

**GENERAL FINANCIAL CONDITION
JEFFERSON COUNTY WISCONSIN
May 1, 2015**

Available Cash on Hand		
April 1, 2015	\$	332,350.71
April Receipts	\$	<u>8,599,404.24</u>
 Total Cash	\$	 8,931,754.95
Disbursements		
General - April 2015	\$	6,833,342.62
Payroll - April 2015	\$	<u>1,872,368.97</u>
 Total Disbursements	\$	 <u>8,705,711.59</u>
 Total Available Cash	\$	 226,043.36
 Cash on Hand (in bank) May 1, 2015	\$	1,705,007.54
Less Outstanding Checks	\$	<u>1,478,964.18</u>
 Total Available Cash	\$	 226,043.36
 Local Government Investment Pool - General	\$	27,165,180.51
Institutional Capital Management	\$	16,293,547.11
Local Government Investment Pool -Clerk of Courts	\$	25,956.83
Local Government Investment Pool -Farmland Preservation	\$	227,832.07
Local Government Investment Pool -Parks/Liddle	\$	81,549.75
Local Government Investment Pool -Highway Bond	\$	<u>255,956.70</u>
	\$	44,050,022.97
 2015 Interest - Super N.O.W. Account	\$	338.06
2015 Interest - L.G.I.P. - General Funds	\$	10,046.42
2015 Interest - ICM	\$	41,365.63
2015 Interest - L.G.I.P. - Parks /Carol Liddle Fund	\$	29.90
2015 Interest - L.G.I.P. - Farmland Preservation	\$	83.54
2015 Interest - L.G.I.P. - Clerk of Courts	\$	9.51
2015 Interest - L.G.I.P. - Highway Bond	\$	<u>773.94</u>
Total 2015 Interest	\$	52,647.00

JOHN E. JENSEN
JEFFERSON COUNTY TREASURER

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - _____

Withdrawing from the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System and partnering with the Waukesha County Federated Library System

Executive Summary

Jefferson County is currently a member of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System which consists of the counties of Jefferson, Dodge and Washington. In an effort to provide the citizens of Jefferson County with the best available library resources, the Jefferson County Library System Review Committee conducted a review of its current library system and also looked at what services and resources other library systems could provide. The Review Committee held question and answer sessions with four adjacent library systems (South Central Library System, Arrowhead Library System, Lakeshores Library System, and Waukesha County Federated Library System). After completing this review, the Jefferson County Library System Review Committee made a recommendation that the Waukesha County Federated Library System would be the best option for Jefferson County. In order for Jefferson County to join the Waukesha County Federated Library System, it must withdraw its membership from the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System. This is accomplished with the approval of the governing bodies of participating municipalities that contain at least 80 percent of the population of county municipalities participating in the county library system. [s. 43.18(1)(ar), Wis. Stats.] This requires each participating municipality to pass a resolution indicating whether or not it approves of Jefferson County withdrawing from the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System and joining the Waukesha County Federated Library System. On March 17, 2015, the Waukesha County Federated Library System unanimously approved making an offer to Jefferson County to develop a new Federated Library System between the two counties. This offer has been endorsed by the Jefferson County Library System Review Committee and the Jefferson County Library Board. If 80 percent of participating municipalities approve, the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing at its meeting on May 12 and take final action at that time.

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Library System is currently a member of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System which consists of the counties of Jefferson, Dodge and Washington, and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County municipalities that participate in the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System through the Jefferson County Library System are Fort Atkinson, Jefferson, Johnson Creek, Lake Mills, Palmyra, Waterloo, Watertown and Whitewater, and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Library System Review Committee consisting of Jefferson County Library Board members and municipal librarians conducted a review of its current library system affiliation and also looked at what services other library systems could provide and the costs associated for such services, and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Library System Review Committee determined that joining the Waukesha County Federated Library System will provide the municipalities that are participating in the Jefferson County Library System with the most cost effective and best available library resources, and

WHEREAS the Jefferson County Library System Review Committee has recommended that the Jefferson County Library System withdraw its membership in the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System and join the Waukesha County Federated Library System, and

WHEREAS, in order to accomplish this, approval was required from the governing bodies of participating municipalities that contained at least 80 percent of the population of participating municipalities in the county [s. 43.18(1)(ar), Wis. Stats.], and

WHEREAS, approval has been obtained from all eight of the governing bodies of participating municipalities for the Jefferson County Library System to withdraw its membership in the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System and join the Waukesha County Federated Library System, representing 100% of the population of participating municipalities, and

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors held a public hearing at its May 12, 2015, meeting for consideration of withdrawal from the Mid Wisconsin Federated Library System.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors hereby approves of the Jefferson County Library System withdrawing its membership from the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System and joining the Waukesha County Federated Library System.

Fiscal Impact: This resolution will have no fiscal impact to Jefferson County.

