AGENDA
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
REGULAR MEETING
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2019 – 6:00 PM
ADMINISTRATION CENTER - ROOM A-204
121 W. MAIN STREET, PORT WASHINGTON, WI 53074

1. CALL TO ORDER
   Roll Call

2. PROPER NOTICE

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE, COMMUNICATIONS

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
   a. September 30, October 2 and 3, 2019

5. ACTION ITEMS
   a. RES.19-30: Salaries of County Supervisors 2020-2022
   b. RES.19-32: Amending the Ozaukee County Policy & Procedure Manual - Personnel Changes Approved in the 2020 Adopted Budget
   c. RES.19-33: Amending Chapter 3.02 of the Ozaukee County Policy & Procedure Manual - 2020 Budget Wage Increases
   d. RES.19-31: 2020 Budget
   e. RES.19-34: 2020 Ozaukee County Tax Levy and Rate
   f. RES.19-35: Determining Not to Opt Out of Negotiation Class for Purposes of Settlement in Opioid Litigation

6. DISCUSSION ITEMS
   a. Schedule of County Board Meetings

7. COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR’S REPORT

8. COMMITTEE REPORTS

9. NEXT MEETING DATE
   Monday, December 2, 2019 - 3:00 PM

10. ADJOURNMENT

A quorum of members of committees or the full County Board of Ozaukee County may be in attendance at this meeting for purposes related to committee or board duties, however, no formal action will be taken by these committees or the board at this meeting.

Persons with disabilities requiring accommodations for attendance at this meeting should contact the County Clerk’s Office at 262-284-8110, twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the meeting.
Executive Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: November 4, 2019
DEPARTMENT: County Clerk
DIRECTOR: Julie Winkelhorst
PREPARER: Julie Winkelhorst

Agenda Summary September 30, October 2 and 3, 2019

September 30, 2019
<http://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/_09302019-2632>

October 2, 2019
<http://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/_10022019-2635>

October 3, 2019
<http://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/_10032019-2636>
RESOLUTION NO. 19-30

SALARIES OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS 2020-2022

WHEREAS, Section 59.10(3)(f) of the Wisconsin Statutes states that a county board may, at its annual meeting, by a two-thirds vote of all the members, fix the compensation of the board members to be next elected and may also provide additional compensation for the chairperson.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors with a new term of office for County Supervisor beginning on April 21, 2020, the salary of each Supervisor, except the County Board Chairperson, shall be set at $5,049.00 per year in monthly installments of $420.75, and effective April 20, 2021, the salary shall be set at $5,150.04 per year in monthly installments of $429.17; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, the salary of the County Board Chairperson is established at a rate of three times the annual salary of a Supervisor beginning on April 21, 2020, the salary of the County Board Chairperson, shall be set at $15,147 per year in monthly installments of $1,262.25, and effective April 20, 2021, the salary shall be set at $15,450.00 per year in monthly installments of $1,287.50; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that any Supervisor, including the Chairperson, may reject any or all of his or her salary by giving proper written notice to the County Clerk.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, that the above salaries be approved for the 2020-2022 term of office.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of November, 2019.

SUMMARY: Resolution establishing County Board Salaries for the 2020-2022 term.

VOTE REQUIRED: Two-Thirds of Members Elect

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Executive Committee
AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: November 4, 2019
DEPARTMENT: Administrator
DIRECTOR: Jason Dzwinel
PREPARER: Jason Dzwinel

Agenda Summary Salaries of County Supervisors 2020-2022

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The proposed 2020 budget assumes a 2-percent wage increase for the County Board Supervisors in 2020 and a 2-percent wage increase for the County Board Supervisors in 2021. The 2-percent increase is based on the 2018-2019 wage increases for county employees. A retroactive look is the process historically used to establish wage increases for elected officials.

ANALYSIS: The Executive Committee recommends an increase in wages for the 2020-2022. A 2-percent increase is assumed in the 2020 Executive Committee Recommended Budget. Section 59.10 (3)(f) of the Wisconsin Statutes states that a county board may, at its annual meeting, by a two-thirds vote of all the members, fix the compensation of the board members to be next elected and may also provide additional compensation for the chairperson.

FISCAL IMPACT: $3,000
Next Year’s Estimated Cost: $3,000
FUNDING SOURCE:
County Levy: $3,000

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the 2020-2022 County Board Salaries as recommended by the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION NO. 19-32

AMENDING THE OZAUKEE COUNTY POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL - PERSONNEL CHANGES APPROVED IN THE 2020 ADOPTED BUDGET

RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, that Section 3.01 of the Ozaukee County Policy and Procedure Manual be amended to read:

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<tr>
<td>*Revenue Supported</td>
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<td>7 PUBLIC HEALTH</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>8 LASATA CAMPUS</td>
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<td>Head Cook—Dining Services Coordinator</td>
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<td>LAW</td>
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*RN’s and LPN’s shall receive weekend differential pay of $2.00 $3.00 and PM/Night differential pay of $2.00 $3.00 per hour worked, if required to work. CNAs (benefit) and Personal Care Workers (benefit) shall receive weekend differential pay of $2.00 and PM/Night differential pay of $2.00 per hour worked, if required to work.

11 PLANNING & PARKS

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Code Type</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>FTE</th>
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<td>Natural Resources &amp; GIS Technician*</td>
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*Revenue Supported

14 CLERK OF COURTS

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<td>Chief Deputy Clerk of Courts</td>
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16 DISTRICT ATTORNEY

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<tr>
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<td>Assistant District Attorney</td>
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<td>Paralegal</td>
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<td>OPEIU</td>
<td>18.75</td>
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FURTHER RESOLVED, that these changes shall take effect January 1, 2020; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that Chapter 3.01 of the Policy & Procedure Manual be amended to reflect the personnel changes and department totals to be adjusted accordingly.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of November 2019.

SUMMARY: Section 3.01 of the Ozaukee County Policy and Procedure Manual pertaining to positions and pay grades is amended.

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Executive Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

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<th>AGENDA DATE:</th>
<th>November 4, 2019</th>
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<td>DEPARTMENT:</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIRECTOR:</td>
<td>Chris McDonell</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREPARER:</td>
<td>Chris McDonell</td>
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**Agenda Summary** Amending the Ozaukee County Policy & Procedure Manual - Personnel Changes Approved in the 2020 Adopted Budget

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The 2020 Budget contains the following personnel changes. The proposed resolution updates the Policy and Procedure Manual Chapter 3.01 to reflect the changes.

ANALYSIS:

**COUNTY CLERK**

2. Deputy County Clerk II - The current Deputy County Clerk I’s job duties are now comparable to the Deputy Clerk II position.

**HUMAN SERVICES**

3. Court Services Community Liaison - This is a new position that will help individuals whose legal involvement may be a result of untreated mental illness, mental health crisis, substance abuse disorders, or lack of community/family support. Services included face-to-face assessments, transportation, housing, psychiatric evaluations, treatment plans, medication therapy, case management, court liaison, huber guidance and finding additional community and/or family resources.

4. Licensed Mental Health Professional I - Additional FTE needed to meet caseload demand for CCS program.

5. Quality Assurance Specialist - Title change and reclassification following retirement of employee formerly holding title of Lead Licensed Mental Health Professional.

6. WI Home Energy Project Eligibility Specialist - This expansion request will bring the Wisconsin Home Energy Program back to the HS department instead of a contracted service. This position is 100% grant funded.

7. Behavioral Health Manager - Title change only.

8. Case Management Supervisor - Title change only.

9. Adult Protective Services Team Lead - Title change and reclassification. In addition to the job description of Social Worker II APS, this position will screen referrals, assign cases to staff, coordinate work flow, and have oversight of day-to-day duties of other
PUBLIC HEALTH

10. Health Strategist Senior - Title change only.

11. Health Strategist - Title change only.

12. Environmental Health Intern - Public Health is awarded a grant each year to do beach testing. Intern will be hired for the summer beach testing season, Memorial Day through Labor Day, and paid by Beach Grant funds.

13. Emergency Preparedness Coordinator - Position reclassification following retirement of employee formerly holding position. This position is fully grant funded.

LASATA CAMPUS

14. Director of Admissions/Marketing - A Director of Admissions and Marketing will be able to focus their attention on meeting and exceeding budgeted census goals.

15. Account Services Coordinator - This role change is the result of additional duties assigned to enable Campus Financial/Reimbursement Manager to step out of the day-to-day billing and business office function into more oversight. The current employee taken on more and more responsibility and this job change is actually leveling her current job scope to the correct Job description and pay grade. The step 4 rate of $21.47 is right in line with the Leading age survey of 2018 for bookkeeper at a county home.

