

# 2012 WERC Public Sector Labor Relations Conference

Thursday, April 26, 2012  
2:45 to 3:45 p.m.

## Breakout Session E Moderated by WERC Commissioner Rodney Pasch

### Breaking the Cookie Jar: A briefing on municipal finances

**What are the mechanics, how has municipal finance changed in the wake of the new budget, and what does it all mean?**

*Presented by Dan Thompson, Executive Director, Wisconsin League of Municipalities*

The most complete source of information on municipal finance in Wisconsin comes from Municipal Financial Report Forms filed with the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) pursuant to sec. 73.10, Wis. Stats. DOR compiles the data in its annual report “County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures”. The report is 280 pages full of data about every city, village, town, and county in the state—except the occasional local government that fails to submit its form. The 2010 report is available on DOR’s website at:

<http://www.revenue.wi.gov/slf/cotvc/cmreb10.pdf>

I have attached the first six pages of the most recent DOR report as Appendix A. The summary chart appears on the last page of Appendix A. It shows revenues in 16 categories and expenditures in 19 categories. I have excluded the data on counties and towns and combined a few categories to produce Table One.

TABLE ONE

2010 Revenues in millions of dollars:	<u>cities</u>		<u>villages</u>	
Property taxes	\$ 1,943	\$	505	
Other taxes	77		21	
Special assessments	37		9	
Licenses & permits	81		19	
Fines & penalties	45		11	
Service fees, public	307		58	
Service fees, intergovernmental	211		21	
Miscellaneous	172		45	
Federal aids	148		9	
State shared revenue	627		78	
State road aids	165		49	
Other state aids	186		39	
Sale of bonds & fixed assets	<u>1,736</u>		<u>304</u>	
Total	\$ 5,735	\$	1,170*	
Combined Total				\$ 6,905

2010 Expenditures in millions of dollars:	<u>cities</u>		<u>villages</u>	
Police	\$ 912		\$ 160	
Fire & ambulance	541		116	
911 & other public safety	85		12	
Streets	712		199	
Other transportation	55		2	
Solid waste	157		42	
Sanitary sewer	53		22	
Parks & recreation	182		54	
Libraries & cultural facilities	215		36	
Conservation & development	297		63	
Health	81		6	
General government	548		112	
Debt service	1,120		239	
Other	<u>636</u>		<u>71</u>	
Total	\$ 5,593		\$ 1,135*	
Combined Total				\$ 6,728
Surplus of Revenue over Expenditures:	<u>cities</u>		<u>villages</u>	
	\$ 142		\$ 35	
	% 2.5		% 3.1	

\*The column does not total due to rounding.

Table One gives us the big picture of municipal finance. In 2010, Wisconsin cities and villages, collected about \$6.9 billion and spent about \$6.7 billion. Unlike the federal government and many state governments, our municipal books actually balance—with a modest surplus in reserve for emergencies. That's responsible budgeting.

But Table One contains several small and obscure categories of revenue and expense. We can get a simpler picture, and in some ways a clearer picture, of how municipalities operate by combining revenues into four main categories and expenditures into five, as shown on Table Two.

TABLE TWO

2010 Revenues in millions of dollars:	<u>cities</u>		<u>villages</u>	
Taxes	\$ 2,020		\$ 526	
Other local revenue	853		163	
State and federal aids	1,126		175	
Sale of bonds & fixed assets	<u>1,736</u>		<u>304</u>	
Total	\$ 5,735		\$ 1,170*	

2010 Expenditures in millions of dollars:	<u>cities</u>		<u>villages</u>
Public safety	\$ 1,538	\$	288
Public works	1,159		319
Other public services	593		105
General government	548		112
Debt service	<u>1,756</u>		<u>310</u>
Total	\$ 5,593*	\$	1,135*

\*The column does not total due to rounding.

Most of the categories are obvious.

“Taxes” for municipalities in Wisconsin means almost exclusively the property tax. “Other local revenue” is mostly charges for services, like trash collection, but also includes permit fees, like liquor licenses, and fines. “State and federal aids” is money recycled back to a community as its local share of sales and income taxes collected by the state or federal government. “Sale of Bonds & fixed assets” is money borrowed to fund infrastructure.

“Public safety” is police, fire, and 911 dispatch. “Public works” is mostly street maintenance and snow plowing, but it also includes trash collection and other jobs requiring heavy lifting or construction. “Other public services” is primarily libraries but also includes health departments and other “people” services. “General government” includes all the administrative functions in city hall, like clerk, treasurer, personnel, legal, assessor, inspectors, and the like.

It is also helpful to look at these revenues and expenditures in percentages, as shown on Table Three.

TABLE THREE

2010 Revenues in millions of dollars:	<u>cities</u>	<u>villages</u>
Taxes	35%	45%
Other local revenue	15	14
State and federal aids	20	15
Sale of bonds & fixed assets	30	26

2010 Expenditures in millions of dollars:

Public safety	27%	25%
Public works	21	28
Other public services	11	9
General government	10	10
Debt service	31	27

We can draw three basic conclusions from this data.

1. About 80% of city revenue comes from local sources under local control, including taxes, fees, and bond proceeds. At 85%, villages rely a little more heavily on local revenue.
2. The split between operating budgets and capital budgets for cities is about 70/30 and for villages about 75/25. Larger communities usually need a more sophisticated capital program, so they do more with borrowed money. Smaller communities are more likely to set aside funds for

larger purchases and use a cash method of accounting. Many citizens are surprised to learn that 25% to 30% of the municipal budget is for capital items.