Ayes _____ Noes _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ Vacant _____

Requested by
Jefferson County Library Board

05-12-15

J. Blair Ward: 05-05-15

APPROVED: Administrator _____; Corp. Counsel _____; Finance Director _____

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-_____

Extending the term of the Task Force on County Government Operations and Organization

Executive Summary

On November 12, 2014, the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution establishing a Task Force on county government operation which was charged with "conducting research and making policy recommendations to the Board that would reduce operational costs and enhance the ability of county government to provide and sustain delivery of quality services to its citizens as mandated and/or desired by the citizens of Jefferson County." The Task Force has determined that its work will not be completed by May 12, 2015, as mandated by the Board in the resolution creating the Task Force. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the Board extend the time for its authority to continue its work to August 31, 2015, with its findings and recommendations to be delivered to the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors at its September 8, 2015, meeting.

WHEREAS, the Task Force on County Government Operations and Organization has determined that its work will not be completed by the previously mandated date of May 12, 2015, and

WHEREAS, the Task Force now anticipates that it can complete its work by August 31, 2015, and report its findings and recommendations to the Board at the September 8, 2015, meeting of the Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the authority of the Task Force to fulfill its charge is extended to September 8, 2015.

Fiscal Note: It was originally estimated that total per diem and mileage expenses for Task Force meetings would be approximately \$3,000. To date, approximately \$3,465 has been spent. Expenses will be paid using budgeted funds.

Ayes _____ Noes _____ Abstain _____ Absent _____ Vacant _____

Requested by
County Board Chair Jim Schroeder

05-12-15

Jim Schroeder & J. Blair Ward: 05-06-15

APPROVED: Administrator BW; Corp. Counsel JRW; Finance Director YW



PRELIMINARY LOCAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

Osteopathic Medical College of Wisconsin in Jefferson County, WI

Overview

Geographic Impact Area Studied: Jefferson County

Tri-pronged preliminary impact analysis (Implan Software)

- Phase I Construction (\$85M)
- Faculty/Staff (100 employees)
- Student Living (640 total)

Areas of Local Impact Analysis:

Direct and Indirect Jobs

- Indirect Jobs Occur:
 - Purchases of **goods and services** from local businesses.
 - Increases in **household spending** by College's employees, students.

Annual Economic Activity

- Increase in direct and indirect output resulting from the **increased in output by other industry sectors.**

Annual Value-Added (Wealth) of the County

- Increase created by businesses (**employee compensation, rent, interest, taxes**)
- Indicator of **productivity**, regional sector strength

Estimated Phase I Construction Impact

- **643 direct jobs** for site construction
- **979 jobs** created throughout County to support building of Phase I of the College
- **\$121M increase in economic activity** during construction phase
- Increase in the **wealth** of Jefferson County by **\$46.5M** during phase
- **\$38.4M** in additional **employee income** throughout County during phase

Estimated Total Annual Impact of College

- **316 permanent jobs** created throughout County to support ongoing operations of College as well as community services and businesses to support growth in population (faculty, staff, students)
- **\$49.4M increase** in annual economic activity
- Increase in the **wealth** of County by **\$25.2M** annually
- **\$13.7M** annually in additional **employee income** throughout County



PRELIMINARY STATEWIDE ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

The College of Osteopathic Medicine and Filling the Shortage of Primary Care Physicians

Overview

Geographic Impact Area Studied: State of Wisconsin

Preliminary statewide impact analysis (Implan Software)

A Primer: Areas of Economic Impact Analysis

Direct, Indirect, and Induced Growth

- Direct growth occurs from the **increase in jobs or commodities created** – in this case filling the primary care physicians needed in Wisconsin
- Indirect growth occurs through purchases of **goods and services** from local businesses by increase in primary care physician jobs filled and **increases in household spending** by these employees
- Induced growth occurs through the re-spending of income of primary care physicians

Growth of Jobs in Economy

- **Direct, indirect, and induced job growth** occurring from filling gap of nearly 2,000 primary care doctors needed in the state by 2030

Annual Economic Activity

- Increase in direct and indirect output resulting from the **increased in output by other industry sectors**

Annual Value-Added (Wealth) of the State

- Increase created by businesses (**employee compensation, rent, interest, taxes**)
- Indicator of **productivity, regional sector strength**

** As cited from "100 New Physicians a Year: An Imperative for Wisconsin", a 2011 report by the Wisconsin Hospital Association.*

** As cited from "Physician Masterfile" data, a 2014 report by the American Osteopathic Association.*

Background Information

- Each year, an estimated 750 physicians are recruited into Wisconsin from other states (the vast majority of new doctors in Wisconsin)*
- With the increasing national shortage, it will become progressively more difficult for Wisconsin to import physicians from outside of the state

ESTIMATED SUPPLY*	Primary Care Physicians
2011-2030 Supply Impact	
<i>Existing Wisconsin Medical Schools Production</i>	452
<i>WARM</i>	330
<i>Recruited from Other States</i>	6,290
<i>Leaving Wisconsin</i>	(3,310)
<i>Retiring and Other</i>	(3,090)
<i>Lifestyle Changes</i>	(433)