16. Lead Nurse Coordinator (MDS) - The MDS department at Lasata is crucial and vital part of the team. This position will oversee and coordinate a team of nurse assessment coordinators and health information technicians to ensure the facility submits accurate and appropriate information to maximize reimbursement for care provided to all residents in the nursing home.

17. Restorative Certified Nurse Assistant - This is a new role to Lasata Care Center Nursing Department created because Medicare/CMS is changing their reimbursement system in October 2019. This new rehab unit model, which includes the restorative program, is an integral part of a rehab patients plan of care and achieving optimal patient recovery. This position allows us to maximize our Medicare reimbursement by reducing costs of therapy. This will eliminate 2912 hours from CNA. This will be a net effect - no additional cost.

18. Central Supply Coordinator - The supply aid has had a significant change in responsibility which is reflected in the new job description Central Supply Aid. This new role now reports to the Campus Finance/Reimbursement Manager. There is now a greater emphasis and responsibility to budget and cost control in this new role. This new role is imperative to keeping Lasata care Center within budget.

19. Youth Apprentice Program Certified Nursing Assistant - This request is righting a pay grade to keep it in line with the job performed. The YAP program employees were paid $9.00 historically- by putting them in the CNA pay grade - it pays them for the job they are doing as well as competes with other facilities that participate in the YAP programs. This is not creating additional positions it replaces CNA FTE.

20. Culinary Services Director - Title change only.
21. Assistant Culinary Services Director - Title change only.

22. Dining Services Coordinator - Culinary programs and services are more important than ever in contributing to the quality of life for seniors. Resident and tenant centered food service is an industry trend that requires more attention to exceeding resident and tenant expectations and is an essential part of culture change. Furthermore, dining programs, food quality and execution of culinary service are a significant factor in overall satisfaction residents and tenants in the current senior living community. The dining program at Lasata Crossings has evolved since it’s origination and requires a more substantial commitment from a team including a director and skilled chefs. This new role will allow for 2 full time cook positions of which one is filled. This should eliminate any overtime in that dept going forward. Estimated 2019 OT if position isn’t added - 11,700.00 as seen above.

23. RN & LPN shift differentials increased by $1 to compete for labor.

24. CNA (benefit) and PCW (benefit) shift differentials increase by $1 to compete for labor.

PLANNING & PARKS

25. Natural Resources & GIS Technician - Merge two vacant part-time positions into one full-time position. This position is fully grant funded.

CLERK OF COURTS


27. Chief Deputy Clerk of Courts - position upgraded from 108 to 109 based on HR job analysis.

28. Deputy Clerk III - two vacant part-time Clerk III positions merged into one full-time position to help with recruitment and retention.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

29. Elimination of county funded Assistant District Attorney position

30. Creation of part-time Paralegal position - position eliminated when county funded Assistant District Attorney position was created

FUNDING SOURCE: 2020 Budget

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the 2020 Personnel Changes Resolution.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION NO. 19-33

AMENDING CHAPTER 3.02 OF THE OZAUKEE COUNTY POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL - 2020 BUDGET WAGE INCREASES

RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that Section 3.02 of the Ozaukee Policy & Procedure Manual be amended to read:

3.02 COUNTY WAGE SCALES

(1) Non Represented Wage Scale

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<th>Grade</th>
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<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Step 4</th>
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* Undersherrif, Captain and Lieutenant Wages are 6.09% above step per adjustments made in 2013 Sworn Management wages authorized by Resolution 12-73.

(2) Office Employee Non-Management Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
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<th>Step 3</th>
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(4) Labor Association of Wisconsin Jail Deputies Union Wage Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jailor - Hired after 7/1/2011</td>
<td>$25.03</td>
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(5) Labor Association of Wisconsin Patrol and Detective Deputies Union Wage Scale

Ozaukee Deputy Sheriffs’ Association Effective January 1, 2020 (3.0%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Classification</th>
<th>Step 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jailor (CSU Deputy)</td>
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<td>Detectives/Sergeants</td>
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(6) Lasata Non-Management Employees Wage Scale

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Step 1</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>NonBenefit CNA</th>
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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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(7) Special Wage Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$16.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bailiffs less than 1 year</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailiffs over 1 year</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Home/County Jail Medical Director</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Services Deputy</td>
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<td>Court Services Deputy (after 1040 hours)</td>
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<td>Coroner Special Deputies</td>
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<td>Coroner Livery Drivers</td>
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<td>Golf Course Part Time Employees</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Hazmat Technicians</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Highway Dept. Part time summer help</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway Dept. Part time winter help</td>
<td>$16.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intern</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$8.16 - $15.30 (2019 Adopted Budget)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$8.40 - $15.76</td>
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<td>Law Clerk</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mee Kwon/Hawthorne Pro Shop Manager</td>
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</table>
Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of November 2019

SUMMARY: Section 3.02 of the Ozaukee County Policy & Procedure Manual as it relates to county wage scales is amended.

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
**Executive Committee**

**AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENDA DATE:</th>
<th>November 4, 2019</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT:</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECTOR:</td>
<td>Chris McDonell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREPARER:</td>
<td>Chris McDonell</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Agenda Summary** Amending Chapter 3.02 of the Ozaukee County Policy & Procedure Manual - 2020 Budget Wage Increases

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The 2020 Budget assumes a 3.0% wage increase for all non-represented employees and Jailors.

RES. 18-55 dated February 6, 2019 did not reflect the CSU Deputy language (Patrol Officer/CSU Deputy) approved in the Ozaukee County Deputy Sheriff’s Association Labor Agreement 2019-2020 (RES. 18-54). In addition, the intern wages did not reflect the 2% Cost of Living Adjustment approved in the 2019 Adopted Budget. The interns did receive the COLA on January 1, 2019.

ANALYSIS: Eligibility for the wage increase will require each non-represented employee or employee class to meet the performance measures based on the requirements of the position established during the 2019 review of performance.

FUNDING SOURCE: Tax levy and other non-levy revenues

RECOMMENDATION MOTION: Move to approve the 2020 Budget Wage Increase Resolution.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION NO. 19-31

2020 BUDGET

RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, that the following Budget for 2020 be approved and adopted:

The amounts listed in this resolution are the totals of line-items reflected in the 2020 Proposed Budget document as amended by the Executive Committee, which is hereby adopted by reference.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of November 2019.

SUMMARY: 2020 Budget

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: November 4, 2019
DEPARTMENT: Administrator
DIRECTOR: Jason Dzwinel
PREPARER: Jason Dzwinel

Agenda Summary 2020 Budget

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The resolution approves the 2020 Ozaukee County Budget as recommended by the Executive Committee.

ANALYSIS: Please see the Executive Committee 2020 Budget Memo for detail. The full budget document can be found at <http://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/DocumentCenter/View/12972/2020-Proposed-Budget>

FISCAL IMPACT: The 2020 Executive Committee Budget totals $89.6 Million. Revenues of $67.5 Million offset the expenses resulting in a 2020 Property Tax Levy of $22.1 Million. Overall expenses increase 2.7 percent over 2019 and revenues increase 2.4 percent. The 2020 Executive Committee Budget Recommendation increases the property tax levy 1.1 percent from 2019. The dollar increase totals $236,900, the amount equivalent to the second phase radio debt payment. The county is in the midst of a technological upgrade to the countywide public safety radio system. In 2019, the County Board approved borrowing $4 Million to complete the project. This approach allowed the county to budget an interest payment in 2019 and an interest and principle payment in 2020 in effect feathering in the property tax impact of the new debt over two budgets. The operational levy for 2020 is flat, offset by increases in departmental revenues, expenditure restraint and other non-departmental revenues. The table below compares the 2019 property tax levy to 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>$ Incr/(Decr)</th>
<th>% Incr/(Decr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Tax Levy</td>
<td>$21,842,530</td>
<td>$22,118,522</td>
<td>$275,992</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Tax Levy</td>
<td>$21,207,048</td>
<td>$21,443,948</td>
<td>$236,900</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fed. Library Levy</td>
<td>$635,482</td>
<td>$674,574</td>
<td>$39,092</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tax Rate</td>
<td>$2.06</td>
<td>$1.99</td>
<td>-$0.07</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Tax Rate</td>
<td>$1.77</td>
<td>$1.70</td>
<td>-$0.07</td>
<td>-3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fed. Library Rate</td>
<td>$0.29</td>
<td>$0.29</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

RECOMMENDED MOTION: The Executive Committee respectfully requests that the County Board approved the 2020 Ozaukee County Budget as presented.

