (as defined below).

The contingent fee is to be calculated based on Client's gross recovery before deduction of costs and expenses (as defined below).

The contingent fee is calculated by multiplying the gross recovery by the fee percentage.

2. Definitions

"Costs" and "Expenses" include, but are not limited to, the following: process servers' fees, court reporters' fees, document management costs, messenger and other delivery fees, travel, hotel accommodations, parking, investigation expenses, consultants' fees, expert witness fees, expert fees, fees fixed by law or assessed by courts or other agencies, and other similar items, incurred by Attorneys in the course of representing Client.

"Document Management Costs" are the costs associated with collecting, copying, and storing documents relevant to the Action as discussed in Section II.B.2 below. These costs include processing and hosting charges, hardware, software, and any other resources necessary to manage documents.

"Gross recovery" means the total recovery, whether obtained by settlement, arbitration award, court judgment following trial or appeal, or otherwise. "Gross recovery" shall include, without limitation, the following: (1) the then-present value of any monetary payments to be made to Client; and (2) the fair market value of any non-monetary property and services to be transferred and/or rendered for the

benefit of Client; and (3) any attorney's fees recovered by Client as part of any cause of action that provides a basis for such an award. "Gross recovery" may come from any source, including, but not limited to, the adverse parties to the Action and/or their insurance carriers and/or any third party, whether or not a party to the Action.

Any court order establishing a fee award in Client's case controls the fee percentage that will be charged to Client. This includes orders entered in a specific case, in an MDL, or in a class action. Where a "common benefit" fee or class fee reduces the contractual fee percentage, the reduced fee percentage is divided pro rata among contracting Attorneys as set out in Section II.D below.

If Client and Attorneys disagree as to the fair market value of any non-monetary property or services as described above, Attorneys and Client agree that a binding appraisal will be conducted to determine this value. However, regardless of the results of the binding appraisal, the fee associated with non-monetary property or services transferred or rendered for the benefit of the Client shall not, in any case, exceed the amount of the monetary payments made to the Client as part of the governing settlement or judgment. It is possible that payment to the Client by the adverse parties to the Action or their insurance carrier(s) or any third-party may be deferred, as in the case of an annuity, a structured settlement, or periodic payments. In such event, gross recovery will consist of the initial lump sum payment plus the present value (as of the time of the settlement) of the total of all payments to be received thereafter. The contingent fee is calculated, as described above, by multiplying the net recovery by the fee percentage. The Attorneys' fees will be paid out of the initial lump-sum payment if there are sufficient funds to satisfy the Attorneys' fee. If there are insufficient funds to pay the Attorneys' fees in full from the initial lump sum payment, the balance owed to Attorneys will be paid from subsequent payments to Client before there is any distribution to Client.

3. Reasonable Fee if Contingent Fee is Unenforceable or if Attorney is Discharged Before Any Recovery

In the event that the contingent fee portion of this Agreement is determined to be unenforceable for any reason or the Attorneys are prevented from representing Client on a contingent fee basis, Client agrees to pay a reasonable fee for the services rendered. If the parties are unable to agree on a reasonable fee for the services rendered, Attorneys and Client agree that the fee will be determined by arbitration proceedings before a neutral affiliated with the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services (JAMS); in any event, Attorneys and Client agree that the fee determined by arbitration shall not exceed 25 percent (25 %) of the gross recovery

as defined in this agreement. If there is no recovery by Client, no fee will be due to Attorneys.

4. Order or Agreement for Payment of Attorneys' Fees or Costs by Another Party

If a court orders, or the parties to the dispute agree, that another party shall pay some or all of Client's attorneys' fees, costs, or both, Attorneys shall be entitled to the greater of (i) the amount of any attorney's fees awarded by the court or included in the settlement or (ii) the percentage or other formula applied to the recovery amount not including such attorney's fees.

B. COSTS AND EXPENSES

1. General

In addition to paying legal fees, Client authorizes Attorneys to incur all reasonable costs and expenses and to hire any investigators, consultants, or expert witnesses. Attorneys will advance all costs and expenses. Attorneys will deduct those costs and expenses out of Client's recovery after attorney's fees have been deducted. If there is no recovery, Client will not be required to reimburse Attorneys for costs and fees. In the event a recovery is less than incurred costs and expenses, Client will not be required to reimburse Attorneys for costs/expenses, above and beyond the recovery and fees.

2. Document Management Costs

Attorneys have explored two means of managing litigation documents:

- (a) Outsource to outside vendor. Attorneys contract with outside vendors to collect, copy, and store documents. Attorneys advance these costs, and Client reimburses Attorneys out of any recovery.
- (b) Internal processing. Attorneys can create an internal document management system by obtaining computer software, hardware, and related resources necessary to collect, copy, store, organize, and produce documents and data. This option obviates the need to outsource this work to an outside vendor.

Attorneys represent that the second option above, internal processing, is the better choice for promoting efficiency, saving Client costs, and limiting legal expenses. Client agrees that Attorneys may purchase the resources necessary to provide an internal document management system for Client. Attorneys may, however, use outside vendors where costs or circumstances warrant.

C. SHARED EXPENSES

Client understands that Attorneys may incur certain expenses that jointly benefit multiple clients, including, for example, expenses for travel, experts, and copying. Client agrees that Attorneys may, in their discretion, divide such expenses equally or pro rata among such clients, and deduct Client's portion of those expenses from Client's share of any recovery. Prior client approval is not required for shared expenses. Nevertheless, Client shall only be responsible for prudent, fair and reasonable expenses.

D. DIVISION OF ATTORNEY FEES

Client understands and agrees to the joint representation by the law firms identified above. Client also understands and agrees that in the event of recovery for client, Attorneys will divide any Contingent Fee. The division of the fees is governed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court Rule Chapter 20, Rules of Professional Conduct for Attorneys, including, but not limited to: (1) the division of fees is in proportion to the services performed by each lawyer or each lawyer assumes joint responsibility for the representation and agrees to be available for consultation with Client; (2) Client has given written consent after full disclosure of the identity of each lawyer, that the fees will be divided, and that the division of fees will be in proportion to the services to be performed by each lawyer or that each lawyer will assume joint responsibility for the representation; (3) except where court approval of the fee division is obtained, the written closing statement shall be signed by the Client and each lawyer; and (4) the total fee must be reasonable.

The Contingent Fee or court-awarded attorneys' fees shall be split among the Attorneys as follows: (1) eighty percent (80%) among the two National Counsel Firms identified herein in a proportion to be disclosed in writing to Client in the Final Closing Statement; and (2) twenty percent (20%) to the Local Counsel Firm.

Where a "common benefit" fee or class fee reduces the contractual fee percentage, the reduced fee percentage is divided pro rata among contracting Attorneys in the percentages set out in this paragraph. Any fee awarded as a "common benefit" or "class" fee will not be divided among Attorneys but will remain the sole property of the firm(s) to which it is awarded.

Upon conclusion of this matter, Lead Counsel shall provide Client with a written statement ("Final Closing Statement") describing in detail, among other things: the outcome of the matter; the remittance of any recovery to Client; the method by which the recovery was determined and allocated among all recovering clients; an itemization of all costs and expenses and their respective allocation; the allocation of Contingent Fee or court-awarded attorneys' fees among the Attorneys; and, if applicable, the actual division of the lawyers' fees with a lawyer not in the same firm, as required under Wisconsin

Supreme Court Rule Chapter 20, Rules of Professional Conduct for Attorneys, Rule 1.5. The Final Closing Statement shall be signed by Client and the Attorneys.

III. LICENSES AND APPROVALS

The Attorneys warrant and represent that they have and will continue to maintain all licenses and approvals required to conduct their business, and that they shall at all times conduct business activities in a professional manner and that all services will be performed by personnel who are skilled, competent and qualified to perform the specialized legal services for this engagement.

IV. CLIENT CONTROL

Lead Counsel shall appoint a contact person to keep Client reasonably informed about the status of the matter in a manner deemed appropriate by Client. The parties acknowledge that Client has the right to control and oversee the litigation and decide the resolution of the litigation.

V. MULTIPLE REPRESENTATIONS

Client understands that Attorneys do or may represent many other individuals with actual or potential PFAS related litigation claims. Attorneys' representation of multiple claimants at the same time may create certain actual or potential conflicts of interest under the Wisconsin Supreme Court Rule Chapter 20, Rules of Professional Conduct for Attorneys and interpretive law, in that the interests and objectives of each client individually on certain issues are, or may become, inconsistent with the interests and objectives of the other. Attorneys are governed by specific rules and regulations relating to professional responsibility in representation of clients, and especially where conflicts of interest may arise from representation of multiple clients against the same or similar defendants, Attorneys must advise clients of any actual or potential conflicts of interest and obtain their informed written consent to our representation when actual, present, or potential conflicts of interest exist. Client has conferred with its own separate corporate or municipal counsel and has determined that it is in its own best interests to waive any and all potential or actual conflicts of which Client is currently aware as the result of Attorneys' current and continuing representation of other entities in similar litigation. By signing this agreement, Client states that: (1) it has been advised of the potential conflicts of interest which may be or are associated with our representation of Client and other multiple claimants; (2) it nevertheless wants Attorneys to represent Client; and (3) Client consents to Attorneys' representation of others in connection with PFAS litigation (AFFF or otherwise). Client remains completely free to seek other legal advice at any time even after signing this agreement.

VI. POWER OF ATTORNEY

Client gives Attorneys a power of attorney to execute all reasonable and necessary documents connected with the handling of the litigation associated with this cause of action. Prior to signing any documents relative to settlement agreements, compromises and releases, Attorneys

will confer with and advise Client of the contents and ramifications of such documents. Under no circumstances will Client's claims be settled without obtaining Client's advance consent.

VII. SETTLEMENT

Attorneys will not settle Client's claim without the advance approval of Client, who will have the absolute right to accept or reject any settlement. Attorneys will notify Client promptly of the terms of any settlement offer received by Attorneys.