3. In 2010, cities paid about 1.2% more in debt service than the amount of new money borrowed. Villages paid about 2% more in debt service. Debt service includes both principle and interest, so it should be a bit higher, but the relative balance between revenues from borrowing and expenditures for debt service shows great stability in the capital budgets. At least in 2010, cities and villages basically replaced old debt with new debt without going further in debt. The data does not, however, answer the more difficult substantive question of whether municipalities are replacing infrastructure in a timely manner or whether municipalities are falling behind in infrastructure replacement.

### Comparing 2010 to Previous Years

I have attached the DOR summary page from 2000 as Appendix B and condensed that data on Table Four. For ease of comparison, I have included only city data.

TABLE FOUR

City revenues in millions of dollars:	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>% increase</u>
Taxes	\$ 1,232	2,020	64%
Other local revenue	673	853	28
State and federal aids	<u>1,053</u>	<u>1,126</u>	7
Operating Revenues	2,958	3,999	35
Sale of bonds & fixed assets	<u>659</u>	<u>1,736</u>	163
Total Revenues	\$ 3,617	5,735	59%
City expenditures in millions of dollars:	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	
Public safety	\$ 1,084	1,538	42%
Public works	1,025	1,159	12
Other public services	472	593	27
General government	<u>344</u>	<u>548</u>	60
Operating Expenditures	2,924	3,837	31%
Debt service	<u>678</u>	<u>1,756</u>	159
Total Expenditures	\$ 3,602*	5,593	55%

\*The column does not total due to rounding.

Overall revenues and expenditures went up 55% to 60% in the past decade.

On the revenue side, in 2000, cities received 29% of their total revenue from state and federal aids. By 2010, support from state and federal aid dropped to 20% of total revenue. Taxes went up about twice as fast as operating expenditures over the decade.

On the expenditure side, operating budgets increased 31%. The biggest dollar increase was \$454 million more for public safety. Spending on public works increased only \$134 million by comparison. When funds are scarce, local officials tend to cut back on maintenance rather than police and fire budgets.

The most dramatic change appeared in the capital budget, with borrowing and spending up 160% over the decade. Debt service costs also increased substantially for villages from \$134 million in 2000 to \$310 million in 2010—a jump of 131%.

In 2000 cities had total general obligation debt of \$2.8 billion. By 2010, the number was \$4.5 billion. The 61% G.O. debt increase for cities over the decade seems large, but it actually tracks closely with the increase in total taxable property values in cities. In 2000 cities had total taxable property value of \$137 billion. By 2010 total taxable property values in cities grew to \$225 billion, an increase of 64%. The debt/tax base ratio in 2010 for all cities combined was 4.5/225, or just about 2%. The constitutional debt limit for cities is 5% and financial advisors generally recommend maintaining a debt/tax base ratio of about 2.5%. If the ratio for a city goes over 4%, bond ratings may be downgraded and the cost of capital borrowing may increase a fraction.

### Trends in Municipal Finance

In July 2006 I wrote a column entitled “Two Trends in Municipal Finance”. A copy is attached as Appendix C. I observed that two state financial trends were putting a major squeeze on home owners.

Trend One: In 1970, homeowners paid 50.6% of all property taxes. By 2003, the share for homeowners was up to 69.2%. This happened primarily because the state legislature took big chunks of business property off the tax rolls in the 1970s and big chunks of farm land off the tax rolls in the 1990s. Wisconsin’s manufacturing base also suffered in those years.

Trend Two: State and federal aid payments to municipalities have been stagnate since 1996 when the governor and the legislature promised to pay two-thirds of the cost of K-12 education without raising taxes. This promise consumed all state revenue growth that might otherwise have funded inflationary increases in shared revenues and other state programs, like support for the UW system. As a result, municipal officials were forced to rely more heavily on local revenues after 1996.

In my column in Appendix C, I cite Information Paper #13 prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau (LFB). You can see the 2011 update of the Paper #13 at:

[http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/publications/Informational-Papers/Documents/2011/13\\_Property%20Tax%20Level%20in%20Wisconsin.pdf](http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/publications/Informational-Papers/Documents/2011/13_Property%20Tax%20Level%20in%20Wisconsin.pdf)

I used LFB Paper #13 to compare growth in total property tax payments with the share paid by homeowners in Table Five.

#### TABLE FIVE

Net Property Tax by Type of Taxpayer in millions of dollars:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>% increase</u>
Residential	\$ 526	\$ 6,355	1,108%
All Other	<u>513</u>	<u>2,750</u>	436%
Total	\$ 1,039	\$ 9,105	776%

Notice here that we are talking about all property taxes combined, including municipal, school district, county, VTAE districts, and the state forestry tax. Total property taxes increased almost

eight-fold in 39 years. The amount paid by homeowners increased more than eleven-fold over the same period. All other property owners, as a group, saw their bills go up more than four-fold.

Because city and village officials collect property taxes for all taxing jurisdictions, homeowners often blame city and village officials for escalating property tax payments, regardless of the underlying causes.

### **Impacts of Act 10 and the 2011-13 State Budget**

The cost of K-12 education in Wisconsin for the 2008-09 school year was \$10.6 billion. For 2011-12 the total will probably be about \$11 billion. This is a huge number compared to total state general fund tax collections in FY 2009-10 of \$12.1 billion, including \$6.9 billion in income taxes and \$4 billion in sales taxes. As a result, state policies for funding K-12 education drive most other matters of state and local finance.

Gov. Walker's decision to cut K-12 school aids from \$5.272 billion in 2010-11 to \$4.845 billion in 2011-12 was the single biggest financial action in the state budget. By rejecting the Thompson/ Doyle promise to fund two-thirds of the cost of K-12 education, Gov. Walker reduced pressure on other parts of the budget, including shared revenues.

The impact of Act 10 and the 2011-13 state budget on municipal budgets will be far less than the impact on K-12 budgets. While nearly all school districts have a unionized workforce, many small cities and villages do not, so the Act 10 changes will help them very little. And in our larger communities, about half the workforce is public safety and exempt from Act 10.