ATTACHMENTS:
- Executive Committee 2020 Recommended Budget Memo (PDF)
November 6, 2019

Dear Honorable County Board Members:

It is my privilege to present the 2020 Executive Committee Budget for your consideration. The 2020 Executive Committee budget is a document that is rooted in a strong and fiscally responsible approach to public policy for the residents and taxpayers that we serve in Ozaukee County. The efforts of our Department Heads and their fiscal staff are worthy of appreciation for their role in responsibly reviewing operations and their conservative approach to expense control and revenue development. Our budget team, led by our Budget Manager, has truly hit its stride in the preparation of the 2020 Budget working together for a third consecutive year. The work of the staff of the Department of Administration is praiseworthy for the ongoing efforts to place Ozaukee County on a strong fiscal foundation in 2020 and beyond.

Ultimately, the 2020 Executive Committee Budget is an effort to balance county expenses with revenues, including the property tax. It is much more than an arithmetic exercise. The 2020 Executive Committee Budget is the policy foundation for all significant county efforts planned for the next twelve months and beyond. With the 2020 Executive Committee Budget Ozaukee, County is poised to meet the challenges that all local governments face to maintain the levels of service expected by those we serve while living within our means. It is my sincere belief that the efforts in Ozaukee County to meet demand and deliver service are unsurpassed among our peer governments. The overarching goal is to deliver structural balance in county operations and continue efforts to move this organization forward through fiscal conservatism based in strong public policy.

The information that follows describes ongoing efforts that create sustainable effectiveness through efforts with County Board and our key staff to think strategically and place a proper focus on organizational essentials, Ozaukee County employees, thoughtful programmatic expansion and efforts to sustain a supported capital funding stream for deferred projects. In 2019-2020, the ongoing strategic planning and performance management efforts continue on a path towards implementation. Coupled together, this work will further focus the policy development efforts of the County Board.
The 2020 Executive Committee Budget totals $89.6 Million. Revenues of $67.5 Million offset the expenses resulting in a 2020 Property Tax Levy of $22.1 Million. Overall expenses increase 2.7 percent over 2019 and revenues increase 2.4 percent. The 2020 Executive Committee Budget Recommendation increases the property tax levy 1.1 percent from 2019. The dollar increase totals $236,900, the amount equivalent to the second phase radio debt payment. The county is in the midst of a technological upgrade to the countywide public safety radio system. In 2019, the County Board approved borrowing $4 Million to complete the project. This approach allowed the county to budget an interest payment in 2019 and an interest and principle payment in 2020 in effect feathering in the property tax impact of the new debt over two budgets. The operational levy for 2020 is flat, offset by increases in departmental revenues, expenditure restraint and other non-departmental revenues. The table below compares the 2019 property tax levy to 2020.

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<td>$0.29</td>
<td>$0.29</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employee Retention Efforts:** The 2020 Executive Committee Budget placed a renewed focus on employee retention and competitiveness in the public sector employee marketplace. One third of county expenses are salaries at $32 Million in the 2020 Budget. It is appropriate to place an importance on the most significant area of operational expenses. The Executive Committee’s efforts in employee retention efforts were threefold. One, provide a 3 percent cost of living increase. Two, maintain the health insurance benefit package. Three, plan for a salary study within the 2020-2021 timeframe.

**Cost of Living Estimate:** County employees have received a 2 percent COLA increase for several years and for 2020, the budget team worked with departments to provide an additional 1 percent with no impact to the tax levy. Departments were asked to provide an offset to the increased cost by either: increases in revenue; decreasing operating costs; or utilizing grant funding to offset salaries and benefits. The total salary and benefit estimate for all departments for an additional 1 percent was $372,000 in 2020 and estimates suggested an increase of $197,000 in additional tax levy. After completing the “COLA Challenge” exercise with departments, the levy impact is estimated at less than $15,000. The 2020 Executive Committee Budget meets the goal of providing a 3 percent cost of living increase.

**Health Insurance:** The 2020 Budget assumes the 12 percent increase in health insurance. No plan design changes were recommended by the committee to decrease the premium. In consultation with the WCA Group Health Trust, a doubling of annual deductibles from $1,500/$3,000 (single/family) to $3,000/$6,000 (single/family) or the implementation of
80%/20% coinsurance would have reduced the premium to the original 7.5 percent budget estimate. The levy impact of the 4.5 percent increase from the budget estimate is approximately $70,000. The levy reduction resulting from the elimination of the county funded Assistant District Attorney position offset the impact of the health insurance increase.

The limited 2019 claims experience and the WCA Group Health Trust’s reliance on the last four months of 2016 claims are being used to justify the increase. The last four months of 2016 were the transition months to a new carrier where claims outpaced premium by 26 percent. After various plan changes by employees, the net impact is an increase of 8 percent over 2019.

The county’s health plan insures approximately 1,100 lives. Higher than average large claims and prescription costs are the actuarial drivers of the increase. Currently, 13 claims account for 34 percent of annual plan cost and the county’s per member prescription costs are 20 percent higher than the plan average ($101 per Ozaukee member/$84 per plan member).

**Plan for a Salary Study:** Ozaukee County has not contracted for a salary study in more than 15 years. Many of the surrounding counties in Southeast Wisconsin have completed salary studies within the last 5 years. The effort to undertake a study must be accompanied by an agreement by the County Board to fund the recommended wage adjustments completely. In anticipation of funding the study results, the County Administrator identified the following plan to set aside approximately $565,000 of the property tax levy in 2021. Currently the county has set aside $265,000 in 2019 levy and anticipates approximately $300,000 in net new construction in 2021 to fund the study results. The plan to complete a salary study will be reviewed by the Executive Committee in 2020.

**Net New Construction:** The allowable increase of tax levy for 2020 is $298,000. The Executive Committee sustained the County Administrator’s recommendation to not increase the tax levy by
this amount in 2020. The State of Wisconsin Levy Limits allow for increases in property taxes for the payment of debt and by the amount available for net new construction.

Total general obligation debt payments in 2019 are $3,978,730. County tax levy supports $2,458,038 of the total, with revenues at the Lasata Care Campus offsetting the balance. The county reported $2,865,760 of general obligation debt levy in 2019. Historically the county utilized a portion of the Lasata Care Campus debt to offset tax levy supported increases in operations when reporting compliance with the levy limits to the State of Wisconsin. While allowable, this method of reporting poses an operational issue in the long term if not addressed. As the debt held at the Lasata Care Campus retires, the county would be forced to reduce the operational portion of the tax levy to comply with the levy limits. Not utilizing the increase available for net new construction in 2020 will allow the county to address the imbalance between the operational and debt levies under the requirements of the State of Wisconsin Levy Limits.

**Sales Tax:** The Executive Committee budget increased the sales tax budget estimate from $8,906,921 to $9,107,000, the Wisconsin Counties Association estimate. This estimate is still conservative and within the 2019 sales tax projections based on collections year to date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SALES TAX</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUDGETED</td>
<td>$7,870,000</td>
<td>$7,870,000</td>
<td>$8,276,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTUAL</td>
<td>$8,087,212</td>
<td>$8,138,182</td>
<td>$8,710,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURPLUS</td>
<td>$217,212</td>
<td>$268,182</td>
<td>$433,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUDGETED</td>
<td>$8,656,921</td>
<td>BUDGETED</td>
<td>$8,906,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECTED</td>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
<td>WCA ESTIMATE</td>
<td>$9,107,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURPLUS EST.</td>
<td>$443,079</td>
<td>AVAILABLE</td>
<td>$200,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The committee used the additional revenues to support the following initiatives:

1. The Shared Human Services and Sheriff’s Department position, $91,000. This is a new approach to addressing mental health and substance misuse issues in Ozaukee County, utilizing a hybrid social work and law enforcement approach targeting individuals who are entering the courts system and exiting the county jail in an effort to strengthen the support network and planning to utilize resources in the community.
2. The countywide marketing effort; $93,000 to be used to address marketing and other initiatives identified in the ongoing strategic planning efforts.
3. $11,000 to support a required grant match to expand the Ozaukee County Demonstration Farm Network and training in the Land and Water Department.
4. Increased the annual contribution for the Milwaukee 7 from $5,000 to $10,000.