VIII. AGGREGATE SETTLEMENTS

Often times in cases where Attorneys represent multiple clients in similar litigation, the opposing parties or defendants attempt to settle or otherwise resolve all of Attorneys' cases in a group or groups, by making a single settlement offer to settle a number of cases simultaneously. There exists a potential conflict of interest whenever a lawyer represents multiple clients in a settlement of this type because it necessitates choices concerning the allocation of limited settlement amounts among the multiple clients. However, if all clients consent, a group settlement can be accomplished and a single offer can be fairly distributed among the clients by assigning settlement amounts based upon the strengths and weaknesses of each case, the relative nature, severity and extent of injuries, and individual case evaluations. In the event of a group or aggregate settlement proposal, Attorneys may implement a settlement program, overseen by a referee or special master, who may be appointed by a court, designed to ensure consistency and fairness for all claimants, and which will assign various settlement values and amounts to each client's case depending upon the facts and circumstances of each individual case. Client authorizes Attorneys to enter into and engage in group settlement discussions and agreements that may include Client's individual claims. Although Client authorizes Attorneys to engage in such group settlement discussions and agreements, Client retains the right to approve any settlement of Client's claims, and Attorneys are required to obtain Client's approval before settling Client's claims.

IX. ATTORNEYS' LIEN

Attorneys will have a lien for attorneys' fees and costs advanced on all claims and causes of action that are the subject of the representation of Client under this Agreement and on all proceeds of any recovery obtained (whether by settlement, arbitration award, or court judgment). If no recovery is obtained for Client, or if a lien is obtained that exceeds the recovery by the Client, any lien in excess of the recovery for Client shall be released by Attorneys.

X. DISCHARGE OF ATTORNEYS

Client may discharge Attorneys at any time by written notice effective when received by Attorneys. Unless specifically agreed by Attorneys and Client, Attorneys will provide no further services and advance no further costs on Client's behalf after receipt of the notice. If Attorneys appear as Client's attorneys of record in any proceeding, Client will execute and return a substitution-of-attorney form immediately on its receipt from Attorneys. In the event that

Attorneys are discharged, for whatever reason, Attorneys and Client agree that Attorneys will have a lien for attorneys' fees and costs advanced on all claims and causes of action that are the subject of the representation of Client under this Agreement and on all proceeds of any recovery obtained (whether by settlement or court judgment). If no recovery is obtained for Client or if a lien is obtained that exceeds the recovery by the Client then any lien in excess of the recovery for Client shall be released by Attorneys.

XI. WITHDRAWAL OF ATTORNEYS

Client and Attorneys agree that if, after investigation of the facts and research of the law, Attorneys believe that Client's claims are of limited merit, Attorneys may terminate this agreement with Client prior to and without filing suit. Termination releases Attorneys from any further action on Client's claim and discharges Attorneys from this Agreement. Termination will be effected via delivery service with signature receipt to the last address provided by Client to Attorneys. After filing suit, Attorneys may withdraw with Client's consent as permitted under the governing Rules of Professional Conduct. The circumstances under which the Rules permit such withdrawal include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) the representation will result in violation of the rules of professional conduct or other law; (b) if withdrawal can be accomplished without material adverse effect on the interests of Client; (c) if Client persists in a course of action involving Attorneys' services that Attorneys reasonably believe is criminal or fraudulent or if Client has used Attorneys' services to perpetrate a crime or fraud; (d) if Client insists upon pursuing an objective that Attorneys consider repugnant or imprudent; (e) if Client fails substantially to fulfil an obligation to Attorneys regarding Attorneys' services and has given reasonable warning that Attorneys will withdraw unless the obligation is fulfilled; (f) the representation will result in an unreasonable financial burden on Attorneys; or (g) if other good cause for withdrawal exists. Upon termination of representation, Attorneys shall take steps to the extent reasonably practicable to protect Client's interests, will give reasonable notice to Client, will allow time for employment of other counsel, will surrender papers and property to which Client is entitled, and will refund any advance payment of fee that has not been earned. Notwithstanding Attorneys' withdrawal, Attorneys and Client agree that in all such cases described herein above, Attorneys will have a lien for attorneys' fees and costs advanced on all claims and causes of action that are the subject of the representation of Client under this Agreement and on all proceeds of any recovery obtained (whether by settlement or court judgment). If no recovery is obtained for Client or if a lien is obtained that exceeds the recovery by the Client any lien in excess of the recovery for Client shall be released by Attorneys.

XII. RECORDS; CONFIDENTIALITY; WISCONSIN PUBLIC RECORDS LAW

All written and oral documents and other information not in the public domain and not previously known, and all documents and other information obtained, developed or supplied by Client or at Client's expense, shall be kept confidential by Attorneys to the extent required by applicable law and will make reasonable efforts to prevent the inadvertent or unauthorized

disclosure of, or unauthorized access to, information relating to the representation of a client. Such information shall not be disclosed to any other party not subject to any confidentiality order in place in any litigation or proceedings, directly or indirectly, without the Client's prior written consent unless required by an order issued by a court or like authority of lawful jurisdiction. Attorneys will retain Client's paper and property in accordance with their document retention policies.

The Attorneys understand that the County is subject to the Wisconsin Public Records Law, Wis. Stat. § 19.21, et seq. Lead Counsel agrees it shall assist the County in retaining and producing records that are subject to the Wisconsin Public Records Law. A failure to do or violation of the Wisconsin Public Records Law shall constitute a material breach of this Agreement, and Lead Counsel shall defend and indemnify the County from any claim, liability, suit, damage or loss incurred by the County arising from an alleged violation of the Wisconsin Public Records Law, Wis. Stat. § 19.21, et seq. Except as otherwise authorized, all documents and other information shall be maintained for a period of seven (7) years after the conclusion of this matter.

XIII. INSPECTION OF RECORDS

Lead Counsel shall permit the County, after reasonable notice, to inspect and make copies of all documents and other information relating to all matters covered by this Agreement including all contracts, invoices, materials, payrolls, records of personnel, conditions of employment, and other data.

XIV. INSURANCE; INDEMNITY

All Attorneys shall have and maintain in full force and effect sufficient insurance policies covering acts related to their representation.

Attolles Law, s.c., is a limited liability entity under Wisconsin law, and maintains a policy of professional liability insurance, the limits of which exceed the minimum amounts required by the Wisconsin Supreme Court for a limited liability entity of its size.

Lead Counsel agrees to the fullest extent permitted by law, to indemnify, defend and hold harmless, the County, and its agents, officers and employees, from and against all loss or expense including costs and attorney's fees by reason of liability for damages including suits at law or in equity, caused by any wrongful, intentional, or negligent act or omission of Attorneys which may arise out of or are connected with this Agreement.

XV. ASSIGNMENT LIMITATION

Lead Counsel shall not assign any interest in this engagement, in whole or in part, and shall not transfer any interest in the same (whether by assignment, novation, or any other manner), without the prior written consent of the County. Assignment of any portion of the work by subcontract shall require the prior written consent of the County.

XVI. GOVERNING LAW; JURISDICTION

Wisconsin law shall apply to the provisions of legal services pursuant to this Agreement, and Attorneys shall abide by Wisconsin law in carrying out the legal services hereunder. The laws of Wisconsin shall govern this Agreement and the parties stipulate that venue for the breach of this Agreement shall be in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

XVII. SEVERABILITY

The terms and conditions of the Agreement shall be deemed to be severable. Consequently, if any clause, term, or condition hereof shall be held to be illegal or void, such determination shall not affect the validity or legality of the remaining terms and conditions, and notwithstanding any such determination, this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect, unless the particular clause, term or condition held to be illegal or void renders the balance of the Agreement impossible to perform.

XVIII. NOTICE

Client agrees to receive communications and documents from Attorneys via email. Attorneys agree to receive communications and documents from Client via email. Attorneys will respond to email as soon as practicable. Client agrees to receive communications from Attorney via cell phone. If Client needs to send hardcopy documents or other physical materials to Attorneys, or if Attorneys need to send hardcopy documents or other physical materials to Client, then Client and Attorneys agree to send those to the following addresses, respectively:

For CLIENT:

County Office of Corporation Counsel
[Mailing Address]

For ATTORNEYS:

Baron & Budd, P.C.
3102 Oak Lawn Ave., Suite 1100
Dallas, Texas 75219

Cossich, Sumich, Parsiola & Taylor, LLC
8397 Highway 23, Suite 100
Belle Chasse, Louisiana 70037

Attolles Law, S.C.
222 East Erie Street, Suite 210
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

XIX. AUTHORIZATION

The County has executed this Agreement pursuant to action taken by the _____ Board of Supervisors pursuant to Resolution _____.
By the signature of Cary McDougal below, the Firm represents that it is authorized to execute this Agreement on behalf of all Attorneys.

XX. ATTORNEY'S LIMITED LIABILITY.

To the extent that each law firm retained is a limited liability entity, the personal liability of each firm's owner to Client for the firm's debts and obligations is limited according to state law.

Signature Page Follows

The following Parties hereby execute this Agreement:

FOR ALL ATTORNEYS:

BY: _____ DATE: _____

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

FOR _____ COUNTY:

BY: _____ DATE: _____

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

RESOLUTION #R-15-26
ACCEPTING OFFER TO PURCHASE COUNTY OWNED PROPERTY AT WEST MAPLE STREET IN
THE VILLAGE OF EDGAR

WHEREAS, Marathon County previously acquired the parcel located in the Village of Edgar which is a portion of a roadway -West Maple St., Parcel PIN 12120841219992.; and

WHEREAS, the portion of West Maple St. is located in the Village of Edgar. The Village has made an offer to purchase the parcel in the amount of \$100.00; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2026, the Human Resources, Finance and Property Committee recommended the County Board accept the offer to purchase the West Maple St. parcel.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Board of Supervisors does hereby accept the offer to purchase the parcel located at West Maple Street, Parcel PIN 12120841219992, in the Village of Edgar as presented by the Village of Edgar.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that appropriate Marathon County staff are directed to take all necessary steps to finalize the sale authorized herein.

HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Fiscal Impact: This resolution would permit a sale of the property located at West Maple St., Parcel PIN 12120841219992.

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk



MARATHON COUNTY AGENDA MEMORANDUM

TO: Marathon County Board of Supervisors

FROM: County Administration

DATE: 3/12/2026

SUBJECT: Sale of County Owned Parcel in the Village of Edgar

Action Requested

- Approving the sale of County-owned parcel PIN 12120841219992, located on West Maple Street in the Village of Edgar, to the Village of Edgar for \$100.

Background

- Marathon County currently holds title to a parcel identified as PIN 12120841219992, located on West Maple Street within the Village of Edgar. The County's acquisition of this parcel occurred historically, and the specific reason for the County obtaining ownership is unknown at this time. Ownership of roadway parcels by the County within a village boundary is uncommon, as such infrastructure is typically owned and maintained by the municipality in which it is located.

Over the past several years, discussions have occurred between Marathon County and the Village of Edgar regarding the potential transfer of this parcel back to the Village. The parcel appears to function as part of the local roadway system and does not serve a County operational purpose.

NOTE: On March 11, 2026, HR Finance & Property considered this issue and recommended adoption by the County Board of Supervisors

Governing Statute/Ordinance/Policy

- Wisconsin Statutes allow counties to dispose of real property that is no longer necessary for County purposes, subject to County Board approval.

No County operational need for this parcel has been identified.

Discussion/Analysis

- Given the location and nature of the parcel, it is appropriate for the property to be owned and managed by the Village of Edgar. Returning the parcel to the Village aligns

ownership with the entity responsible for local roadway infrastructure and simplifies long-term management of the property.

The Village of Edgar has formally offered to purchase the parcel for \$100. Due to the limited independent value of the property and its function as part of a roadway area, the proposed purchase price reflects the administrative transfer of ownership rather than a market-based real estate transaction.

Alternative courses of action considered include:

- **Retaining ownership:** This would provide no operational benefit to the County and would continue to leave a roadway-related parcel under County ownership.
- **Selling the parcel on the open market:** This option is not practical given the parcel's apparent function as part of a roadway corridor and its limited independent use.

Transferring the parcel to the Village ensures proper jurisdictional ownership and eliminates any potential future confusion regarding maintenance or liability.

Recommendation

County Administration recommends approval of the sale of Parcel PIN 12120841219992 located on West Maple Street in the Village of Edgar to the Village of Edgar for \$100, subject to preparation and execution of the appropriate conveyance documents.

Attachments and References

- Parcel Map – PIN 12120841219992
- Proposed Resolution Approving Sale of County Property
- Maple Street Purchase Agreement

Financial Review

The proposed sale would result in a one-time revenue payment of **\$100** to Marathon County

RESOLUTION #R-16-26
RESOLUTION ADOPTING BUDGET MODIFICATION POLICY

WHEREAS, the purpose of an organizational budget modification policy is to establish a clear and consistent framework for managing the organization's governmental budget, and modifications to it, in a manner that promotes long-term financial stability and accountability; and

WHEREAS, the Human Resources, Finance & Property Committee has examined similar policies from several counties in Wisconsin, the controlling Wisconsin Statutes, and our local past practice, to develop a policy that is intended to enhance the understanding of the process that is being employed in addressing budget modifications by providing clear definitions and examples; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2026, the Human Resources, Finance and Property Committee recommended the adoption of the attached updated Budget Modification Policy to be utilized by Marathon County.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Board of Supervisors does hereby adopt the attached Budget Modification Policy.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Board of Supervisors directs Marathon County staff to incorporate the attached Budget Modification Policy into the County's financial policies and take all necessary actions to enact said policy.

HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE

Fiscal Impact: While this resolution adopts a county financial policy, it does not dedicate or obligate funds.

Legal note: This resolution requires a majority vote for approval.

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk



MARATHON COUNTY AGENDA MEMORANDUM

TO: HR Finance & Property
FROM: Administrator Lance Leonhard, Finance Director Samantha Fenske
DATE: February 4, 2026
SUBJECT: Potential amendments in existing rules to clarify Budget Modification process – follow up from previous meetings

Action Requested

- Consideration of how best to address the inconsistency between sections 2.02(3) and section 2.04(4)(f)10 of the existing county ordinances.
- Consideration of updated Budget Modification Policy, which was revised based on direction from HR Finance & Property Committee at its previous meetings. (see below for detailed explanation)

Background and Governing Statute/Ordinance/Policy

The process of amending the county budget is controlled by both State statute and County ordinance. Specifically, the germane authority is as follows:

65.90(5)(b) provides as follows:

A county board may authorize its standing committees to transfer funds between budgeted items of an individual county office or department, if such budgeted items have been separately appropriated, and to supplement the appropriations for a particular office, department, or activity by transfers from the contingent fund. ***Such committee transfers shall not exceed the amount set up in the contingent fund as adopted in the annual budget, nor aggregate in the case of an individual office, department, or activity in excess of 10 percent of the funds originally provided for such office, department, or activity in such annual budget.*** The publication provisions of par. (ar) shall apply to all committee transfers from the contingent fund.

2.02(3) provides as follows:

Non-budgeted Appropriations. All reports or resolutions appropriating any money or dealing with expenditures of money not provided for in the adopted County budget ***shall be passed on a two-thirds vote of the membership of the County Board.***

2.04(4)(f)10-12, relates to the role and authority of the Human Resources, Finance & Property Committee with respect to various forms of budget adjustments, providing as follows:

10. Authorize the transfer of funds between budgeted items of an individual County office, or County department, and authorize the transfer of funds from the contingency fund to supplement the appropriation for a particular office, department or activity as long as such transfers do not:

- a. ***Exceed the amount set up in the contingent fund, or***
- b. ***Add up to more than ten percent of the fund originally budgeted to each individual office or department or activity.***

11. Provide for publication of notice of contingent fund transfers pursuant to law.

12. Recommend to the County Board transfers from the General Fund.

2.02(5) relates to receipt of grant funds and provides

Grant funds that are not provided for in the adopted County budget shall be approved by the Human Resources, Finance and Property Committee. Receipt and approval of such grant funds shall begin with the completion of a budget transfer form that is forwarded for review and approval.

- (a) Grant-funded Position. If new grant funds are proposed to be utilized to fund a new position, the County Board must approve the use of non-budgeted grant funds to create and fund the position.

In practice, our standard practices with respect to reallocations and amendments of the annual budget can be explained as follows:

- Intra-Department Reallocations - reallocations within individual Department Budgets, such as a movement of funds from a “Contractual Services” expenditure line to a “Materials and Supplies” expenditure line have been approved internally, provided that the overall department expenditure budget is not increased.
- Reallocation between Appropriation Units (i.e., Departments) – a reallocation of funds from one line in a department, or from the Contingency Fund, to an expenditure line in a different department, regardless of the amount of the reallocation, has historically been approved by the Human Resources, Finance & Property Committee and a 2/3 majority vote of the County Board.

Recommendation

Recommend to Rules Review Committee modification of Existing Rules as provided below – Eliminate the current internal conflict between section 2.02(3) and 2.04(4) by modifying the language of both section 2.02(3) and 2.04(4) to provide as follows:

2.02(3)

Non-budgeted Appropriations. All reports or resolutions appropriating any money or dealing with expenditures of money not provided for in the adopted County budget shall be ***approved by the Human Resources, Finance & Property Committee in a manner consistent with existing ordinances and policies. In the event that the amending appropriation exceeds 10% of the***

funds originally provided for such office, department, or activity in such annual budget or provides for the expenditure of general fund balance or a specific-departmental non-lapsing contingency fund or reserve additional approval by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the County Board *is required*.

2.04(4)(f)7

Establish and monitor the County's policies regarding donations, ~~and~~ grants, **and budget modifications**.

Consider draft Budget Modification Policy – the draft policy that accompanies this memo was modified based on direction from the HR Finance & Property Committee. Specifically, the direction to staff was to revise the draft policy to provide for the following:

- Consistent definitions with the existing annual budget glossary
- Super majority vote of the HR Finance & Property Committee to adopt a budget amendment within the threshold provided for under § 65.90(5)(b). In the event, the proposed budget amendment receives a majority vote; however, does not reach the 2/3 threshold, the matter would proceed to the Board of Supervisors for consideration. A simple majority vote of the Board of Supervisors would be sufficient to provide for amendment of the budget in the circumstances provided for in Category 3A.
- Reporting from the Administrator and Finance Director on the actual expenditures by budget category within each appropriation unit.

If the revised draft is consistent with the Committee's intent, an appropriate motion would be to recommend adoption of the policy to the Board of Supervisors. Staff would draft a cover resolution providing for adoption.

BUDGET MODIFICATION POLICY

EFFECTIVE: (INSERT DATE)

REPLACES: Not applicable

DEFINITIONS: “Appropriation” refers to funds set aside during the annual budget process for a specific purpose as approved by the County Board.

“Appropriation unit or Unit of Appropriation” is the control level in which budget expenditures are monitored. Within each unit of appropriation, budget overage parameters (classifications or total expenditures) are defined to determine if a budget adjustment is necessary.

“Budget Adjustment” is an accounting function which moves funds from one budget category to another budget category within a single unit of appropriation in any given fiscal year.

“Budget Amendment” is a process to formally change any budgeted amounts or outlay appropriated in the County’s adopted budget for any given fiscal year.

“Budget Modification” is a term that encompasses both budget adjustments and budget amendments.

“Budget Classification” is a grouping of similar budget accounts. In levy departments and/or funds, accounts within the same budget classification can offset each other without the department or fund being over budget.