Our first analyses of Act 10 and the state budget appeared on April 6, 2011. I have attached a copy of the press release at Appendix D. Our research suggested that the changes in Act 10 would save the 36 largest cities in Wisconsin about \$30 million in 2012. Extrapolating that data to all cities and villages suggests 2012 savings in the range of \$70 to \$90 million. But the state budget also cut funding for cities and villages by about \$117 million, which means municipal savings from Act 10 will not flow through to property taxpayers. Instead, the savings will accrue to the state and help reduce the state's budget deficit.

As a result of off-setting cuts and savings, I suspect that Act 10 and the state budget bill combined will have a negative financial impact on cities and villages in the range of \$20 to \$40 million in 2012. While this may sound like a lot, it represents only one-half percent of the \$6.8 billion that cities and villages will spend in 2012. I doubt that citizens will notice any impact.

The biggest impact of Act 10 on cities and villages may be the end of union work rules for civilian employees in our larger communities. Sound management decisions will allow us to introduce efficiencies that were very difficult to negotiate with labor unions. Under the best of circumstances, changing our work practices will take a few years to implement. And again, I expect the overall savings will be modest, probably in the range of a few percentage points, at best.

## A Tale of Three Cities

Statewide data is important to get the big picture, but it doesn't tell us much about municipal finance in actual communities. To tell that story, we need real examples. Let's start with three cities—Fitchburg, Neenah, and Superior—each with about 25,000 people.

These three communities reflect the range of personal wealth among Wisconsin cities.

	<u>Income/ Tax Return</u>	<u>Property Value per Capita</u>
Fitchburg	\$ 68,673	\$ 106,568
Neenah	54,626	74,372
Superior	36,234	60,590

[Source of this chart and the following two: Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, *MunicipalFacts11*]

Fitchburg has income per household of almost \$69,000. Superior is half that at about \$36,000. Neenah is in the middle at \$55,000 per household. The same pattern holds true for property values. Fitchburg has almost twice as much property value per person as Superior, and Neenah is in the middle.

Despite the differences in wealth, the cost of providing municipal services is similar.

	<u>Net Total Operating Spending per capita</u>
Fitchburg	\$ 672
Neenah	892
Superior	914

In 2009, Fitchburg spent \$672 per capita on city services. Neenah spent \$892 and Superior \$914. Fitchburg is a newer city with newer infrastructure, so it does not have legacy costs from previous generations. Older cities like Neenah and Superior aren't so lucky.

Like other cities their size, they spend about the same amount per capita for core municipal services.

	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire &amp; Ambulance</u>	<u>Streets</u>
Fitchburg	\$ 228	\$ 112	\$ 64
Neenah	213	166	99
Superior	229	140	157

For the police department, it's \$210 to \$230 per capita. For fire and ambulance, it's \$110 to \$170 per capita. For street maintenance, the range is \$90 to \$160 per capita. With its newer streets, Fitchburg spends below the normal range.

On the revenue side, the two major sources of money for most cities are local property taxes and shared revenue payments from the state. The combined total of the two is usually in the range of \$600 to \$800 per capita, but the split varies greatly, as our three example cities demonstrate.

	<u>Property Tax per Capita</u>	<u>Shared Revenue per Capita</u>
Fitchburg	\$ 713	\$ 24

Neenah	599	101
Superior	418	314

In 2009, Fitchburg collected \$713 per capita in property taxes and received \$24 per capita in shared revenue from the state. Contrast this to Superior, which collected \$418 per capita in property taxes and got \$314 in shared revenue. Neenah was in the middle, with \$599 in property taxes and \$101 per capita in shared revenue. Note that the three cities are only a few dollars apart when we combine shared revenues payments and local property taxes.

We also see fairly consistent municipal property tax rates. The net municipal rates in Fitchburg and Superior are very similar. In Fitchburg, the municipal rate is \$7.03/thousand of property value. In Superior, it's only four cents higher at \$7.07. The rate is about \$1.50 higher in Neenah at \$8.54.

Property tax rates tend to be a little lower in newer, wealthier suburban communities like, Germantown, Muskego, and Pleasant Prairie. Rates tend to be a little higher in older central cities, like Marshfield, Stevens Point, and Wisconsin Rapids. Again, this probably has to do the legacy costs, more than anything.

All municipal finance comes down to funding services that our citizens want and need. Those core operating services cost in the range of \$800 to \$1,000 per person. Capital projects add another \$400 to \$500 per capita. Finding the money to pay for those services, especially in a difficult economy, is the single biggest challenge facing local officials. Whether the community is rich or poor, the money has to come from some combination of state funding and local taxation. There are no magic shortcuts.

**What Does It All Mean? The Shrinking Cookie Jar**

At the most basic level, municipal finance is simply taking money from our citizens to pay for public services. As long as people want public services—and can afford to pay for them—municipal finance is not difficult. The central challenge of municipal finance today is that many of our citizens cannot afford the public services they want and need.

Terry Ludeman is the retired Director of the Office of Economic Advisors for the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. In May 2009, he addressed the Board of Directors of the Local Government Institute of Wisconsin. Here are his opening comments:

I'd like to begin today with my list of some things you may not wish to know about Wisconsin.

1. Wisconsin is generally a low wage state. We think of ourselves as a high wage state, but of course we're not. We rank about 31st in average wages at about \$38,200. That compares to \$44,600 for the nation. Minnesota ranks about 14th at about \$44,400, while Illinois ranks about eleventh at \$47,700.

2. Wisconsin has fairly high median household income, ranking about 18th in the nation, and slightly higher than the nation. We do that however, by having an exceptional number of workers per household. We have about 1.4 workers per household compared to about 1.1 for the nation. Unfortunately, we cannot maintain that number of workers per household, as it's based on our current demographic/age makeup.