**Project Reserve and Estimate:** The capital reserve balance, with the 2020 budget recommendation is anticipated to be $780,000. Currently, the county’s interest earnings are $293,000 over budget estimates for 2019 and projections estimate an additional $443,000 of sales tax revenues adding to the General Fund surplus for 2019. These surpluses and the current year to date financials bode well for another strong financial performance for 2019. The committee should keep in mind that the 2019 budget transferred $675,000 from unrestricted fund balance for the Justice Center roof and War Memorial projects. These transfers will affect the year-end surplus and transfer into the project reserve.

**EXPANSION REQUESTS**

In 2020, under the guidance of the Budget Manager, staff worked to provide the committee with a Current Service Level Budget. The purpose of the approach is to determine what the costs of doing business at a status quo level year over year and to separate these costs from those budget proposals that expand, or in some cases contract the services provided by the county. Items that changed the current service level were considered separately as Expansion Requests. Expansion requests, enhance, improve or add service, increase or upgrade personnel levels and impact departmental mission, programs and service levels.

The Committee approved the following Expansion Requests:

**Grant/Revenue Funded Positions Created:** The committee approved new positions in Human Services and Public Health. These four changes are 100% supported by non-county funds.

1. Public Health Environmental Intern: this is a grant-funded intern to support the beach testing activities of the department.
2. Public Health Emergency Preparedness Coordinator: This is the combination of two part-time positions to serve the emergency management planning activities of the department.
3. Human Services Licensed Mental Health Professional I: this is a position to support the Comprehensive Community Services (CCS) programming in the county. CCS is a 100% revenue supported program that provides wrap around services in the community to address substance misuse and mental health issues.
4. Human Services Home LEAP Eligibility Specialist: this is a position to support the Wisconsin Home Energy program. This position was historically subcontracted, but will now be a county position to increase accountability within the program.
Elimination of County Funded District Attorney Position: The county funded Assistant District Attorney position was eliminated and a part-time Paralegal position was created in the District Attorney’s Office. The net savings of this change was $70,000. The savings will be applied to health insurance costs in 2020.

Increase in The Sales Tax Estimate: The Wisconsin Counties Association estimate for 2020 sales tax revenues were assumed, $200,000 in addition revenue. These funds were used to support the following initiatives in 2020.

1. The Shared Human Services and Sheriff’s Department position, $91,000. This is a new approach to addressing mental health and substance misuse issues in Ozaukee County, utilizing a hybrid social work and law enforcement approach targeting individuals who are entering the courts system and exiting the county jail in an effort to strengthen the support network and planning to utilize resources in the community.
2. The countywide marketing effort; $93,000 to be used to address marketing and other initiatives identified in the ongoing strategic planning efforts.
3. $11,000 to support a required grant match to expand the Ozaukee County Demonstration Farm Network and training in the Land and Water Department.
4. Increased the annual contribution for the Milwaukee 7 from $5,000 to $10,000.

Wage Increase for The County Board: The committee planned for a 2% wage increase for the County Board in 2020 and 2% in 2021. Wages for the 2020-2021 term must be established this November.

DNR Targeted Runoff Management Grant: The committee included $225,000 of state grant revenue to support an agricultural runoff project in the county. There are no county funds used to support this effort.

Clerk of Courts Create a Full-Time Position: The Clerk of Courts Office requested to create a full-time position from two part-time positions. The estimated increase in costs is $18,767 for health insurance. The committee approved the creation of the position, but did not increase the departmental budget in 2020 directing the Clerk of Courts Office to manage the additional costs within the current 2020 budget appropriation.

The Committee approved the following administrative corrections in the 2020 Budget. These are items that would be assumed in the County Administrator’s Recommendation, but were not included due to timing and the finalization of the budget.

1. County Board Salaries & Benefits – 2019 Budgeted salaries for the County Board was reduced for a board member who chooses to forgo their salary. The 2020 budget was increased by $4,950.
2. Non Departmental - Property Insurance: A revised estimated for property insurance premium in 2020 of $44,840. The insurance is currently still under review, but the estimate is sound for budgeting purposes.
3. Land & Water Professional Services Contract: This is a contract for SEWRPC to complete the required Land and Water Resource Plan that was originally included in the 2020 Budget Expansion requests. A contract was approved in 2019 to fund these efforts of $12,000.
4. General Fund - State Shared Revenue: The revenue estimate received was higher than the originally estimated. These revenues offset the other administrative changes identified above.

The 2020 Expansion Requests are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Net Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerk of Circuit Courts</td>
<td>Deputy Clerk III (Convert 2 PT to 1 FT)</td>
<td>$18,767</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$18,767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The committee approved the creation of the position, but did not increase the departmental budget in 2020 directing the Clerk of Courts Office to manage the additional costs within the current 2020 budget appropriation.

| Countywide                        | Communications and Marketing Director               | $100,000  |          | $100,000 |

Approved for $93,000 funding to support marketing and other initiatives identified in the strategic planning process.

| Highway Department                | SEWRPC Proactive Monument Replacement               | $55,000   |          | $55,000  |

Committee directed Public Works Director to assess current costs, viability of hiring a County Surveyor to accomplish these tasks and viability of providing these services to municipalities with the allocation.

| Human Services                    | WI Home Energy Program Eligibility Specialist       | $85,858   | $85,858  | $0       |

| Human Services                    | Licensed Mental Health Professional I               | $90,239   | $90,239  | $0       |

Both Human Services Positions approved.

| Land & Water Management           | DNR TRM                                             | $225,000  | $225,000 | $0       |

Approved. This is a pass through grant from the State of Wisconsin.

| Land & Water Management           | Soil Health                                         | $10,000   |          | $10,000  |

Committee directed staff to present funding this expansion from the Land and Water Tree Fund account. Reserve fund that holds revenues from the tree and prairie seed sale.

| Land & Water Management           | Storm Water Permit Education                        | $800      |          | $800     |

Approved.

| Land & Water Management           | Land & Water Interns                                | $7,289    |          | $7,289   |

Not approved.
Committee directed staff to better define fiscal needs for the position and the viability of assisting with current fiscal staff.

The 2020 Personnel Changes are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerk of Circuit Courts</td>
<td>Controller</td>
<td>$1,949</td>
<td>Reviewed and Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk of Circuit Courts</td>
<td>Chief Deputy Clerk of Courts</td>
<td>$1,149</td>
<td>Reviewed and Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Clerk/Board</td>
<td>Chief Deputy County Clerk</td>
<td>$4,062</td>
<td>Reviewed and not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Clerk/Board</td>
<td>Deputy Clerk I</td>
<td>$2,230</td>
<td>Reviewed and Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Services</td>
<td>Adult Protection Position</td>
<td>$777</td>
<td>Reviewed and Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land &amp; Water Management</td>
<td>Sanitation and Zoning Specialist</td>
<td>$4,542</td>
<td>Reviewed and not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land &amp; Water Management</td>
<td>Soil and Water Coordinator</td>
<td>$645</td>
<td>Reviewed and not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning &amp; Parks</td>
<td>Planning and GIS Specialist</td>
<td>$7,589</td>
<td>Reviewed and not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning &amp; Parks</td>
<td>Program Manager Position</td>
<td>$3,376</td>
<td>Reviewed and not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning &amp; Parks</td>
<td>Natural Resources and GIS Technician</td>
<td>$5,863</td>
<td>Reviewed and Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning &amp; Parks</td>
<td>Repair MKGC Shop Building</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Reviewed and Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>Emergency Preparedness Coordinator</td>
<td>$23,882</td>
<td>Reviewed and Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>Environmental Health Intern</td>
<td>$2,635</td>
<td>Reviewed and Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Department</td>
<td>Reclassification of Dispatchers &amp; Crime Analyst</td>
<td>$79,054</td>
<td>Reviewed and not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff Department</td>
<td>Reclassification Office Assistant Positions</td>
<td>$14,994</td>
<td>Reviewed and not Supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESOLUTION NO. 19-34

2020 OZAUKEE COUNTY TAX LEVY AND RATE

RESOLVED, by the County Board of Supervisors of Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, that the following sums of money be raised for the ensuing year, 2020 taxes:

STATE TAXES (FORESTATION TAX)........... $0.00  $0.00

COUNTY TAXES:
State Charitable Penal Charges 1,570.65
Federated Library System 674,574.00
All Other County Taxes 21,442,377.35  $22,118,522.00

$22,118,522.00 $22,118,522.00

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the following be the rate per $1,000.00 of equalized valuation on the various taxes:

State Tax ......................... $ 0
Federated Library System ........ 0.2889
All Other County Taxes ........ 1.7018
TOTAL ......................... $ 1.9907

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the sum of $674,574.00, the amount approved for the budget of the County Library System, be and hereby is levied against all taxable property in the townships, excluding the Town of Grafton, excluding the Villages of Bayside, Grafton, Saukville and Thiensville, and excluding the Cities of Cedarburg, Mequon and Port Washington.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the County Clerk and County Board Chairperson shall, pursuant to Section 70.63 of the Wisconsin Statutes, apportion within ten (10) days of this date, the county tax and the whole amount of state taxes and charges levied upon the county, among the towns, cities and villages of the county, according and in proportion to the valuations for the towns, villages, and cities as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of November 2019.