“General Fund” refers to the primary operating fund of the county. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources of the County except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

POLICY:

Once adopted, Wis. Stats. §65.90(5) controls the mechanisms that must be used when making any changes or adjustments to the annual budget. To ensure compliance, any change to the County’s appropriated funds shall be executed according to the criteria below.

Units of Appropriation
General Fund
Clerk of Courts
Conservation, Planning, & Zoning
Corporation Counsel
County Administrator
County Board
County Clerk
County Treasurer
District Attorney
Emergency Government
Human Resources
Facilities & Capital Management
Finance
Contingency Fund
Health
Library
Medical Examiner
Register of Deeds
Sheriff
UW Extension
Veterans
Support for Other Agencies
Non-Departmental
Social Improvement Fund
Parks Fund
Grants Fund
Debt Service Fund
Capital Projects Fund
Highway Fund
Landfill Fund
Employee Benefits Fund
Property and Casualty Fund

Budget Categories
Revenues
Taxes
Special Assessments
Intergovernmental Revenues
Licenses and Permits
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties
Public Charges for Services
Intergovernmental Charges for Services
Miscellaneous Revenue
Other Financing Sources
Expenditures
Personnel Services
Contractual Services
Operating Expenses
Building Materials
Fixed Charges
Debt Service
Grants, Contributions, Indemnities and Other
Capital Outlay
Other Financing Uses

Nature of Modification

Consideration Process

Category 1 Adjustment – Within an Appropriation Unit

Reallocation from one budget classification to another in the same unit of appropriation

Department Head recommendation

Administration approval

Category 2 Adjustment – Within an Appropriation Unit due to Board Action

County Administrator carries out modification

Category 3 Amendment - between Different Appropriation Units

- a) reallocation of up to 10% of the originally appropriated funds from one appropriation unit to another (based on the lesser of the originally appropriated amounts)
- b) reallocation of more than 10% of the originally appropriated funds from one appropriation unit to another (based on the lesser of originally appropriated amounts)

Administration recommendation

Standing Committee(s) of Jurisdiction

*HR, Finance & Property Committee approval

Administration recommendation

Standing Committee(s) of Jurisdiction

HR, Finance & Property Committee approval

2/3 County Board

Category 4 Amendment – Offsetting Revenue and Expense

Any increase in expense with offsetting increase in revenue

Administration recommendation

Standing Committee(s) of Jurisdiction

HR, Finance & Property Committee approval

2/3 County Board

Category 5 Amendment - Use of Fund Balance

Any allocation from a Department's non-lapsing contingency Fund, department reserve, and County's Fund Balance

Administration recommendation

Standing Committee(s) of Jurisdiction

HR, Finance & Property Committee approval

2/3 County Board

PROCEDURES:

1. **Initiation:** Any Department seeking a budget modification as described in Categories 1, 3, 4, and 5, shall contact the County Administrator and Finance Director to initiate consideration of the request.
2. **Consideration:** If approved by the Administrator and Finance Director, the item shall be brought to the appropriate bodies outlined above based on the applicable budget modification category by the Administrator and Finance Director.

3. **Approval:** A budget modification is approved if formal action is taken adopting the recommendation as contemplated in the budget modification matrix above.

* A Category 3(a) Budget Amendment requires a 2/3 vote of the HR Finance & Property committee members present for approval. In the event that the proposed amendment receives a simple majority vote of the committee members present, the proposed amendment shall be forwarded to the County Board of Supervisors for consideration. A simple majority vote of the Board of Supervisors would be sufficient for approval of a Category 3(a) Budget Amendment.

4. **Reporting:** The Administrator and Finance Director shall cause for an annual reporting of the actual expenditures by budget category within each appropriation unit following the year-end closeout process.

Category 1 Budget Adjustment Example:

A Department (Appropriation Unit) spent an additional \$50,000 on contractual services but has remaining budget in the operating expenses to cover this overage. A Category 1 Budget adjustment request would be created by the Department, and the Administrator and Finance Director would approve the budget adjustment.

<i>Before Budget Adjustment</i>					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (35,846)	\$ (14,154)
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ 5,000
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 12,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (198,000)	\$ (2,000)
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (30,000)	\$ (30,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ 20,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,355,846)	\$ 17,846
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 349,583	\$ 417
	Contractual Services	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000	\$ (50,000)
	Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 60,000
	Building Materials	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000
	Fixed Charges	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 2,500
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 25,000
	Capital Outlay	\$ 513,000	\$ 513,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 13,000
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,286,083	\$ 51,917
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (69,763)	\$ 69,763
<i>After Budget Adjustment</i>					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (35,846)	\$ (14,154)
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ 5,000
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 12,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (198,000)	\$ (2,000)
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (30,000)	\$ (30,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ 20,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,355,846)	\$ 17,846
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 349,583	\$ 417
	Contractual Services	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ -
	Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 10,000
	Building Materials	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000
	Fixed Charges	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 2,500
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 25,000
	Capital Outlay	\$ 513,000	\$ 513,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 13,000
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,286,083	\$ 51,917
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (69,763)	\$ 69,763

Category 2 Budget Adjustment Example:

The Marathon County Board of Supervisors approves funding \$20,000 for an Economic Study.

The Administrator will make a budget adjustment to align with this directive.

Before Budget Adjustment					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (750,000)	\$ (750,000)	\$ (750,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ -
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (250,000)	\$ (250,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (50,000)
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (60,000)	\$ 10,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (25,000)	\$ 15,000
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (175,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ 25,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (7,875)	\$ 2,875
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,250,000)	\$ (1,250,000)	\$ (1,252,875)	\$ 2,875
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 55,000
	Contractual Services	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -
	Operating Expenses	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000
	Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fixed Charges	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
	Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,165,000	\$ 85,000
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (87,875)	\$ 87,875

After Budget Adjustment					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (750,000)	\$ (750,000)	\$ (750,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ -
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (250,000)	\$ (250,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (50,000)
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (60,000)	\$ 10,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (25,000)	\$ 15,000
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (175,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ 25,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (7,875)	\$ 2,875
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,250,000)	\$ (1,250,000)	\$ (1,252,875)	\$ 2,875
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 55,000
	Contractual Services	\$ 500,000	\$ 520,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 20,000
	Operating Expenses	\$ 40,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
	Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fixed Charges	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
	Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,165,000	\$ 85,000
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (87,875)	\$ 87,875

Category 3 A Budget Amendment Example:

The County has a capital repair that will cost \$45,000. Appropriation Unit 1 eliminated contracts during the fiscal year and has \$45,000 in their budget to support the financial need for the capital repair for Appropriation Unit 2. This Budget Amendment would be recommended by the Administrator to the Standing Committees of both Appropriation Units 1 and 2, then to the Human Resources, Finance, and Property Committee for a 2/3 present member approval. This is less than 10% of the original appropriation in both units and doesn't change the total budget for the County.

<i>Before Budget Amendment -Appropriation Unit 1</i>				
Revenues	Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ (250,000)	\$ (250,000)	\$ (300,000)	\$ 50,000
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (450,000)	\$ 400,000
Public Charges for Services	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 10,000
Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (175,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ 25,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues	\$ (1,500,000)	\$ (1,500,000)	\$ (1,982,000)	\$ 482,000
Expenditures				
Personnel Services	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 5,000
Contractual Services	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 450,000
Operating Expenses	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000
Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Charges	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,015,000	\$ 485,000
Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (967,000)	\$ 967,000

<i>Before Budget Amendment -Appropriation Unit 2</i>				
Revenues	Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
Taxes	\$ (500,000)	\$ (500,000)	\$ (500,000)	\$ -
Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (2,000)
Licenses and Permits	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (4,000)	\$ (1,000)
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (25,000)
Public Charges for Services	\$ (15,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 5,000
Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (45,000)	\$ (5,000)
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (9,500)	\$ (500)
Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues	\$ (790,000)	\$ (790,000)	\$ (761,500)	\$ (28,500)
Expenditures				
Personnel Services	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 25,000
Contractual Services	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ -
Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 25,000
Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Expenditures	\$ 790,000	\$ 790,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 50,000
Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (21,500)	\$ 21,500

After Budget Amendment -Appropriation Unit 1

Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (955,000)	\$ (450,000)	\$ (505,000)
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ -
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (250,000)	\$ (250,000)	\$ (300,000)	\$ 50,000
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (450,000)	\$ 400,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 10,000
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (175,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ 25,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,500,000)	\$ (1,455,000)	\$ (1,432,000)	\$ (23,000)
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 5,000
	Contractual Services	\$ 800,000	\$ 755,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 405,000
	Operating Expenses	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000
	Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fixed Charges	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
	Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,455,000	\$ 1,015,000	\$ 440,000
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (417,000)	\$ 417,000

After Budget Amendment -Appropriation Unit 2

Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (500,000)	\$ (545,000)	\$ (950,000)	\$ 405,000
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (2,000)
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (4,000)	\$ (1,000)
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (25,000)
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (15,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 5,000
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (45,000)	\$ (5,000)
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (9,500)	\$ (500)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (790,000)	\$ (835,000)	\$ (1,211,500)	\$ 376,500
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 25,000
	Contractual Services	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ -
	Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 25,000
	Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fixed Charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$ 45,000
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 790,000	\$ 835,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 95,000
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (471,500)	\$ 471,500

Category 3 B Budget Amendment Example:

The County has a major capital repair that will cost \$450,000. Appropriation Unit 1 eliminated contracts during the fiscal year and has \$450,000 in their budget to support the financial need for the capital repair for Appropriation Unit 2. Since this would change the Appropriated Units budgets by more than 10%, this would come to the Standing Committee as a recommendation from the Administrator, then to Human Resources, Finance, and Properties Committee, and finally to the County Board for a 2/3s vote.