3. Wisconsin has a very low ranking in post-secondary educational attainment. We rank about 32nd in baccalaureate degrees and 36th in graduate or professional degrees. We have a fairly high rating in associate degrees – ninth. Perhaps the most troubling educational statistic is the fact that we rank about 11th in college students choosing science and engineering as their college majors per statewide population. Unfortunately, when we get around to counting engineering and science majors in our workforce, we rank 43rd. This is a bigger problem than we would like to acknowledge, because as we'll see, education is a huge predictor of economic well-being.

4. Wisconsin is growing at a slow pace. We rank about 28th in population growth over the past couple decades and our annual growth is about 60 percent of the national population growth rate. We have slow growth in natural growth and in in-migration growth.

5. Wisconsin is aging at a very fast rate. The reason for this is fairly simple. About 31 percent of Wisconsin's population is composed of "baby boomers", compared to about 26 percent for the nation.

You can see Terry Ludeman's full remarks at <http://www.localgovinstitute.org/node/75>

Study after study finds the same results. In 2010, a large group of Wisconsin businesses and associations put together an effort called the Wisconsin Prosperity Strategy led by John Torinus, Chairman of Serigraph, Inc.; Tom Hefty, retired CEO of Blue Cross/Blue Shield; and Tom Still, President of the Wisconsin Technology Council. The group's final report was called "Be Bold". Here is the opening warning.

The facts speak for themselves:

- The state's share of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) dropped from 2.1 percent in 1963 to 1.7 percent in 2008. If Wisconsin had stayed at 2.1 percent, the state GDP would have been about \$300 billion in 2008 instead of the recorded \$240 billion.
- Per capita income, which had approached the national average in the 1990s, has dropped to 6 percent below average. That is a gap from the average of more than \$2,000 per person. Wisconsin ranked 48th in personal income growth over the last three decades.
- Wage levels have dropped to 86 percent of the U.S. average, putting us at about the same level as Alabama. We have become a low-wage state.

[Be Bold: The Wisconsin Prosperity Strategy, November, 2010, p. 4]

You can see the full report at: <http://www.buildingadvantage.org/documents/BE%20BOLD.pdf>

The most recent census report contained more bad news from Wisconsin.

Our average age is rising faster than the national average. Wisconsin now has the 16<sup>th</sup> oldest population among the 50 states. Maine has the oldest median age at 42.7 years. Wisconsin is not far behind at 38.5 years.

Wisconsin continues to lag the nation in percent of population over age 25 with a college degree. In Wisconsin, 26.4% of our residents have a college degree compared to 28.1% nationally. College graduates here earn about \$3,000 less than the national average for workers with a bachelor's degree. Wisconsin has one of the largest public university systems in the nation, but

UW graduates aren't necessarily staying here, and we are attracting relatively few college graduates from other states. The results show in the splatter chart and map attached as Appendix E.

The impact of aging and education show most clearly, however, in the data on income and earnings. At first glance, our median household income doesn't look too bad. Wisconsin is still 2.2% above the national average at \$50,522. That number is a bit deceiving because Wisconsin has the highest percentage of two-earner households in America. Our wages are actually 13% below the national average.

And we are falling further behind other states. Over the past decade, our median income increased 12.1%, while the national average increase was 17.8%. Only nine states had a slower growth rate in median income.

The Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance published a handy summary of the census data in the November 2011 issue of its newsletter called "Wisconsin's Most Puzzling Challenge: Demography". You can get a copy from the WTA at: [www.wistax.org](http://www.wistax.org)

The data shows that the people of Wisconsin are becoming older, poorer, and less educated. Older, poorer, and less educated citizens need more services from government, but are less able to pay for those services. That is the biggest challenge facing municipal officials today in Wisconsin. It's the biggest challenge facing state government, K-12 education, and the UW system, as well.

What does it mean? It means that, over the past three decades, we have experienced a significant down-sizing of personal wealth in Wisconsin. The loss of personal wealth, in my opinion, is driven primarily by market forces, not governmental incompetence, but the impact on government is huge. Citizens themselves are now confronting painful choices between the public services they want and the public services they can afford.

**County and Municipal  
Revenues and Expenditures**

**BULLETIN NO. 110**

**JANUARY 2012**

**2010**

**REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BY WISCONSIN  
COUNTIES, CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS FOR THE 2010 CALENDAR YEAR**

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE  
Division of State and Local Finance  
Bureau of Local Government Services**

## INTRODUCTION

This bulletin contains data from the Municipal Financial Report Forms (MFR) filed with the Department of Revenue (DOR) by officials of Wisconsin counties, cities, villages and towns for the calendar year 2010.

DOR is responsible for collecting and verifying the reported information from local units of government. We appreciate the assistance and cooperation extended to us by the municipal and county officials.

This bulletin is also posted on our website at: [www.revenue.wi.gov/reports/m.html](http://www.revenue.wi.gov/reports/m.html).  
 Note: This bulletin was prepared electronically, therefore, some rounding occurs and some totals may differ insignificantly.

This bulletin should enable users to make general comparisons among and between local units of government. Users should exercise caution when interpreting reported data, particularly variances in reported expenditures. Variations in local government unit expenditures may be attributed to such factors as level of efficiency and economy, differences in accounting practices, organizational structures, service levels, population, population densities, topographical features, subsoils, neighboring municipalities and labor costs.

The data presented on the lines for each county and municipality are the amounts contained in the governmental fund types. This data is not comparable to that for 1985 and prior years. The major differences are (1) the data contains the activities of the capital project and special assessment funds, and (2) the data does not include county enterprises. The data presented for each activity line includes operating expenditures and capital outlay and are expressed in thousands of dollars (\$5,200 appears as \$5.2).