SUMMARY: 2020 Ozaukee County Property Taxes and Rates

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Executive Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: November 4, 2019
DEPARTMENT: Administrator
DIRECTOR: Jason Dzwinel
PREPARER: Jason Dzwinel

Agenda Summary 2020 Ozaukee County Tax Levy and Rate

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: This resolution sets the levy and rate for the taxes levied by Ozaukee County.

ANALYSIS:

- The 2020 Budget as recommended by the Executive Committee is a 1.1% levy increase over 2019 for county taxes
- The 2020 Debt Levy increases $236,900 of levy

FISCAL IMPACT:

- On the average Ozaukee County home, valued at $250,000, the County Tax Bill will decrease $3.41

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the 2020 Budget Levy and Tax Rate as recommended by the Executive Committee

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RESOLUTION NO. 19-35

DETERMINING NOT TO OPT OUT OF NEGOTIATION CLASS FOR PURPOSES OF SETTLEMENT IN OPIOID LITIGATION

WHEREAS, the County Board has previously voted to participate as a party in the opioid litigation commenced on behalf of counties statewide; and

WHEREAS, the County’s case has been consolidated into an action entitled, In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation, MDL No. 2804 (N.D. Ohio); and

WHEREAS, the County Board has been advised by outside counsel that counties must opt out of the “Negotiation Class,” which was formed to negotiate a settlement with the defendants, if they wish to negotiate a resolution to their claims individually with the defendants and that counties opting out of the class would not share in the proceeds of any settlement; and

WHEREAS, if the County remains a member of the Negotiation Class it will have a right to vote on approval of any settlement proposals, which requires approval by 75% of voting class members, but will not be able to sue any settlement defendants regarding claims and issues covered by the litigation; and

WHEREAS, after consideration of the County’s option to opt out of the Negotiation Class and upon the advice of outside counsel representing Ozaukee County’s interests in this lawsuit that remaining in the Negotiation Class gives the County “maximum negotiating power”;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors will remain a member of the Negotiation Class in In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation, MDL No. 2804 (N.E. Ohio), for purposes of negotiating a settlement of all claims and issues in the litigation.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 6th day of November 2019.

SUMMARY: Resolution determining the County’s decision on whether to exercise the right to opt out of the Negotiation Class for opioid litigation negotiation and settlement and to pursue settlement of claims against the defendants individually.

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Executive Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: November 4, 2019
DEPARTMENT: Corporation Counsel
DIRECTOR: Rhonda Gorden
PREPARER: Julie Winkelhorst

Agenda Summary: Determining Not to Opt Out of Negotiation Class for Purposes of Settlement in Opioid Litigation

ATTACHMENTS:
- Class Action Notice and FAQ's (PDF)
CLASS ACTION NOTICE AND FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (“FAQs”)

To: All U.S. Counties, Cities, and Local Governments as listed at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info

A court authorized this notice. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.

- Counties and cities across the country have sued manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of prescription opiate drugs seeking, among other things, reimbursement for monies spent addressing the opioid crisis. All federal actions have been centralized into one court in Ohio and are entitled, In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation, MDL No. 2804 (N.D. Ohio). Additional cases are pending in state courts.

- The Court in In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation has certified a voluntary “Negotiation Class” (“Class”). The Class is defined as: all counties, parishes, and boroughs (collectively, “counties”); and all incorporated places, including without limitation cities, towns, townships, villages, and municipalities (collectively “cities”). The Class includes all counties and cities, whether they have filed a lawsuit or not. The complete current list of Class Members is available at the Class website: www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. This list may be updated as the Court may order.

- NO SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED. HOWEVER, IF YOUR COUNTY OR CITY STAYS IN THE CLASS, it will be bound if a Class settlement is approved in the future. Your county or city will likely NOT be provided another opportunity to be excluded from this Class action, so you should read this notice carefully and consult with your counsel regarding your county or city’s rights.

- The Court has certified two Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”) claims under Rule 23(b)(3) and two Controlled Substances Act (“CSA”) issues under Rule 23(c)(4). (see FAQ 7). The Class is certified solely to consider and vote on any future settlement offers made to the Class by one or more of 13 defendants (see FAQ 5). The purposes of the Class are (a) to unify cities and counties into a single negotiating entity to maximize their bargaining power and (b) to provide finality to opioids litigation for any settling Defendant.

- This Negotiation Class will not decide any claims or defenses in opioids litigation on the merits. It is certified as a Negotiation Class only, to facilitate Class Members’ approval or rejection of proposed settlements. There are no proposed settlements at this time, and no guarantee that there will be in the future. However, your legal rights are affected and it is recommended that you consult with counsel regarding the choice you have to make now.

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAY IN THE CLASS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQUIRE NO ACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay in the Class. Await the negotiation outcome, but retain the right to pursue your own lawsuit in the meantime. Give up certain rights if a Class settlement is reached and approved by the Class and Court, but get a share of any Class settlement. By taking no action in response to this Notice, you remain in the Class. As a Class Member, you will still retain your right to pursue your own case unless and until any possible Class settlement is approved by the Court. As a Class Member, you have the right to vote on any settlement proposed to the Negotiation Class. A settlement will not be accepted unless supported by 75% of the voting Class Members, counted by number, population, and allocation, for both litigating and non-litigating entities, and approved by the Court. Settlement funds will be distributed at the county level and each county’s share – and city’s suggested share – can be viewed now by utilizing the Allocation Map at the Class website, <a href="http://www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info">www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info</a>. If the Court approves any settlement, that judgment will prohibit Class Members from suing the settling Defendant(s) about the claims and issues in the litigation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| REMOVE YOURSELF FROM THE CLASS |
| REQUIRE ACTION BY NOVEMBER 22, 2019 |
| Get out of the Class. Get no portion of any settlement. Keep rights. Those who exclude themselves from the Class cannot vote on, will not have the right to be paid under, and will not be bound by, any Class settlement. You keep any rights to negotiate separately about the same legal claims in this lawsuit, even if the Court approves a settlement for the Class. Class Members may exclude themselves from (“opt out” of) the Class by having an authorized officer or employee complete and sign the Exclusion Request Form enclosed here and submit it on or before November 22, 2019 by email or mail in accordance with the instructions in FAQ 26 below. |

- Class representatives and Class counsel will represent the Class in negotiations with Defendants who choose to do so. You may enter an appearance through an attorney (at your own expense) if you desire, but it is not required. Class Membership does not eliminate existing agreements with individual counsel. The procedure for payment of Class/common benefit attorneys’ fees/costs in connection with any Class settlement must be approved by the Court. Details of the proposed options and procedures for fees and costs are posted on the Class website.

- For complete information on the Class, the settlement allocation formulas, the Class certification motion and Order, the list of included Class Members, the voting process to be used by the Class in accepting or rejecting any Class settlement offer, and an Allocation Map determining your allocation of any proposed settlement, go to [www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info](http://www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info). Important information on the Opioids-related litigation, including all pertinent Orders and Schedules, and Frequently Asked Questions, will be available on the Class website on an ongoing and current basis.

Your rights and options are further explained below. Any questions? Read on and visit [www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info](http://www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info).

DO NOT WRITE OR CALL THE COURT OR THE CLERK’S OFFICE FOR INFORMATION

Questions? Visit [www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info](http://www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info)
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ("FAQs")

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Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info
BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is a Negotiation Class being formed? What is its purpose?

The purpose of the Negotiation Class is to create a cohesive group of cities and counties to negotiate Classwide settlements, on a voluntary basis, with Defendants who make, distribute, or sell opioids nationwide. Class Representatives and Class Counsel will represent the Negotiation Class. Class Members will vote on any Class settlement proposal. If 75% of those Class Members who vote (as described in FAQ 18 and 19 below) support a proposed Settlement, Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve it. The ultimate purpose of the Negotiation Class is to make settlement easier to obtain.