Before Budget Amendment -Appropriation Unit 1				
Revenues	Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	\$ (250,000)	\$ (250,000)	\$ (300,000)	\$ 50,000
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (450,000)	\$ 400,000
Public Charges for Services	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 10,000
Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (175,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ 25,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues	\$ (1,500,000)	\$ (1,500,000)	\$ (1,982,000)	\$ 482,000
Expenditures				
Personnel Services	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 5,000
Contractual Services	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 450,000
Operating Expenses	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000
Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Charges	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,015,000	\$ 485,000
Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (967,000)	\$ 967,000

Before Budget Amendment -Appropriation Unit 2				
Revenues	Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
Taxes	\$ (500,000)	\$ (500,000)	\$ (500,000)	\$ -
Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (2,000)
Licenses and Permits	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (4,000)	\$ (1,000)
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (25,000)
Public Charges for Services	\$ (15,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 5,000
Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (45,000)	\$ (5,000)
Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (9,500)	\$ (500)
Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues	\$ (790,000)	\$ (790,000)	\$ (761,500)	\$ (28,500)
Expenditures				
Personnel Services	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 25,000
Contractual Services	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ -
Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 25,000
Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Expenditures	\$ 790,000	\$ 790,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 50,000
Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (21,500)	\$ 21,500

After Budget Amendment -Appropriation Unit 1					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (550,000)	\$ (550,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ -
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (250,000)	\$ (250,000)	\$ (300,000)	\$ 50,000
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (450,000)	\$ 400,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 10,000
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (175,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ 25,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,500,000)	\$ (1,050,000)	\$ (1,532,000)	\$ 482,000
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 495,000	\$ 5,000
	Contractual Services	\$ 800,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ -
	Operating Expenses	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000
	Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fixed Charges	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
	Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 1,015,000	\$ 35,000
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (517,000)	\$ 517,000

After Budget Amendment -Appropriation Unit 2					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (500,000)	\$ (950,000)	\$ (950,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (2,000)
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (4,000)	\$ (1,000)
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (175,000)	\$ (25,000)
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (15,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ (20,000)	\$ 5,000
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (45,000)	\$ (5,000)
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (9,500)	\$ (500)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (790,000)	\$ (1,240,000)	\$ (1,211,500)	\$ (28,500)
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 25,000
	Contractual Services	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ -
	Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 25,000
	Building Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fixed Charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ 450,000	\$ -	\$ 450,000
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 790,000	\$ 1,240,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 500,000
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (471,500)	\$ 471,500

Category 4 Budget Amendment Example:

An Appropriation Unit receives additional revenues during the year. Contractual Services exceed the approved budget by \$75,000 and can't be covered within the approved expenditure budget but can with the additional revenues. Since this will increase the overall County approved budget, this will come from the Administrator as a recommendation to the Standing Committee, then Human Resources, Finance, and Property Committee, and finally to the County Board for a 2/3s vote. This budget Amendment will also apply to donations and grant monies (both new and supplemental).

Before Budget Amendment					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (35,846)	\$ (14,154)
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ 5,000
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (320,000)	\$ 120,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (30,000)	\$ (30,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ 20,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,465,846)	\$ 127,846
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ -
	Contractual Services	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 375,000	\$ (75,000)
	Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -
	Building Materials	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -
	Fixed Charges	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ -
	Capital Outlay	\$ 513,000	\$ 513,000	\$ 513,000	\$ -
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,413,000	\$ (75,000)
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (52,846)	\$ 52,846
After Budget Amendment					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (35,846)	\$ (14,154)
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ 5,000
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (200,000)	\$ (275,000)	\$ (320,000)	\$ 45,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (30,000)	\$ (30,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ 20,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,413,000)	\$ (1,465,846)	\$ 52,846
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ -
	Contractual Services	\$ 300,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000	\$ -
	Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -
	Building Materials	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -
	Fixed Charges	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ -
	Capital Outlay	\$ 513,000	\$ 513,000	\$ 513,000	\$ -
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,413,000	\$ 1,413,000	\$ -
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (52,846)	\$ 52,846

Category 5 Budget Amendment Example:

In the Spring, a large, unexpected Capital Repair of \$3,000,000 needs to occur. There are no currently known additional revenue sources to fund the repair and use of Fund Balance is requested. This would come as a recommendation from the County Administrator to the Human Resources, Finance, and Property Committee, and then to County Board for a 2/3s vote.

Before Budget Amendment					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (35,846)	\$ (14,154)
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ 5,000
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (200,000)	\$ (200,000)	\$ (320,000)	\$ 120,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (30,000)	\$ (30,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ 20,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ (35,000)	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (1,465,846)	\$ 127,846
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 87,500	\$ 262,500
	Contractual Services	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 50,000
	Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 75,000
	Building Materials	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,500
	Fixed Charges	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 45,000
	Capital Outlay	\$ 513,000	\$ 513,000	\$ 3,513,000	\$ (3,000,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 3,902,000	\$ (2,564,000)
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,436,154	\$ (2,436,154)

After Budget Amendment					
Revenues		Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actuals	Remaining Budget
	Taxes	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ -
	Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Revenues	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ (35,846)	\$ (14,154)
	Licenses and Permits	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (15,000)	\$ 5,000
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$ (200,000)	\$ (275,000)	\$ (320,000)	\$ 45,000
	Public Charges for Services	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ -
	Intergovernmental Charges for Services	\$ (30,000)	\$ (30,000)	\$ (50,000)	\$ 20,000
	Miscellaneous Revenues	\$ (5,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (3,000)
	Other Financing Sources	\$ (35,000)	\$ (3,035,000)	\$ (3,035,000)	\$ -
	Total Revenues	\$ (1,338,000)	\$ (4,413,000)	\$ (4,465,846)	\$ 52,846
Expenditures					
	Personnel Services	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 87,500	\$ 262,500
	Contractual Services	\$ 300,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 125,000
	Operating Expenses	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 75,000
	Building Materials	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,500
	Fixed Charges	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -
	Debt Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Grants, Contributions, Indemnities, and Other	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 45,000
	Capital Outlay	\$ 513,000	\$ 3,513,000	\$ 3,513,000	\$ -
	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Total Expenditures	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 4,413,000	\$ 3,902,000	\$ 511,000
	Net (Gain)/Loss	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (563,846)	\$ 563,846

*Please note that this type budget Amendment is reflected above as a net effect as it would involve multiple budgets

RESOLUTION #R-17-26
RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE 2026 BUDGET BY \$22,990 FOR THE 2026 LAW ENFORCEMENT
DRUG TRAFFICKING RESPONSE GRANT

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Sheriff's Office has applied for and anticipates being awarded the 2026 Law Enforcement Drug Trafficking Response Grant in the amount of \$22,990; and

WHEREAS, this grant funding will support the purchase of sixteen (16) digital evidence storage drives and six (6) digital evidence analysis computers to expand the Central Wisconsin Narcotics Task Force's capacity for secure storage and processing of digital evidence in drug trafficking investigations; and

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Board of Supervisors adopted the 2026 budget on November 11, 2025; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin State Statute §65.90(5) requires a two-thirds vote of the Board to amend the adopted budget;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Board of Supervisors hereby amends the 2026 budget to increase grant revenues by \$22,990 and corresponding IT equipment and hardware expenditures by \$22,990; and

	Amount	Fund	Department	Spend or Revenue Category		Grant Number
INCREASE	\$ 22,990	291 Grants Fund	52114 Sheriff Investigations	RC_43523	State Grants - Other Law Enforcement	GR-007064
INCREASE	\$ 22,990	291 Grants Fund	52114 Sheriff Investigations	SC_52199	IT Equipment and Hardware	GR-007064

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Marathon County staff are authorized to accept and administer the Law Enforcement Drug Trafficking Response Grant in accordance with Wisconsin Department of Justice policies and procedures, including reimbursement and reporting requirements.

FISCAL NOTE: This resolution increases the budget by \$22,990 in grant revenues and \$22,990 in IT equipment and hardware expenditures.

LEGAL NOTE: As a budget amendment, this resolution requires approval of 2/3 of the County Board of Supervisors.

Human Resources, Finance, and Property Committee and Public Safety Committee

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk



MARATHON COUNTY AGENDA MEMORANDUM

TO: Human Resources, Finance & Property, and County Board
FROM: Jeff Stefonek, Sheriff's Office – Investigations Captain
DATE: January 12, 2025
SUBJECT: 2026 Law Enforcement Drug Trafficking Response Grant

Action Requested

Approval from the Human Resources, Finance & Property Committee, and County Board to amend the 2026 budget to accept the Law Enforcement Drug Trafficking Response Grant (grant application under review-not yet awarded).

Background

The Marathon County Sheriff's Office has applied for the 2026 Law Enforcement Drug Trafficking Response Grant (\$22,990.00). Authority for this program comes from WI Statute 165.984, which states that: "The department of justice shall establish policies and procedures for the distribution of grants from the appropriation under s. 20.455 (2) (cm) to Wisconsin local and tribal law enforcement agencies to fund law enforcement response to drug trafficking. Notwithstanding s. 227.10 (1), the department need not promulgate the required policies and procedures as rules under ch. 227." For purposes of this program, "drug trafficking" is defined as to "manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance."

Current Service

Led by the Marathon County Sheriff's Office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Wisconsin Narcotics Task Force (CWNTF) is a multi-agency drug task force housed within the Marathon County Sheriff's Office. The CWNTF consists of 11 investigators representing eight law enforcement agencies including local, state, and federal partners, plus a full-time intelligence analyst from the Wisconsin National Guard Counterdrug Program.

CWNTF investigations target multi-national drug trafficking organizations and seek federal indictments and prosecution of arrested individuals to cut off the flow of illegal narcotics into central Wisconsin.

Policy

The JAG Drug Task Forces Grant is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Justice.

- This is a competitive grant.
- As a recipient, Marathon County agrees to cooperate with WI DOJ monitoring to ensure compliance of US DOJ Grants guidelines, Financial Guide, and OJP guidelines, protocols and procedures.
- Grand funds are paid on a reimbursement basis with quarterly reporting requirements.
- Funding may be used for Travel/Training, Equipment, Supplies & Operating Expenses, and Consultants/Contractual.