The general property taxes collected for proprietary fund types and the activities of the county highway department internal service fund are reflected as part of the governmental fund type data in this bulletin. The enterprise funds and internal service fund data are included as separate entries to alert you that the officials of some municipalities and counties treat these activities as proprietary fund types. Officials of other municipalities and counties treat these activities as part of their governmental fund types. This may help to understand some of the differences in revenues and expenditures when comparing the data of local units.

The data contained in this bulletin are unaudited. This bulletin has been prepared and released according to Wisconsin Statute (sec.73.10(2) Wis. Stats.). Any questions may be directed to Eileen K. Mallow, Bureau Director, Bureau of Local Government Services Section at (608) 261-5360 or email to [lgs@revenue.wi.gov](mailto:lgs@revenue.wi.gov).

The information contained in this bulletin is not complete. A Municipal Financial Report Form (MFR) was not received from the following municipality:

--(57-111) the Village of Couderay, Sawyer County

The population number for this municipality is also excluded from the population totals at the top of the summary page (the page which follows Page IV) and the County Total pages (I1 through I9). However, the population total for this municipality is included in the 2009 population number at the top of page I-10 under "State Total Of County Governments".

Eileen K. Mallow, Bureau Director  
 Bureau of Local Government Services  
 Division of State and Local Finance

## Explanation of Lines

Population is the 2010 resident population which was estimated by the Department of Administration. In some cases, a county population may be higher than the sum of the populations of the towns, villages and cities listed for that county. This is because some counties contain portions of city or village populations where the primary portion of that city or village is in another county.

Revenues-Governmental Funds include the revenues of the general fund, capital project fund, special revenue fund, and debt service fund used in fund accounting.

### Taxes

General Property Taxes are the property taxes levied in 2010 and collected in 2011 for those on a modified accrual basis of accounting. They are the cash collections in the cash basis municipalities.

Tax Increments are the levies for tax incremental finance districts.

In Lieu of Taxes include taxes from regulated municipally owned utilities and other exempt entities.

Other Taxes include revenues from occupational, mobile/manufactured monthly municipal permit fees, forest crop, woodland, motor vehicles, public accommodations, premier resort area, general sales, retailer's discount, real estate transfers, interest and penalties, and other taxes.

Total Taxes are the sum of the four lines above.

Special Assessments are those levied for collection in 2010 and assessments collected prior to being placed on the roll.

Federal Aids include public safety, transportation, sanitation, public housing, and other federal grants.

State Shared Revenues are those received per Wisconsin Statutes(subch. I, Ch.79).

State Highway Aids include aids for local transportation, flood damage, and other.

All Other State Aids include fire insurance tax, other state shared taxes, public safety, transportation (excluding highways), sanitation, health, human services, public housing, payments for municipal services, forestry aids, and other.

Other Local Government Aids include highway and bridge aids and other local government grants.

Total Intergovernmental Revenues are the sum of federal aids through other local government aids above.

Licenses and Permits include business, other licenses, building permits, zoning permits, inspection fees, and regulatory permits.

Fines, Forfeits, and Penalties include law and ordinance violations, contract forfeitures, and judgments and damages awards.

Public Charges for Services include the revenues received from individuals, organizations, and businesses for services provided to them such as photocopies, license publication, fire and ambulance services, highway materials, snowplowing, refuse collection, landfill, swimming pool and recreation equipment rental.

Intergovernmental Charges for Services are the revenues received from the federal, state, county, and other local governments for services such as fire and ambulance contracts and highway maintenance.

Interest Income includes interest on general investments and special assessments.

Other Revenues include rental income, sale of property, insurance recoveries, donations, refunds, and miscellaneous.

Total Miscellaneous Revenues are the sum of the two lines above.

Subtotal-General Revenues include the total revenue received from the sources noted above.

Other Financing Sources include proceeds of long-term debt, interfund transfers, proceeds of refunding bonds, and sale of major general fixed assets.

Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources include the Subtotal-General Revenues and Other Financing Sources.

Expenditures-General Government includes the operating expenditures and capital outlay for board, clerk, treasurer, assessor, accounting, administration, election, legal counsel, municipal buildings, and unallocated insurance.

Law Enforcement includes the operating expenditures and capital outlay for law enforcement services.

Fire includes the operating expenditures and capital outlay for fire related services.

Ambulance includes the operating expenditures and capital outlay for providing ambulance related services.

Other Public Safety includes the operating expenditures and capital outlay for inspections, emergency communication, correction and detention, civil defense, civil air patrol, and other miscellaneous public safety purposes.

Highway Maintenance and Administration includes operating expenditures and capital outlay for engineering, highway equipment and buildings, and highway maintenance. In counties, this entry will include depreciation for equipment and buildings.

Highway Construction includes the operating expenditures and capital outlay for constructing highways.

Road Related Facilities include operating expenditures and capital outlays for limited purpose roads, street lighting, sidewalks, storm sewers, and parking facilities.

Other Transportation includes operating expenditures and capital outlays for airports, mass transit, docks and harbors, and other transportation facilities.

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal includes operating expenditures and capital outlays for refuse and garbage collection, solid waste disposal(landfill) and recycling.

Other Sanitation includes operating expenditures and capital outlays for sewage service provided by a governmental fund type department, weed and nuisance control, water main construction by the governmental fund types and other sanitation.

Health and Human Services include operating expenditures and capital outlays for health officers, health inspections, mental health programs, general relief, cemetery, humane shelter, institution care, social programs, aging and veterans programs.

Culture and Education includes operating expenditures and capital outlays for libraries, museums, theatre and other cultural activities, and handicapped schools operated by counties.

Parks and Recreation includes operating expenditures and capital outlays for parks and zoo; recreation programs such as summer baseball and swimming lessons; events such as annual summer picnics, holiday decorations and parades; recreation facilities such as ice arenas, swimming pools, and sports fields.