2. Is this the first Negotiation Class Action?

Yes. This is a new use of the Class action mechanism under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, reflecting the unique nature of the national opioids litigation. Unlike any mass litigation before, thousands of cities and counties nationwide are pursuing claims against major defendants. The goal is to recover money to help fight the opioids epidemic, provide prevention and treatment services going forward, and change Defendants’ practices.

3. Why use a Class mechanism?

Joining all cities and counties together as a Negotiation Class gives them maximum negotiating power, makes the negotiation of comprehensive settlements a more practical process, enables Defendants to know the group with which they are negotiating, and enables Class Members to vote on resulting settlement offers.

4. Who are the Class Representatives?

The Court has authorized the following 49 counties and cities to serve as the Negotiation Class’s Class Representatives: (1) County of Albany, New York; (2) City of Atlanta, Georgia; (3) Bergen County, New Jersey; (4) City of Baton Rouge/East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana; (5) Broward County, Florida; (6) Camden County, New Jersey; (7) Cass County, North Dakota; (8) City of Chicago, Illinois; (9) Cobb County, Georgia; (10) City of Concord, New Hampshire; (11) Cumberland County, Maine; (12) City of Delray Beach, Florida; (13) Denver, Colorado; (14) Escambia County, Florida; (15) Essex County, New Jersey; (16) County of Fannin, Georgia; (17) Franklin County, Ohio; (18) Galveston County, Texas; (19) County of Gooding, Idaho; (20) City of Grand Forks, North Dakota; (21) County of Hennepin, Minnesota; (22) City of Indianapolis, Indiana; (23) County of Jefferson, Alabama; (24) Jefferson County/City of Louisville, Kentucky; (25) Jersey City, New Jersey; (26) Kanawha County, West Virginia; (27) King County, Washington; (28) City of Lakewood, Ohio; (29) City of Los Angeles, California; (30) City of Lowell, Massachusetts; (31) City of Manchester, New Hampshire; (32) Maricopa County, Arizona; (33) Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; (34) The Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee; (35) Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; (36) Monterey County, California; (37) City of Norwalk, Connecticut; (38) County of Palm Beach, Florida; (39) Paterson City, New Jersey; (40) City of Phoenix, Arizona; (41) Prince George’s County, Maryland; (42) Riverside County, California; (43) City of Saint Paul, Minnesota; (44) City of Roanoke, Virginia; (45) County of Rockland, New York; (46) City and County of San Francisco, California; (47) County of Smith, Texas; (48) County of Tulsa, Oklahoma; and (49) Wayne County, Michigan.

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info
5. Who are the Defendants?

The Court has authorized the Negotiation Class to negotiate with 13 Defendants (including their affiliates): (1) Purdue, (2) Cephalon, (3) Endo, (4) Mallinckrodt, (5) Actavis, (6) Janssen, (7) McKesson, (8) Cardinal, (9) AmerisourceBergen, (10) CVS Rx Services, Inc., (11) Rite-Aid Corporation, (12) Walgreens, and (13) Wal-Mart. The Negotiation Class is authorized to negotiate settlements with any of these 13 Defendants, on any of the claims or issues identified below in FAQ 7, or other claims or issues arising out of the same factual predicate. If Class Counsel seek to negotiate for the Class with any other defendants, they can file a motion asking the Court to amend the Class certification order.

6. Has a Class settlement been reached with Defendants yet?

No. No Class settlement has been reached yet with any Defendant. But the existence of a Negotiation Class makes the possibility of Class settlement more feasible because a Defendant will know the group with which it is negotiating. There is no guarantee, however, that there will be a Class settlement and it is possible that there will be settlements that do not encompass the Class, such as settlements between one or more Class Members and one or more Defendants.

THE CLASS CLAIMS AND ISSUES

7. What claims and issues are certified for the Negotiation Class?

In this Negotiation Class, the Court certified two federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO") claims and two federal Controlled Substances Act ("CSA") issues. The RICO claims and the issues related to the CSA are similar across the country and the Class. The first RICO claim alleges that five Defendants misled physicians and the public about the need for and addictiveness of prescription opioids, all in an effort to increase sales. The second RICO claim alleges that eight Defendants ignored their responsibilities to report and halt suspicious opioid sales, all in an effort to artificially sustain and increase federally-set limits (quotas) on opioid sales. The CSA issues allege that the CSA required Defendants to create systems to identify, suspend, and report unlawful opioid sales, and that Defendants failed to meet those obligations. As noted in FAQ 5, above, the Negotiation Class is authorized to negotiate Class settlements concerning these claims and issues or other claims or issues arising out of the same factual predicate. **However, this Negotiation Class does not involve claims by State governments against the Defendants and no Class settlement will release or otherwise interfere with any State government’s current or future litigation. This Negotiation Class concerns claims only of counties and cities.** You can read more about these claims and issues in the Court’s Memorandum Opinion certifying this Class, which is posted at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info.

8. Has the Court decided any claims or issues?

No. The Court has not decided any Classwide claims or defenses on the merits and the Court will not render any Classwide decisions on the merits of any claims asserted by the Class or individual Members of it. By establishing this Negotiation Class and issuing this notice, the Court is not suggesting the Class would win or lose this case. **This Class has been certified for negotiation purposes only.**

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info
WHO IS IN THE CLASS

9. What entities are included in the Negotiation Class?

The Negotiation Class is defined as:

All counties, parishes, and boroughs (collectively, "counties"); and all incorporated places, including without limitation cities, towns, townships, villages, and municipalities (collectively "cities").

A complete current list of Class Members is available at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. The list may be updated as the Court may order.

The terms "counties" and "cities" are used only as shorthand. The Class includes political subdivisions with other names, such as parishes, villages, towns, townships, etc. The list of Class Members was devised primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau lists of governmental entities that provide services to their residents. Check the Cities and Counties lists posted on the Class website to confirm whether you are a Negotiation Class Member.

10. Are counties and cities with state court-filed actions considered part of the Negotiation Class?

Yes. Counties and cities that sue in state court are Members of this Negotiation Class, with the option to opt out. However, nothing about Membership in the Negotiation Class interferes with the rights of any federal or state court plaintiffs to proceed with their own cases for litigation, trial, or individual settlement. Only if and when a Class settlement has been reached, has been approved by 75% of the voting Class Members as described in FAQ 19, and has been approved by the Court, would Class Members lose their ability to proceed on their own, in exchange for the settlement benefits that they would receive.

11. Will the Negotiation Class end the opioid litigation that my County or City has filed?

Not now and only if a Class settlement is later reached and approved. Your county’s or city’s Membership in the Negotiation Class will not immediately affect any opioid suit it has filed, whether in federal or state court. It also will not stop your county or city from filing or pursuing a lawsuit, and it will not affect any scheduled hearings or trials in any lawsuit. However, if there is a final Class settlement, approved by the required 75% of the voting Class Members and by the Court, the final settlement will likely end all other opioids-related litigation brought by Class Members. In the meantime, you do not need to opt out of the Class to file, continue to prosecute, or settle your own case, and you may keep any settlement or judgment you obtain. If any county or city obtains a judgment or settlement with a Defendant before the Negotiation Class does, however, it will not receive additional compensation through any later Negotiation Class settlement. But by remaining in the Class, your county or city does risk foregoing its own lawsuit (although it would obtain money from a Class settlement) if a Class settlement is reached and approved.

12. How does the Negotiation Class affect other types of opioid plaintiffs that are not counties or cities?

The Negotiation Class does not directly affect the litigation or settlement of the claims of other types of plaintiffs, such as Indian Tribes, third party payors, and others, that are proceeding in federal or state courts. These plaintiffs can organize themselves as groups or propose their own Classes, for trial or settlement purposes.

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info
THE NEGOTIATION CLASS PROCESS

13. Now that the Court has approved this process, what will happen next?

The creation of the Negotiation Class has these next steps:

- On September 11, 2019, Judge Polster, the federal judge overseeing all of the national opioids litigation, certified the Negotiation Class to go forward.

- On or before September 20, 2019, Class Action Notice will be sent via First-Class mail and posted to the Class website www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info to all Class Members.

- Class Members have until November 22, 2019 to decide whether to participate or to opt out of the Class. This is the “opt-out period.” All Class Members are automatically included in the Class. If a Class Member wants to participate, it does not need to do anything at this point. Only Class Members that wish to exclude themselves (“opt out”) and not participate in the Class must act: they must submit a copy of the enclosed Exclusion Request Form on or before November 22, 2019, using the instructions in FAQ 26.