Fiscal and Staff Impact

The Marathon County Sheriff's Office has applied for a Law Enforcement Drug Trafficking Response Grant award to fund the expansion of digital evidence storage and processing capabilities. Specifically, the requested funding was \$22,990.00 for purchase of digital evidence storage drives (16) and digital evidence analysis computers (6) for use by the Central Wisconsin Narcotics Task Force.

The burden of storing and processing large volumes of digital evidence has been increasing substantially in recent years, especially in drug cases where it is common for multiple mobile electronic devices (cell phones) to be seized in each case and the data storage capabilities of these devices continue to increase. Funding will allow safe, secure, and efficient storage of this data for investigation and prosecution of drug cases.

Recommendation

Amend the 2026 budget and allow staff to move forward with using these awarded funds.

RESOLUTION #R-18-26
National Crime Victims Rights Week

WHEREAS, the impact of crime ripples throughout our community, affecting the physical, emotional, and financial well-being of survivors and their families; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 950 of the Wisconsin Statutes and Marsy's Law (Article I, Section 9m of the Wisconsin Constitution) provide a comprehensive "Bill of Rights" for victims, ensuring they are treated with dignity and have an enforceable voice in the justice system; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Crime Victim Services provides essential statewide resources, including the Crime Victim Compensation Program, which helps survivors with the financial burden of medical bills, counseling, and lost wages; and

WHEREAS, The DOJ's Victim Resource Center serves as a vital bridge for Marathon County residents, offering a toll-free helpline, rights-enforcement assistance, and the Safe at Home address confidentiality program for those in fear for their safety; and

WHEREAS, the Marathon County District Attorney's Victim Witness Program works in daily partnership with state and local agencies to ensure that these rights are protected and that no victim is forced to navigate the criminal justice system alone; and

WHEREAS, National Crime Victims' Rights Week provides an opportunity for Marathon County to reaffirm its commitment to a justice system that is inclusive, equitable, and supportive of survivors.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Marathon County Board of Supervisors does hereby proclaim the week of April 19-25, 2026, as Crime Victims' Rights week in Marathon County.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board encourages all citizens to learn about the rights and services available to victims through the Marathon County District Attorney's Office, and expresses its profound gratitude to the Specialists who provide these life-changing services.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

RESOLUTION #R-19-26
MISSING PERSON AWARENESS MONTH

WHEREAS, according to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), a national database used by law enforcement, medical professionals, and the public to assist in locating missing persons and identifying unidentified individuals, approximately 600,000 people are reported missing in the United States each year; and

WHEREAS, in 2024, 533,936 missing person reports were entered into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), including 349,557 reports involving youth; and as of December 31, 2024, the NCIC contained 93,447 active missing persons records, with youth accounting for 27 percent of those active cases; and

WHEREAS, according to NamUs, there are currently 224 missing persons and 62 unidentified persons associated with Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, children and women of color are disproportionately represented among missing and unidentified persons, and individuals facing disabilities, mental health challenges, unsafe living conditions, homelessness, exploitation, trafficking, or unstable immigration status are at increased risk; and

WHEREAS, the ongoing crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) in the United States has highlighted significant gaps in reporting, investigation, and data collection, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice has established the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force to improve coordination, data practices, and response efforts; and

WHEREAS, every missing person is someone's loved one and deserves continued attention and effort, regardless of how long they have been missing or the circumstances of their disappearance, and families often rely on public awareness and media engagement to assist in locating their loved ones; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin Missing Persons Advocacy, Inc. has worked in collaboration with communities across Wisconsin for more than a decade to raise awareness for missing persons. During this observance, counties and municipalities across Wisconsin are invited to join the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Wisconsin Missing Persons Advocacy, Inc., and organizations statewide in promoting awareness, supporting families, and encouraging cooperation among the public, law enforcement, and search and rescue agencies.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the governing body hereby proclaims April 2026 as Missing Persons Awareness Month and encourages residents, community organizations, and public safety agencies to participate in efforts that promote awareness, support families of the missing, and strengthen cooperation in the search for missing persons.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

Resolution #R-20-26
RESOLUTION APPROVING CARRY FORWARDS AND ASSOCIATED BUDGET AMENDMENTS

WHEREAS, as a part of the audit of Marathon County's 2025 financial statements, the Marathon County Finance Department has identified specific items from prior budget years that have been carried forward to a subsequent budget year; and

WHEREAS, these unbudgeted carry forwards for budget year 2026 are as follows:

2025 Carry Forward into 2026

<i>Department</i>	Description	Amount
<i>Sheriff</i>	CNT_0037 K9 Unit	\$ 465.01
<i>Sheriff</i>	CNT_0203 Sheriff DNR Safety	\$ 914.00
<i>Sheriff</i>	CNT_0202 Sheriff Secure Detention	\$ 2,307.42
<i>Sheriff</i>	CNT_0118 Cops and Bobbers	\$ 533.80
<i>Sheriff</i>	CNT_0117 Shop with a cop	\$ 18,726.87
<i>Sheriff</i>	CNT_0115 River Valley Regional Lab	\$ 19,902.11
Parks	County Parks - Small Projects	\$ 44,102.00
Parks	CIP Parks	\$ 139,659.56
Parks	Planting/Site Prep CC_55302 SC_52980	\$ 4,074.00
ROD	CNT_0131 Redacted Records	\$ 203,323.00
Parks	Parks - Ice Arena	\$ 99,624.32
Parks	Rolling Stock - Parks	\$ 17,280.33
Finance	CNT_0133 UW Dorm Capital Maintenance	\$ 150,191.52
UW Extension	CNT_0106 Natural Resources	\$ 4,192.67
UW Extension	CNT_0105 Foodwise	\$ 902.03
UW Extension	CNT_0104 Horitculture	\$ 11,019.49
UW Extension	CNT_0103 Dairy	\$ 12,652.82
UW Extension	CNT_0102 4H	\$ 898.95
Health	CNT_0128 Chi Fees	\$ 2,139.00
Administration	2025 Special projects CC_51419	\$ 142,731.39
Veterans	Veteran Relief	\$ 18,595.00
Total		\$ 894,235.29

WHEREAS, these carry forward amounts were collected or approved in prior budget years and are held within the County's fund balance; and

WHEREAS, budget amendments have been sought as a part of the audit process to ensure these carry forward amounts are properly identified and allocated within the County's budget; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2026, the Human Resources, Finance and Property recommended approval of budget amendments to reflect these carry forward amounts appropriately.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors for the County of Marathon does hereby approve the carry forward amounts reflected herein and does amend the 2026 Marathon County budget accordingly to reflect those carry forward amounts

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026.

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026.

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

Legal Note: As a budget amendment, this resolution requires a 2/3 vote of the County Board of Supervisors.

Fiscal Impact: This resolution approves \$894,235.29 of carry forward funds and increases the 2026 budget by \$894,236 by properly reflecting carry forward balances within specific program and budget lines as outlined herein. This resolution does not increase or alter tax levy.

Resolution #R-21-26

RESOLUTION APPROVING CAPITAL ASSET THRESHOLD OF \$10,000 FOR GENERAL CAPITAL ASSETS AND \$50,000 FOR INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

WHEREAS, on February 6, 2006 The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) published "Capitalization Thresholds for Capital Assets" providing guidance on policies to create a threshold on which assets are capitalized; and

WHEREAS, Marathon County had established a Capital Asset Threshold for assets with a useful life of more than one year and an initial cost of \$5,000 for General Capital Assets and \$50,000 for Infrastructure Assets; and

WHEREAS, in efforts to keep our policies current, it is requested to move the Capital Asset Threshold from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for General Capital Assets, while maintaining the \$50,000 Infrastructure threshold; and

WHEREAS, On March 24, 2026, the Human Resource, Finance, and Property Committee recommended approval of increasing the Capital Asset Threshold for General Capital Assets to \$10,000.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors for the County of Marathon does hereby approve increasing the General Asset Capital Threshold to \$10,000 and maintaining the Infrastructure Capital Assets at \$50,000 to be effective for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025.

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026.

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026.

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk

Legal Note: This resolution requires a majority vote of the County Board of Supervisors.

Fiscal Impact: This resolution will not have a material effect on financial statements.



MARATHON COUNTY AGENDA MEMORANDUM

TO: Human Resource, Finance, and Property Committee
FROM: Samantha Fenske, Finance Director
DATE: March 24, 2026
SUBJECT: Resolution to approve the Capital Asset Threshold

Action Requested

Approve increasing the Capital Asset Threshold for General Capital Assets from \$5,000 to \$10,000. This would be effective for the fiscal year ending on 12/31/2025.

Background

On February 6, 2006 the Government Finance Officers Association published “Capitalization Thresholds for Capital Assets”. During this time, many organizations created policies to establish a capitalization threshold. At the time, the recommendation was a minimum of \$5,000 for General Capital Assets. Marathon County’s current capitalization threshold is \$5,000 for General Capital Assets and \$50,000 for Infrastructure Assets. To keep our policies current, I am presenting a recommendation to increase the General Capital Asset threshold to \$10,000. We will continue to maintain the Infrastructure Capital Asset threshold at \$50,000.

Governing Statute/Ordinance/Policy

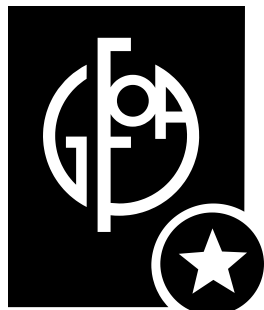
Due to the fact that this will be a policy modification, this will require a majority vote of the County Board of Supervisors.

Attachments and References

Included is the “Capitalization Thresholds for Capital Assets” GFOA article from 2006.

Financial Review

This change will not have a material effect on the financial statements.



ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

Capitalization Thresholds for Capital Assets

State and local governments should adhere to appropriate guidelines for capitalization thresholds.