Conservation and Development includes operating expenditures and capital outlays for public housing, urban development, economic development, forestry and other conservation and development activities.

All Other Expenditures include operating expenditures such as refunds and contributions.

Subtotal-Operating and Capital Expenditures includes the sum of the lines General Government through All Other Expenditures.

Principal includes the amount paid on long-term debt for governmental fund type purposes.

Interest and Fiscal Charges include the interest paid on all debt incurred for governmental fund type purposes and the fiscal charges on these debt issues.

Total Debt Service is the sum of the two lines principal, and interest and fiscal charges on governmental fund type debt.

Subtotal-Expenditures include the total expenditures for the activities noted above.

Other Financing Uses include interfund transfer of funds, payments to refunding bond escrow agents, and funds applied to reduce tax levies of other taxing jurisdictions.

Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses include the subtotal-expenditures; and other financing uses above.

Total General Obligation Debt includes bonds, notes, state trust fund loans, land contracts, installment purchases, etc., that mature more than one year after date of issue. General obligation debt is secured by an irrevocable tax levy and is subject to the statutory five(5) percent of equalized valuation limitation.

Proprietary Fund Types: This information is displayed to explain some of the differences that may occur between local governments because of their organizational structure.

Revenues(Proprietary Fund Types) include the revenues of the various activities such as sewer, water, electric, solid waste disposal, parking, airports, mass transit, county farm, nursing homes, mental health services, general hospital, cemetery, civic center, theatre, and golf courses that are operated as an enterprise. This line also includes revenues of internal service funds and fiduciary/pension trust funds.

Expenses(Proprietary Fund Types) include the expenses of the various activities(see revenues above) that are operated as an enterprise. This line also includes expenses of internal service funds and fiduciary/ pension trust funds.

	STATE TOTAL OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS	STATE TOTAL OF CITIES	STATE TOTAL OF VILLAGES	STATE TOTAL OF TOWNS	TOTAL ALL GOVERNMENTS
2010 POPULATION	5,695,856	3,129,586	859,943	1,706,327	5,695,856
<b>REVENUES-GOVERNMENTAL FUND</b>					
<b>TAXES</b>					
GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	1912155.0	1599884.5	397794.3	366639.4	4276473.2
TAX INCREMENTS	27.3	266384.1	88297.6	744.3	355453.3
IN LIEU OF TAXES	0.0	77441.0	19247.6	1201.4	97890.0
OTHER TAXES	349850.7	76668.4	20898.4	11770.3	459187.8
TOTAL TAXES	2262033.0	2020378.1	526238.0	380355.5	5189004.6
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS	0.0	36582.7	9250.2	3697.6	49530.5
<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES</b>					
FEDERAL AIDS	177951.9	148070.3	8997.7	4694.8	339714.7
STATE SHARED REVENUES	160753.3	626824.7	78151.5	59002.6	924732.1
STATE HIGHWAY AIDS	124959.5	165136.9	49331.6	139030.6	478458.6
ALL OTHER STATE AIDS	1231508.1	148394.0	29938.9	25379.5	1435220.5
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AIDS	6870.9	37301.7	9213.7	12950.3	66336.6
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL REV.	1702043.8	1125727.8	175633.5	241057.9	3244463.0
LICENSES AND PERMITS	17751.0	80509.0	19240.7	15935.0	133435.7
FINES, FORFEITS AND PENALTIES	28432.2	45242.0	11368.3	3528.9	88571.4
PUBLIC CHARGES FOR SERVICES	764219.4	307245.7	58317.6	52207.0	1181989.7
INTERGOV. CHARGES FOR SERVICES	178544.2	210600.0	20814.4	7698.8	417657.4
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES</b>					
INTEREST INCOME	35454.9	36408.4	8041.0	6886.2	86790.5
OTHER REVENUES	104066.5	136201.8	37241.7	21464.3	298974.3
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES	139521.4	172610.3	45282.7	28350.6	385765.0
SUBTOTAL-GENERAL REVENUES	5092545.4	3998896.0	866145.7	732831.7	10690418.8
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	908396.4	1736364.7	303988.6	83358.8	3032108.5
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	6000941.9	5735260.8	1170134.3	816190.6	13722527.6
<b>EXPENDITURES-GOVERNMENTAL FUND</b>					
<b>GENERAL OPERATIONS &amp; CAPITAL</b>					
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	687011.4	547570.8	112246.7	122635.9	1469464.8
LAW ENFORCEMENT	448444.8	911734.5	159621.2	32895.2	1552695.7
FIRE	165.0	468682.5	93040.7	91253.1	653141.3
AMBULANCE	15596.1	71932.6	22555.1	18369.4	128453.2
OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY	597384.4	84841.8	12304.4	6689.4	701220.0
HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE & ADM.	268278.2	349549.5	99009.3	248653.7	965490.7
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	140621.4	234326.9	72073.1	87440.8	534462.2
ROAD-RELATED FACILITIES	13072.3	127980.4	28397.7	5330.6	174781.0
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	61589.2	55391.6	2454.7	2052.2	121487.7
SOLID WASTE COLL. & DISPOSAL	17875.7	157498.8	41996.4	50584.0	267954.9
OTHER SANITATION	2434.4	52839.1	21706.1	1919.6	78899.2
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	2154079.7	81495.4	6424.2	4124.9	2246124.2
CULTURE AND EDUCATION	164482.8	215155.3	36082.1	7297.2	423017.4
PARKS AND RECREATION	150268.4	181643.8	54165.2	13321.0	399398.4
CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT	184627.1	296661.3	63116.0	10207.2	554611.6
ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES	0.0	9486.8	3315.8	12267.2	25069.8
SUBTOTAL-OPER. & CAP. EXPEND.	4905931.5	3846791.8	828509.3	715042.1	10296274.7
<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>					
PRINCIPAL	319447.3	919220.6	178632.2	52902.8	1470202.9
INTEREST & FISCAL CHARGES	86821.7	200749.5	60376.6	12560.5	360508.3
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	406269.1	1119970.2	239008.9	65463.3	1830711.5
SUBTOTAL-EXPENDITURES	5312200.6	4966762.0	1067518.2	780505.4	12126986.2
OTHER FINANCING USES	477917.1	626137.6	67387.4	19556.4	1190998.5
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	5790117.7	5592899.6	1134905.7	800061.9	13317984.9
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT	2444775.8	4468157.9	1440099.0	374619.1	8727651.8
<b>PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES</b>					
REVENUES	2037182.4	2293650.4	408160.0	42638.3	4781631.1
EXPENSES	1957273.4	2256740.7	394816.7	45030.6	4653861.4