- After the close of the opt-out period, the Court will enter an order confirming the Membership of the Class, saying who is in and who is out of the Class.

- After that, the Class will operate if, and only if, one or more of the Defendants wishes to negotiate with the Class as a whole through the Negotiation Class mechanism.

- If a proposed Class settlement is reached, the proposal will be submitted to the entire Class Membership for its approval or rejection in accordance with the voting formula (described in FAQ 18 and 19 below). If no proposed settlement is reached, the Class will not vote and will have no other role.

14. If my County or City chooses to participate in the Negotiation Class, how will it know when there is a proposed Class settlement?

All Negotiation Class Members will be given advance notice of any Class settlement offer, including details on its terms and conditions, and they will have an opportunity to vote on each settlement offer. Class Members will be able to cast their vote securely, through the Class website, which will establish a voting identity and portal for each Class Member. Only Class settlements achieving 75% approval votes, by number, by allocation, and by population, of the litigating and non-litigating Class Members that vote (as described in FAQ 19) will be submitted to the Court, which will make the final determination of whether to approve the settlement.

15. If there is a proposed Class settlement, does the Court still have to approve it?

Yes. If there is a proposed settlement that is approved by 75% of the voting Class Members, as described in FAQ 18 and 19, the Court will review and decide whether to approve it, under the Class action settlement approval process set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e). Generally, the Court will assess whether any settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. All applications for fees and costs also require court approval under Rule 23 procedures. (See https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/rule_23.)

16. If there is a proposed settlement and my County or City is included in the Negotiation Class, but it disapproves of the settlement terms, can my County or City object to the settlement?

Yes. As a Negotiation Class Member, you will be entitled under Rule 23(e) to object to any settlement, even if it has received approval from the Class. However, as described in FAQ 27, you

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info

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will likely not be able to exclude yourself from the Class at that time. An objection explains your concerns to the Court for its consideration but does not remove you from the Class.

**17. How long will the Negotiation Class last?**

The Negotiation Class will last for 5 years from the date it is certified by the Court. The Court certified the Class on September 11, 2019 and the Negotiation Class will last until September 11, 2024. After that date, the Class will not exist as an entity with which a Defendant can negotiate. However, the Negotiation Class will continue to exist with regard to: (1) any Class settlements presented to the Negotiation Class for a vote before that date, to carry out the voting and approval process; and (2) any Class settlements reached before that date, to complete settlement administration and enforcement.

**VOTING**

**18. If there is a proposed Class settlement, how will the voting be done?**

Each Class Member will vote only once on any particular Class settlement proposal. The vote will simply be yes-or-no, in favor of or against the proposed settlement. Class Members that do not vote will not be counted as either yes or no votes, as with an election for government office in the United States, the only votes that are counted are those of the voters who actually cast votes. Class Members’ votes will be tabulated mechanically within each applicable voting pool, to make sure that 75% of each pool is in favor of the proposed settlement before it is presented to the Court. The voting pools are described in FAQ 19. Voting tabulation does not require any effort by the Class Members. The requirement of 75% support of voting Class Members across the different voting pools ensures that no settlement will go forward without a wide cross-section of support from cities and counties of all sizes and interests.

**19. If there is a proposed Class settlement, how many votes are needed to approve it?**

The agreement to be bound by a supermajority vote means that no settlement can be reached that would bind the Negotiation Class without the approval of 75% of the voting Class Members, defined in several ways. To be binding, 75% of those voting in each of the following six categories must approve a proposed settlement:

- 75% of the total number of voting Class Members that had filed suit as of June 14, 2019 ("litigating entities"). This number is based on all individual Class Members who had suits on file regardless of size, so that each voting entity has one vote;
- 75% of the total number of voting Class Members that had not filed suit as of June 14, 2019 ("non-litigating entities"). This number is based on all individual Class Members who had not filed suit, regardless of size, so that each voting entity has one vote;
- 75% of the total population of all voting Class Members that had filed suit as of June 14, 2019. For this computation, the vote of the county or city is weighted according to its population, with each person in a voting city and each person in a voting county equal to one vote. Thus, by way of example, if a county votes yes and has a population of 20,000, and a city within the county votes yes and has a population of 10,000, the county’s vote is weighted as 20,000 votes in favor, and the city’s vote is recorded as 10,000 votes in favor. The population for each County or City will be based on current census data. The current data is presented on the Class website, [www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info](http://www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info). Individual residents in this category may be counted twice, once as a resident of a municipality, and once as a resident of a county;

**Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info**
• 75% of the total population of all voting Class Members that had not filed suit as of June 14, 2019. For this computation, the vote of the county or city is weighted according to its population, with each person in a voting city and each person in a voting county equal to one vote. Thus, by way of example, if a county votes and has a population of 20,000, and a city within the county votes yes and has a population of 10,000, the county’s vote is weighted as 20,000 votes in favor, and the city’s vote is recorded as 10,000 votes in favor. Again, the population for each County or City will be based on current census data. The current data is presented on the Class website, www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info. Individual residents in this category may be counted twice, once as a resident of a municipality, and once as a resident of a county;

• 75% of the litigating Class Members casting votes, weighted by their settlement fund allocations as shown at the Allocation Map posted at opioidsnegotiationclass.info; and

• 75% of the non-litigating Class Members casting votes, weighted by their settlement fund allocations as shown at the Allocation Map posted at opioidsnegotiationclass.info.

For purposes of counting votes, only votes cast will be considered. In order for a proposed settlement to be binding on the Negotiation Class, 75% of those Class Members who cast votes in each of these six categories must be in favor. No settlement will be submitted to the Court for final approval unless 75% of those voting in each of the six categories are in favor. No county or city that is not a Class Member as of the deadline for a vote on a proposal will be allowed to vote on that proposal.

ALLOCATION OF CLASS SETTLEMENT FUNDS

20. If there is a Class settlement, how will my County or City’s share of the settlement be determined?

Any Class settlement funds will be distributed in three steps:

Step 1: Each county’s share of the settlement will be distributed in accordance with an “allocation model.” The allocation model uses three factors, based on reliable, detailed, and objective national data, to determine the share of a settlement fund that each county will receive. These factors address the most critical causes and effects of the opioids crisis, and are each weighted equally (1/3-1/3-1/3): (1) the amount of opioids distributed within the county, (2) the number of opioid deaths that occurred in the county; and (3) the number of people who suffer opioid use disorder in the county. This model is designed not to favor either small or large counties based solely on population. Ultimately, the model allocates settlement funds in proportion to where the opioid crisis has caused actual harm.

Step 2: Counties and their constituent cities, towns, and boroughs may distribute the funds allocated to the county among all of the jurisdictions in any manner they choose. If the county and cities cannot agree on how to allocate the funds, the Class website reflects a default allocation that will apply. The default allocation formula uses historical federal data showing how the specific county and the cities within it have made opioids-related expenditures in the past. Any of the affected jurisdictions may ask a Special Master to apply a different formula.

Step 3: If the default allocation is used and a city’s share is less than $500, then that amount will instead be distributed to the county in which the city lies to allow practical application of the abatement remedy. Affected cities could seek recovery through intra-county allocation described in Step 2, or from the Class Members’ Special Needs Fund (see FAQ 24). In the rare circumstance that a city with a share of less than $500 lies in a county that does not have a county government, the amount would instead go to the Class Members’ Special Needs Fund, and Class members could seek recovery from that Fund.

Further information about the allocation formulas and their data sources are available at the Class website.

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info
21. What happens if a county and its constituent cities make different decisions about staying in the Class?

- If a county and all of its constituent cities remain in the Class, each entity’s share will be determined as explained in FAQ 20.

- If a county remains in the Class, but one or more cities within the County are not in the Class, there are a variety of ways that a Class settlement might address that situation, but it is possible that a Class settlement would require that the County’s allocation be reduced.

- If a county is not in the Class, but cities within that county remain in the Class, there are a variety of ways a Class settlement might address that situation. One possibility is that a city would receive no direct monetary allocation because its county has opted out, but that it could seek monetary relief through the Special Needs Fund (see FAQ 24). If a settlement provides a city no possibility of monetary relief because its county has opted out, Class Counsel anticipates the city would not be required to release its claims against the settling Defendant.

22. If there is a settlement between a Defendant and a State or States, what impact will this Negotiation Class have on the division of monies between a State and the cities and counties within the State?