The term capital assets is used to describe assets that are used in operations and that have initial lives extending beyond a single reporting period. Capital assets may be either intangible (e.g., easements, water rights, licenses, leases) or tangible (e.g., land, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment and infrastructure).

As a practical application of the materiality principle, not all tangible capital-type items with useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period are required to be reported in a government's statement of net position. Items with extremely short useful lives (e.g., less than 2 years) and/or of small monetary value are properly reported as an "expense" or "expenditure" in the period in which they are acquired.

When outlays for capital-type items are, in fact, reported on the statement of net position, they are said to be capitalized. The monetary criterion used to determine whether a given capital asset should be reported on the statement of net position is known as the capitalization threshold. A government may establish a single capitalization threshold for all of its capital assets, or it may establish different capitalization thresholds for different classes of capital assets. In selecting capitalization thresholds, governments should be able to report and depreciate substantially all capital asset value while eliminating the cost of tracking a large number of small-value items.

A government's threshold for capitalization does not need to be calculated in the same way that the government would measure the asset, if it is ultimately capitalized, for reporting in accordance with GAAP. For example, a government's capitalization policy may be to determine whether improvements to an office building (primarily plumbing and electrical upgrades) meet a dollar threshold (\$20,000) before including the cost of new window and floor treatments, which will be part of the improvements, because it does not consider those to be "core costs" of the asset improvement. For assets constructed by a government's own employees, the dollar threshold might distinguish between direct costs (time spent by construction workers, architects and engineers

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The capitalization threshold should not be the only factor used when determining if an item should be capitalized. A government should be cognizant of whether similar items are capitalized in order to be consistent in reporting. For example, assume a government, with a capitalization threshold of \$10,000, purchases two pieces of similar equipment. Item A was purchased three years ago for \$11,000, and item B was purchased in the current year for \$9,000. The government also incurred its own direct costs (time spent by construction workers, architects and engineers on that project) and indirect costs (allocated costs of the capital improvements department of public works) for both items, which increased the values of the items to \$13,000 for item A, and \$11,000 for item B. Without the inclusion of the government's own costs, item B would not have been capitalized, while other similar items would be capitalized because they were purchased at a higher price. In this case, the government may choose to capitalize item B for the sake of consistent treatment.

Capitalization is, of its nature, primarily a financial reporting matter. That is, a government's principal concern in establishing specific capitalization thresholds ought to be the anticipated information needs of the users of the government's external financial reports. While it is essential to maintain control over all potentially capitalizable items, there are more efficient means than capitalization for accomplishing this objective in the case of a government's smaller tangible capital-type items. Furthermore, practice has demonstrated that capital asset management systems that attempt to incorporate data on numerous smaller items are often costly and difficult to maintain and operate.

Recommendation:

GFOA recommends that state and local governments adhere to the following guidelines for capitalization thresholds:

- Establish minimum cost and useful-life based thresholds to avoid the cost of capitalizing immaterial items;
- Establish a minimum capitalization threshold of \$5,000 for any individual item;
- Establish a minimum capitalization threshold of at least a two-year useful life for any individual item;
- Consider establishing different dollar capitalization thresholds for different classes of capital assets (i.e. land, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, and equipment);
- Capitalization thresholds are best applied to individual items rather than to groups of similar items (e.g., desks and tables), unless the effect of doing so would be to eliminate a significant portion of total capital assets (e.g., books of a library district);
- Governments should perform a periodic review of their capitalization thresholds;
- In establishing capitalization thresholds, governments that are recipients of federal awards should be aware of federal capitalization thresholds requirements; and
- Governments should exercise control over potentially capitalizable items that fall under the operative capitalization threshold but require special attention.

1) Note that while indirect costs pertaining only to capital projects should be capitalized, general overhead costs such as human resources services or the commissioner's office staff of an agency not exclusively performing capital work should not be allocated to capital projects and capitalized. [Accounting for Capital Assets, A Guide for State and Local Governments, Stephen J. Gauthier, GFOA, 2008].

This best practice was previously titled Establishing Capitalization Thresholds for Capital Assets.

Board approval date: Monday, February 6, 2006

Additional Resources



2025 Annual Governmental GAAP
Update Encore



2025 Annual Governmental
GAAP Update



RESOLUTION #R-22-26
RATIFICATION AND CONFIRMATION OF DECLARATION OF LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, a blizzard has impacted Marathon County beginning on March 14, 2026;

WHEREAS, Marathon County has received record-breaking snowfall amounts in some locations of over 30 inches along with high winds; and

WHEREAS, the blizzard caused widespread and significant impact to travel, drifting snow, possible impassable roads, potential utility disruption, and other conditions that could constitute threats to life safety and public safety, and it has led to the county to commit all available resources to addressing these emergency conditions; and

WHEREAS, Marathon County Departments such as Highway, Parks and Forestry, and Facilities were tasked with removing snow and keeping critical transportation routes open;

WHEREAS, Governor Tony Evers issued an Emergency Declaration, Executive Order #286, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as if set forth in full, on March 14, 2026, in connection with the aforementioned severe weather event; and

WHEREAS, said Emergency Declaration expired at the conclusion of March 16, 2026, and

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Administrator and County Board Chair were advised that it is anticipated that Marathon County will need to continue to deploy staff to ameliorate the emergency conditions caused by the aforementioned severe weather events beyond the expiration of the Governor's declaration; and

WHEREAS, the County Administrator and Board Chair, pursuant to Marathon County ordinance section 6.01 and Wisconsin Statute section 323.14(b) issued proclamations of local emergency on March 16 and March 17, as the Board of Supervisors was unable to meet promptly to issue a necessary declaration.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Marathon County Board of Supervisors, pursuant to Wisconsin State Statute 323.11 and 323.14, that the Declarations of Local State of Emergency issued on March 16, 2026, and March 17, 2026, issued by the County Administrator and Board Chair are hereby ratified and confirmed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all actions previously taken pursuant to the March 16, 2026, and March 17, 2026, Declarations of Local State of Emergency are hereby ratified and confirmed, and that this Resolution shall not affect the prior validity of the proclamations, consistent with § 323.14(4)(b)(2); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the March 16, 2026 and March 17, 2026, Declarations of Local State of Emergency shall remain in effect through the response and recovery phase, but in no event shall such period exceed 60 days, in accordance with Wisconsin Statute section 323.14(4)(b)(2); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, staff are empowered and directed to take all necessary steps to address the emergency conditions and seek funding reimbursements as deemed appropriate.

FISCAL NOTE: None, as this resolution does not allocate the expenditure of funds.

LEGAL NOTE: None

Ayes _____ Nays _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ [] Voice Vote

☐ Approved and adopted this 24th day of March, 2026

☐ Denied this 24th day of March, 2026

Approved as to Form:

SEAL

Brian Desmond, Corporation Counsel

Approved as to Financial Impact (if necessary)

Attest:

Samantha Fenske, Finance Director

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk



MARATHON COUNTY AGENDA MEMORANDUM

TO: Human Resource, Finance, and Property Committee
FROM: Samantha Fenske, Finance Director
DATE: March 24, 2026
SUBJECT: Resolution to approve Carry Forward Funds

Action Requested

I am requesting the approval of unbudgeted carry forward funds. This will result in a budget amendment to the 2026 budget.

Background

Carry forwards are requested when program revenues and donations require funds to be used for a specific purpose or when the approved budget had planned expenditures that could not be completed in the approved year. This can be due to multi-year projects and delays.

Governing Statute/Ordinance/Policy

The carry forwards were not approved as part of the 2026 budget and will require a 2/3 vote of the County Board of Supervisors.

Financial Review

These funds were collected or reserved in prior years and therefore are held within the County's Fund Balance. Total fiscal effect will increase the 2026 budget by \$894,236.



MARATHON COUNTY AGENDA MEMORANDUM

TO: Marathon County Board Of Supervisors
FROM: County Administration
DATE: 3/18/2026
SUBJECT: Local Snow Emergency Declarations

Action Requested

- Ratify the Snow Emergency Declaration issued on March 16, 2026, and the Extension of the Snow Emergency Declaration issued on March 17, 2026, in response to the March 14–16, 2026 blizzard event impacting Marathon County.

Background

- Beginning on March 14, 2026, Marathon County experienced a significant winter storm that produced record snowfall totals in some areas of the County exceeding 30 inches, accompanied by high winds and hazardous travel conditions. The storm resulted in widespread travel disruptions, temporary service modifications at government facilities, and required substantial operational response from County departments. Highway crews worked continuously to keep critical transportation routes open while Parks and Forestry, Facilities, Emergency Management, Sheriff's Office and other departments deployed personnel and equipment to address snow removal, facility access, and public safety concerns.
- Due to the severity of the event and the operational impacts across the County, the Marathon County Administrator and County Board Chair issued a proclamation declaring a local state of emergency pursuant to Wisconsin Statute §323.11. Under state law, when such a declaration is issued during an emergency event, the governing body must review and ratify the declaration.
- Given the record amount of snowfall, the clean-up efforts are expected to continue beyond the initial declaration and an extension is needed.

Governing Statute/Ordinance/Policy

- Wisconsin Statute §323.11 authorizes the chief executive officer of a county to proclaim a local state of emergency when conditions threaten life, property, or the ability of local government to effectively respond to an emergency event.
 - o ***Declaration by local government.*** “The governing body of any local unit of government may declare, by ordinance or resolution, an emergency existing within the local unit of government whenever conditions arise by reason of a riot or civil commotion, a disaster, or an imminent threat of a disaster, that impairs transportation, food or fuel supplies, medical care, fire, health or police protection, or other critical systems of the local unit of government. The period of the emergency shall be limited by the ordinance or resolution to the time during which the emergency conditions exist or are likely to exist.”