APPENDIX B

2000 SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

	STATE TOTAL OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS	STATE TOTAL OF CITIES	STATE TOTAL OF VILLAGES	STATE TOTAL OF TOWNS	TOTAL ALL GOVERNMENTS
<b>2000 POPULATION</b>	5,310,406	3,022,486	669,763	1,618,157	5,310,406
<b>REVENUES-GOVERNMENTAL FUND</b>					
<b>TAXES</b>					
GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	1225160.9	1024914.3	219210.5	248188.7	2717474.4
TAX INCREMENTS	0.0	99122.6	33662.4	0.0	132785.0
IN LIEU OF TAXES	0.0	60639.2	11650.2	408.5	72697.9
OTHER TAXES	245937.0	46976.7	12924.4	9167.7	315005.8
TOTAL TAXES	1471097.7	1231652.9	277447.5	257765.0	3237963.1
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS	0.0	45571.2	10183.3	7469.2	63223.7
<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES</b>					
FEDERAL AIDS	115858.3	90890.8	5276.2	1915.4	213940.7
STATE SHARED REVENUES	170249.2	664902.6	82458.3	81499.0	999109.1
STATE HIGHWAY AIDS	103941.6	147875.3	32826.2	119231.7	403874.8
ALL OTHER STATE AIDS	1207153.2	112756.5	21057.8	17170.3	1358137.8
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AIDS	9225.9	36087.1	4359.0	8467.6	58139.6
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL REV.	1606428.5	1052512.4	145977.7	228284.2	3033202.8
LICENSES AND PERMITS	13997.4	61066.3	13465.7	15170.8	103700.2
FINES, FORFEITS AND PENALTIES	29589.8	52026.9	9033.3	3255.7	93905.7
PUBLIC CHARGES FOR SERVICES	354301.3	165891.4	38659.3	35814.9	594666.9
INTERGOV. CHARGES FOR SERVICES	101935.5	79600.8	9697.1	5431.0	196664.4
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES</b>					
INTEREST INCOME	111776.7	143791.7	30800.6	23162.4	309531.4
OTHER REVENUES	87121.9	125713.8	25331.4	19450.1	257617.2
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES	198898.7	269505.5	56132.0	42612.6	567148.8
SUBTOTAL-GENERAL REVENUES	3776249.5	2957827.8	560596.2	595803.6	7890477.1
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	401974.6	659483.6	169817.4	60855.6	1292131.2
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	4178224.1	3617311.4	730413.6	656659.3	9182608.4
<b>EXPENDITURES-GOVERNMENTAL FUND</b>					
<b>GENERAL OPERATIONS &amp; CAPITAL</b>					
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	493841.3	344318.3	73824.3	96035.9	1008019.8
LAW ENFORCEMENT	320714.9	628893.3	94202.1	26486.0	1070296.3
FIRE	73.5	349621.4	59061.2	61053.1	469809.2
AMBULANCE	9731.6	36249.7	7655.3	15410.4	69047.0
OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY	374944.1	68982.8	8009.2	6952.4	458888.5
HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE & ADM.	176219.0	290378.5	66212.8	208575.2	741385.5
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	141670.4	204470.0	60318.7	84120.6	490579.7
ROAD-RELATED FACILITIES	5397.4	135231.5	24782.6	8928.8	174340.3
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	61320.3	29714.2	1378.3	2105.8	94518.6
SOLID WASTE COLL. & DISPOSAL	14981.2	125522.5	25650.1	32261.6	198415.4
OTHER SANITATION	3794.3	68328.4	37361.9	7690.4	117175.0
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	1597434.1	70317.4	3457.8	2749.6	11673958.9
CULTURE AND EDUCATION	127571.3	142235.4	24693.0	4312.2	183812.0
PARKS AND RECREATION	140850.3	171591.2	37319.7	14176.3	363937.5
CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT	110797.9	259011.7	36401.7	11497.2	417708.5
ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES	0.0	3531.1	2553.6	2905.1	8989.8
SUBTOTAL-OPER. & CAP. EXPEND.	3579342.1	2928398.0	562883.1	585261.1	7655884.3
<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>					
PRINCIPAL	181424.0	328876.3	77065.0	37620.3	624985.6
INTEREST & FISCAL CHARGES	60228.8	142660.3	37769.8	12344.6	253003.5
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	241652.9	471536.7	114834.8	49965.0	877989.4
SUBTOTAL-EXPENDITURES	3820995.1	3399934.7	677717.9	635226.2	8533872.9
OTHER FINANCING USES	314017.6	201712.2	15951.3	10849.6	542530.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	4135012.7	3601646.9	693669.3	646075.8	9076404.7
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT	1449183.4	2797780.9	699991.4	280988.4	5227944.1
<b>PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES</b>					
REVENUES	1565894.1	1424297.5	218439.8	26002.2	3234633.6
EXPENSES	1642249.3	1360317.4	198132.2	23240.9	3223939.8

## TWO TRENDS IN MUNICIPAL FINANCE

A couple months ago, a mayor called to tell me he was giving a speech on municipal finance. He knew the numbers for his own community, but he wanted a broader perspective. He asked me to identify and quantify the biggest trends in municipal finance over the past 20 to 30 years. Here's what I told him.