The Negotiation Class process does not interfere with a Defendant’s ability to settle directly with one or more States. If a Defendant reaches a settlement directly with a State, nothing about this Negotiation Class process would affect the distribution of those settlement funds between the State and its own cities or counties. The Court has explicitly ordered that the Class’s lawyers not involve themselves or the Class in the process of allocating monies secured by States between themselves and their counties and cities.

23. Will Negotiation Class Representatives receive anything more than other Class Members?

Negotiation Class Representatives do not receive preferential treatment under any settlement simply for serving as Class Representatives. Their allocation will be calculated in precisely the same manner as every other Class Member’s. However, they can apply to the Court for reimbursement of costs and expenses incurred by reason of serving as Class Representatives. Also, courts often award a modest amount to Class Representatives, called an incentive or service award, so as to encourage Class Representatives to step forward on behalf of others. Any such awards are subject to Class notice and Court approval.

24. What is the Special Needs Fund?

Fifteen percent (15%) of any Class settlement fund will be put into the “Special Needs Fund.” Any Class Member may apply for a distribution from the Special Needs Fund: (1) to recover its costs of litigating its own opioids lawsuit, if that case was filed before June 14, 2019; and/or (2) to obtain additional relief for any local impact of the opioids crisis that is not captured by the Class Member’s allocation. Applications will be made to and approved by a court-appointed Special Master, on a case-by-case basis. Any unawarded amount remaining in this Special Needs Fund would revert to the Class.

YOUR RIGHTS AND OPTIONS

25. Can my county or city exclude itself from the Negotiation Class?

Yes. You have a one-time opportunity to exclude your county or city from the Class and you must do so before November 22, 2019. You must follow the procedure set forth in FAQ 26 below to Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info
exclude your county or city. As explained in FAQ 27, you will likely **not** be given a second opportunity to exclude your county or city from the Class if a settlement is later reached and you should not count on such an opportunity being available at that time.

26. How does my county or city exclude itself from the Negotiation Class?

You may exclude your county or city ("opt out") by signing and sending, either by email or by first-class U.S. mail, the enclosed Exclusion Request Form.

- **If submitted by email**, the form must be sent to info@OpioidsNegotiationClass.info on or before **November 22, 2019**.
- **If submitted by mail**, the form must be postmarked on or before **November 22, 2019** and sent by first-class U.S. mail to:

  NPO Litigation  
P.O. Box 6727  
Portland, OR 97228-6727  

The Exclusion Request Form must be signed by an **authorized** official or employee of the county or city itself, under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, and is subject to verification by the Court. If you exclude your county or city from the Negotiation Class, your county or city will not be bound by any Orders or Judgments regarding the Class, and it will have no right to share in any settlement reached by the Class.

27. If my county or city stays in the Negotiation Class, can it exclude itself later if it doesn't like a proposed settlement?

Not under the current Court Order. The Court’s Order certifying the Negotiation Class provides only one opportunity for a county or city to exclude itself from the Class. The exclusion deadline ends on **November 22, 2019**. If a settlement is reached and proposed to the Class for its approval, Class Members who do not support the settlement may (1) vote against it and/or, (2) if the settlement is nonetheless approved by the Class votes, file objections with the Court. Rule 23 permits a court to offer a second opportunity for Class Members to opt out when a settlement is proposed, but the Rule does not require the Court to give Class Members a second opportunity to opt out. In this case, it is anticipated that the Court will not give Class Members a second opportunity to opt out. Therefore, Class Members should not rely on that possibility. Class Members should expect that there will be no opportunity to opt out of the Class after **November 22, 2019**.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING THE CLASS

28. Who are the Class Counsel?

The Court has authorized the following six lawyers to jointly represent the Negotiation Class: Jayne Conroy and Christopher A. Seeger are Co-Lead Negotiation Class Counsel and Gerard Stranch, Louise Renne, Mark Flessner, and Zachary Carter are Negotiation Class Counsel. Each of these six lawyers represents only cities or counties in Opioids-related litigation.

29. How do Class Counsel get paid?

Class Counsel will apply to the Court for approval of fees and costs under Rule 23(h). As a Class Member, you will receive notice and have an opportunity to object to any such application. The Court may appoint fee committees to make recommendations of any fee awards, to avoid duplication of payment, and to ensure appropriate compensation of those whose efforts provided a common benefit. The Court will make the final decision about all fees paid out of the Class’s recovery to any lawyer.

**Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info**
30. Under this proposal, what happens to my County or City’s current fee agreement with outside counsel?

The current fee agreement that a county or city has with its outside counsel remains in effect. Membership in the Negotiation Class does not change that. In the event of any settlement that achieves Class and Court approval, there would be a “Private Attorneys Fund” from which outside counsel for Class Members that had signed retainer agreements for opioid epidemic-related litigation before June 14, 2019 could apply for fees and costs in lieu of any current fee agreement. That would be a voluntary decision between the county or city and its outside counsel. A total of up to 10% (maximum) of any approved Class settlement amount will be held in the Private Attorneys Fund. Any unawarded amount remaining in this Fund would revert to the Class. The Court must approve all payments from this Fund.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

31. How can my County or City keep up with what’s going on in this case?

Pertinent news and information will be posted at the Class website, www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info on an ongoing basis. As a Class Member, you also will have the opportunity to sign up, through the Class website, for email notices alerting you to the fact that new information has been posted to the Class website.

DO NOT WRITE OR CALL THE COURT OR THE CLERK’S OFFICE FOR INFORMATION

DATE: September 11, 2019.

Questions? Visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info
IF YOU WANT TO EXCLUDE YOUR COUNTY OR CITY
YOU MUST ACT BY NOVEMBER 22, 2019

EXCLUSION REQUEST FORM

Read this page carefully then turn to Page 2 if you want to sign and send

Complete this form ONLY if your County or City does NOT want to remain a Class Member and does not want to share in any potential negotiated Class settlement. If your County or City does not complete and submit this form, it will be deemed to be a Class Member so long as it is a County or City in the United States as those terms are described in the Class Notice and is on the list of Class Members found at www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

In re NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION
OPIATE LITIGATION

: 1:17-md-2804 (DAP)

Class Notice Administrator
NPO Litigation
P. O. Box 6727
Portland, OR 97228-6727

Dear Class Notice Administrator:

My County or City does NOT want to be a member of the Negotiation Class certified in the In re National Prescription Opiate Litigation. I understand that by completing the information requested on page 2, signing, and submitting a copy of this form by email (to the email address on page 2) sent on or before November 22, 2019 OR by first-class U.S. mail (to the mailing address on page 2) postmarked on or before November 22, 2019, I am opting my County or City out of the Negotiation Class and it will NOT be a Class Member. I understand that by timely submitting this form, my County or City is foregoing the right to share in any Class settlement that may be obtained. I understand that my County or City is NOT guaranteed an opportunity to opt back in if there is a Class settlement, so this is our final decision. I also understand that by opting out, my County or City will not be bound by any judgment entered as part of any Class settlement.

I understand that if my jurisdiction is a Class Member and wants to remain a Class Member, it does not need to do anything now. I understand that I should NOT return this Exclusion Request Form if my jurisdiction wants to remain a Class Member.

I understand that, if I have any questions, I may contact Class Counsel at 1-877-221-7468, or visit www.OpioidsNegotiationClass.info BEFORE I mail this form to you and BEFORE November 22, 2019.

TURN TO PAGE 2 IF YOU WANT TO SIGN EXCLUSION/OPT-OUT FORM AND FOR EMAIL AND MAILING ADDRESSES
IF YOU WANT TO EXCLUDE YOUR COUNTY OR CITY
YOU MUST ACT BY NOVEMBER 22, 2019

EXCLUSION REQUEST FORM
Read Information on Page 1 carefully before signing

Having read and understood the information on page 1, the County or City (circle one) entitled
_________________________________________ in the State of _____________________ hereby excludes itself
from the Negotiation Class certified by the United States District Court in the Northern District of
Ohio in In re National Prescription Opiate Litigation, MDL 2804. Under penalty of perjury and in
accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare that I am an official or employee authorized to take legal
action on behalf of my County or City.

Signature: ________________________________________________________________

Print name: ______________________________________________________________

Title: ________________________________________________________________

City or County Represented: ____________________________________________ (Circle one): City / County

Address: ______________________________________________________________

City: __________________________ State: __________ Zip Code: __________

Phone: __________________________ Email: __________________________

Date: __________________________

BY NOVEMBER 22, 2019

EMAIL TO: info@OpioidsNegotiationClass.info

OR SEND BY FIRST CLASS MAIL TO:

NPO Litigation
P.O. Box 6727
Portland, OR 97228-6727