- Wisconsin has a *current* deficit of approximately 400 primary care doctors*
- In November 2011, the Wisconsin Hospital Association (WHA) projected that **Wisconsin will need approximately 88 additional new primary care physicians per year** for the foreseeable future to overcome both the supply deficit of primary care doctors and projected additional need for primary care from projected population growth, aging demographics, and strong pressure to constrain health care costs*
- In the year 2030, it is estimated the State will have a shortfall of approximately 1,200 to 2,300 new primary care doctors; every year thereafter the shortage will increase by approximately 88 doctors*
- If the College of Osteopathic Medicine matriculates its first class in 2018, it will have an effect on the primary care physician shortage beginning in 2022 (when the first graduates enter the workforce as residents).
- 80% of the TCOM class of 160 will likely stay to practice in Wisconsin. Of these, 60% will likely practice as primary care physicians.**
- This would equate to beginning in 2022 on an annual basis, approximately 77 new primary care doctors and 128 doctors overall for Wisconsin.**

ESTIMATED WISCONSIN PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN SHORTFALL

2025 - 1,327 physicians
 2026 - 1,415 physicians
 2027 - 1,503 physicians
 2028 - 1,591 physicians
 2029 - 1,679 physicians
 2030 - 1,767 physicians

* As cited from "100 New Physicians a Year: An Imperative for Wisconsin", a 2011 report by the Wisconsin Hospital Association.
 * As cited from "Physician Masterfile" data, a 2014 report by the American Osteopathic Association.

Estimated Total Annual Impact if Wisconsin's Shortfall of Primary Care Physicians is filled by 2030

- By 2030, an estimated there will be a shortfall of approximately 1,767 primary care physicians in Wisconsin*
- If enough primary care physicians are produced in Wisconsin to fill these positions...
 - An estimated nearly 3,725 permanent jobs could be created for Wisconsinites to support this increase in primary care physician jobs filled. In addition, community services and businesses would grow to support these newly filled jobs. This is from the increase in direct, indirect, and induced job growth from these filled positions.
 - It is estimated there would be a \$520.6M increase in annual economic activity within Wisconsin
 - There would be an approximate increase in the **wealth** of state by **\$338M** annually
 - An additional **\$300M** annually in **employee income** would be created throughout state for Wisconsinites

Estimated Total Annual Impact of TCOM's Primary Care Residents/Physicians by 2022

- By 2022, TCOM will annually graduate approximately 77 primary care physicians and overall 128 physicians for Wisconsin**
- By the year 2030, it is estimated the Wisconsin will have a shortfall of approximately 88 primary care doctors a year*
- Statewide beginning in 2022, the newly filled 77 primary care positions graduated from TCOM will largely help fill the annual additional gap in primary care physicians. Annually these physicians will have the following projected impact...
 - An estimated nearly 162 permanent jobs could be created for Wisconsinites to support this increase in primary care physician jobs filled.
 - It is estimated there would be a \$22.7M increase in annual economic activity within Wisconsin
 - There would be an approximate increase in the **wealth** of state by **\$14.7M** annually
 - An additional **\$13.1M** annually in **employee income** would be created throughout state for Wisconsinites
- Statewide beginning in 2022, all 128 physician positions created annually from TCOM graduates staying in Wisconsin will have the following projected impact...
 - An estimated nearly 270 permanent jobs could be created for Wisconsinites to support this increase in physician jobs filled.
 - It is estimated there would be a \$37.7M increase in annual economic activity within Wisconsin
 - There would be an approximate increase in the **wealth** of state by **\$24.4M** annually
 - An additional **\$21.7M** annually in **employee income** would be created throughout state for Wisconsinites

* As cited from "100 New Physicians a Year: An Imperative for Wisconsin", a 2011 report by the Wisconsin Hospital Association.

* As cited from "Physician Masterfile" data, a 2014 report by the American Osteopathic Association.

Top industries experiencing direct, indirect, and induced growth in employment if statewide shortage filled:

- Offices of physicians
- Employment services
- Full-service restaurants
- Real estate
- Hospitals
- Limited-service restaurants
- Wholesale trade
- Nursing and community care facilities
- All other food and drinking places
- Retail - General merchandise stores

Top industries experiencing direct, indirect, and induced growth in economic activity if statewide shortage filled:

- Offices of physicians
- Owner-occupied dwellings
- Real estate
- Insurance carriers
- Hospitals
- Wholesale trade
- Management of companies and enterprises
- Monetary authorities and depository credit intermediation
- Employment services
- Full-service restaurants

** As cited from "100 New Physicians a Year: An Imperative for Wisconsin", a 2011 report by the Wisconsin Hospital Association.*

** As cited from "Physician Masterfile" data, a 2014 report by the American Osteopathic Association.*