- Wisconsin Statute §323.14(4)(b)(2) provides that the governing body must ratify, alter, modify, or repeal the emergency proclamation if it was issued when the governing body could not convene with promptness.
 - o **2.** *“If, because of the emergency conditions, the governing body of the local unit of government is unable to meet promptly, the chief executive officer or acting chief executive officer of any local unit of government shall exercise by proclamation all of the powers conferred upon the governing body under par. (a) or s. 323.11 that appear necessary and expedient. The proclamation shall not exceed 60 days, unless the proclamation is extended by the governing body. The proclamation shall be subject to ratification, alteration, modification, extension, or repeal by the governing body as soon as that body can meet, but the subsequent action taken by the governing body shall not affect the prior validity of the proclamation.”*

Discussion/Analysis

- The declaration and ratification of a snow emergency formally recognizes the extraordinary conditions created by the March 2026 blizzard and the significant County resources deployed in response to the event. Marathon County departments mobilized personnel, equipment, and materials over multiple days to maintain critical services and ensure public safety.
- Ratification of the emergency declaration also strengthens Marathon County’s ability to pursue potential reimbursement opportunities through state and federal disaster assistance programs. Specifically, documenting the emergency conditions and response activities supports the County’s eligibility to apply for assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Program and the Wisconsin Disaster Fund administered through Wisconsin Emergency Management.
- If eligibility thresholds are met, these programs may allow reimbursement for certain emergency response costs, including but not limited to:
 - o Overtime and payroll costs for response personnel
 - o Equipment usage associated with snow removal and response operations
 - o Fuel and materials used during response operations
 - o Contracted services for emergency operations
 - o Debris or snow removal activities
 - o Damage to eligible public infrastructure
- County departments are currently documenting response-related expenditures including personnel time, equipment usage, fuel consumption, materials, and any damages resulting from the storm event. Municipal partners across the County may also be collecting similar documentation as part of potential disaster assistance reporting requirements.
 - o For example, the City of Wausau has stated that it expects the clean-up effort to take three weeks to complete.
- Taking no action to ratify the declaration could create uncertainty regarding the County’s ability to fully document and pursue potential reimbursement opportunities. Ratification ensures that the County has taken appropriate legal steps to acknowledge the emergency conditions and preserve eligibility for potential state and federal disaster assistance.

Recommendation

- County Administration recommends that the Marathon County Board of Supervisors ratify the Snow Emergency Declaration issued on March 16, 2026, and the extension of the Emergency Declaration until March 20, 2026. Ratification formally acknowledges the severity of the blizzard event, supports the documentation of emergency response actions, and preserves the County's ability to pursue potential reimbursement through state and federal disaster assistance programs.

Attachments and References

- Snow Emergency Declaration – March 16, 2026
- Snow Emergency Declaration – Marh 17, 2026
- Governor's Emergency Declaration – Executive Order #286

Financial Review

- The full financial impact of the storm response is still being evaluated. County departments are compiling documentation of storm-related expenditures including payroll, overtime, equipment usage, fuel consumption, materials, and contracted services. If FEMA Public Assistance or Wisconsin Disaster Fund programs become available for this event, eligible costs may be submitted for reimbursement. At this time no budget amendment is requested; however, staff will continue to monitor costs and will return to the Board if financial actions are necessary.



EXECUTIVE ORDER #286

Declaring a State of Emergency in Response to Severe Winter Weather

WHEREAS, a significant winter storm is expected to impact large portions of the State of Wisconsin beginning on March 14, 2026, and continuing through March 16, 2026;

WHEREAS, the National Weather Service predicts the potential for record-breaking snowfall amounts of up to 24 inches and winds gusting up to 50 miles per hour;

WHEREAS, these severe weather conditions may create blizzard conditions, causing widespread and significant damage throughout the State, including power outages and dangerous travel conditions;

WHEREAS, emergency responders from fire, law enforcement, and emergency medical services need to respond as a result of the severe weather, including staff from Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin State Patrol, and the Wisconsin National Guard; and

WHEREAS, additional personnel and resources are needed to expedite and enhance the response and recovery operations in the affected areas.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, TONY EVERS, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the Laws of this State, specifically Sections 321.39(1)(a), 323.10, and 323.12(4) of the Wisconsin Statutes, do hereby:

1. Proclaim that a State of Emergency exists in the State of Wisconsin.
2. Direct all state agencies of the State of Wisconsin to assist as appropriate in the response and recovery effort.
3. Call to state active duty such elements of the Wisconsin National Guard as the Adjutant General deems necessary to assist civil authorities for purposes of assisting in response and recovery efforts, as well as providing security and any other essential services.
4. Authorize the Adjutant General to utilize personnel called to state active duty pursuant to this order in emergency status.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this fourteenth day of March in the year of two thousand twenty-six.

TONY EVERS
Governor

By the Governor:

SARAH GODLEWSKI
Secretary of State

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION

Request to Marathon County Board of Supervisors for Disaster Declaration

WHEREAS, a blizzard has struck Marathon County;

WHEREAS, because of such emergency conditions, Marathon County Board of Supervisors is unable to meet with promptness; and

WHEREAS, the blizzard has caused widespread and significant impact to travel and it has led to the county to commit all available resources to addressing these emergency conditions; and

WHEREAS, Governor Tony Evers issued an Emergency Declaration, Executive Order #286, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as if set forth in full, on March 14, 2026, in connection with the aforementioned severe weather event; and

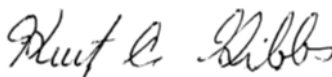
WHEREAS, said Emergency Declaration expires at the conclusion of March 16, 2026, and

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Administrator and County Board Chair have been advised that it is anticipated that Marathon County will need to continue to deploy staff to ameliorate the emergency conditions caused by the aforementioned severe weather events through March 17, 2026.

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to Wisconsin State Statute 323.11, as chief executive officer or acting chief executive officer of Marathon County in testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the great seal of Marathon County to be affixed, I hereby proclaim a State of Emergency in Marathon County and exercise powers conferred upon the county board that appear necessary and expedient.



Administrator for Marathon County



County Board Chair

COMPLETED THIS 16th DAY OF March, 2026.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION

Request to Marathon County Board of Supervisors for Disaster Declaration

WHEREAS, a blizzard has struck Marathon County;

WHEREAS, because of such emergency conditions, Marathon County Board of Supervisors is unable to meet with promptness; and

WHEREAS, the blizzard has caused widespread and significant impact to travel and it has led to the county to commit all available resources to addressing these emergency conditions; and

WHEREAS, Governor Tony Evers issued an Emergency Declaration, Executive Order #286, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as if set forth in full, on March 14, 2026, in connection with the aforementioned severe weather event; and

WHEREAS, said Emergency Declaration expires at the conclusion of March 16, 2026, and

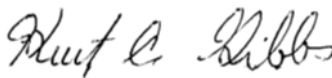
WHEREAS, the Marathon County Administrator and County Board Chair were advised that it was anticipated that Marathon County would need to continue to deploy staff to ameliorate the emergency conditions caused by the aforementioned severe weather events through March 17, 2026, and executed a disaster declaration on March 16, 2026, and

WHEREAS, the Marathon County Administrator and County Board Chair have been advised that it is anticipated that Marathon County will need to continue to deploy staff to ameliorate the emergency conditions caused by the aforementioned severe weather events through March 20, 2026.

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to Wisconsin State Statute 323.11, as chief executive officer or acting chief executive officer of Marathon County in testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the great seal of Marathon County to be affixed, I hereby proclaim a State of Emergency in Marathon County and exercise powers conferred upon the county board that appear necessary and expedient.



Administrator for Marathon County



County Board Chair

COMPLETED THIS 17th DAY OF March, 2026.



AGREEMENT



FOR THE PRIVATE SALE OF TAX DELINQUENT LAND BETWEEN MARATHON COUNTY AND THE VILLAGE OF EDGAR

March 9, 2026

This AGREEMENT is made this ____ day of ~~October, 2022~~, by and between Marathon County and the Village of Edgar, a municipal unit of government within Marathon County, pursuant to Sec. 75.365, Wis. Stats. and Sec 3.20(8)(a) or (b) of the General Code of Ordinances of Marathon County, which permit counties and other municipalities to enter into agreements for the private sale of tax delinquent land by the county to other municipalities under terms and conditions approved by their governing bodies.

Description of Tax Delinquent Property

Municipality: Village of Edgar

Location: Portion of W. Maple Street

Pt. of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 1 Blk 15 Edgar Land Company 1st Addition

PIN #: 121-2804-121-9992

TERMS OF AGREEMENT:

\$100.00

1. The Village of Edgar hereby agrees to purchase the above said property for the cost of ~~\$881.30~~, an amount which constitutes the delinquent tax settlement payments made by Marathon County to the Village of Edgar for this parcel prior to the parcel having been taken by tax deed.
2. The Village of Edgar further agrees to accept the property in "as is" condition.
3. The parties agree that the provisions of Wis. Stat. §§ 75.365(2) and (3) are expressly adopted into this agreement.

a. Limitation of Liability.

- i. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.365(2), Marathon County shall not be accountable or liable for any amount greater than that realized by it upon the sale of the property described herein
- ii. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.365(2), Marathon County shall not incur or be subjected to any liability to anyone except as set forth herein. If Marathon County should incur or be subjected to any other or different liability, the Village of Edgar shall reimburse the County for any such excess liability and indemnify it against any loss or damage that the County may sustain by reason of acting pursuant to this agreement.

b. **Free and Clear Title.**

- i. Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 75.365(3), upon execution of this agreement, the title conveyed to the Village of Edgar shall be in fee simple and free and clear from all tax liens or claims arising out of delinquent special assessments, delinquent unpaid general taxes, or both, except delinquent special assessments, delinquent or unpaid general taxes, or both, returned to Marathon County after the sale is completed.

The undersigned parties by their signatures attest that they are authorized to enter into this Agreement.

Kim Trueblood, Marathon County Clerk



Jennifer Lopez, Administrator, Village of Edgar
*Approved at March 9, 2026
Village Board Meeting*