The two biggest trends are: 1) increasing reliance on the property tax to fund municipal government; and 2) shifting more of the property tax burden to homeowners. Both trends are easy to document.

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) publishes an annual report on County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures. The most recent report available is for calendar 2004. The chart below compares 1986 to 2004.

### Total general revenues for all cities and villages in Wisconsin (in millions of dollars rounded)

Type	1986	2004	% change
Local taxes	\$663	\$1,895	286%

see Executive Director  
from page 237

Type of property	1970	2003
Residential	\$526.1	\$4,916.5
Commercial	202.0	1,520.2
Manufacturing	184.1	292.7
Other	127.2	372.9
Total	\$1,039.4	\$7,102.3

Type of property	(% of total)	
Residential	50.6%	69.2%
Commercial	19.4	21.4
Manufacturing	17.7	4.1
Other	12.2	5.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%

In 1970, residential property owners paid 50.6% of all property taxes. In 2003, they paid 69.2% of the total. Last year, they paid over 70%.

Intergovern mental Rev.	808	1,211	150%
Other Rev.	363	803	221%
Total	\$1,834	\$3,909	213%

“Local taxes” means basically the property tax. “Intergovernmental Revenues” is mostly state shared revenue plus local transportation aid and federal aid. “Other” includes everything from special assessments to fines and fees to interest income.

From 1986 to 2004, total municipal revenues more than doubled — from \$1.8 billion to \$3.9 billion. In the three categories, Other Revenue more than doubled, Intergovernmental Revenue went up by half, and Local Taxes almost tripled.

The reason for the increased reliance on property taxes is obvious. For many years, the state adjusted shared revenues annually for inflation. In 1996, the legislature and the governor committed to fund two-thirds of the cost of K-12 education. Since then, funding for shared revenues has declined from

The LFB paper describes the main reasons for the shift. The legislature took big chunks of business property off the tax rolls in the 1970s and big chunks of farm land off the tax rolls in the 1990s. There are other reasons, including the changing nature of the Wisconsin economy.

Both of the two big trends in municipal finance are easy to see, but the impact gets magnified when both trends collide on the property tax bill of the average homeowner. In 1986, we used state shared revenues and other aids to pay for 44% of city and village services and property taxes to pay for 36%. Today those percentages are more than reversed — 48% local taxes to 31% shared revenue. And the gap continues to grow.



\$1,008.6 million in 1996 to \$952.3 million in 2005.

The second big trend, shifting more of the property tax burden to homeowners, is even easier to see. In January 2005, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau (LFB) published Informational Paper #13 on property taxes in Wisconsin. A table in the LFB paper shows net property tax by category since 1970. Here are the numbers (\$ in millions):

see Executive Director  
continued on page 238

At the same time, we are focusing more and more of the property tax on homeowners. This double whammy for homeowners shows up most clearly in the top line of table.

Look at the number again. In 1970 residential owners paid \$526.1 million in property taxes. In 2003, they paid a little over \$4.9 billion — an increase of more than nine fold in 33 years.

It's not surprising to me that homeowners are angry about their property tax bills. That's what happens when the state legislature shifts the burden from sales and income taxes to property taxes and shifts the burden from business owners to home owners.

DAN THOMPSON





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## NEWS RELEASE

Wednesday, April 6, 2011

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Thompson, Executive Director (608) 267-2380

### Proposed Local Savings Cover only 61% of State Funding Cuts

**Madison, WI.** – Gov. Walker’s state budget bill proposes cuts in five major funding programs for municipalities. Together the cuts total \$136 million. In announcing the proposed cuts, Gov. Walker pointed to provisions in his budget repair bill that would require some local workers to pay a portion of their health care and pension benefits. The Governor explained that the savings for local governments would offset the loss of state funding.

For the past several weeks, the League of Wisconsin Municipalities has worked with local treasurers and finance directors to analyze the full impact of the cuts and the savings. Based on worksheets from 36 large communities, the proposed savings will cover only 61% of the funding cuts in 2012.

The worksheets came from members of the Urban Alliance, an organization within the League focused on the needs of larger communities. After reviewing the compiled data, Mayor John Dickert of Racine, President of the Urban Alliance, said, “The Governor gave us tools to cover some the funding cuts. Now we need to work with the Joint Committee on Finance to find ways to cover the other 39%. Simply shifting the state budget deficit to local budgets doesn’t help the taxpayers of Wisconsin.”

Some communities will save little in health insurance from the Governor’s proposal. Mayor Ron Krueger of Watertown noted, “All of our city employees already pay 10% of their health insurance premiums. Going to 12% as the Governor suggests doesn’t save us much—about \$17,500 a year—and Watertown will lose almost \$650,000 in state funding in 2012.”

Also, pension contributions by utility workers will not help with the general fund revenue cuts. As Mayor Tim Hanna of Appleton pointed out, “Our total payroll is \$38 million, but only about one-third goes for civilian employees in the general fund. A 5.8% pension payment from those employees will save Appleton a little under \$800,000 in 2012, but Appleton is losing almost \$1.9 million in funding.”

Attached to this press release is a chart summarizing the 36 worksheets, which are posted under “Announcements” on the [League’s website](#).

Each worksheet contains contact information for the municipal official who prepared the worksheet. Members of the press are encouraged to contact these officials directly for detailed background information.

###

**Impact of proposed cuts from the state budget bill and estimated savings from the state budget adjustment bill on the municipality's general fund in calendar 2012**

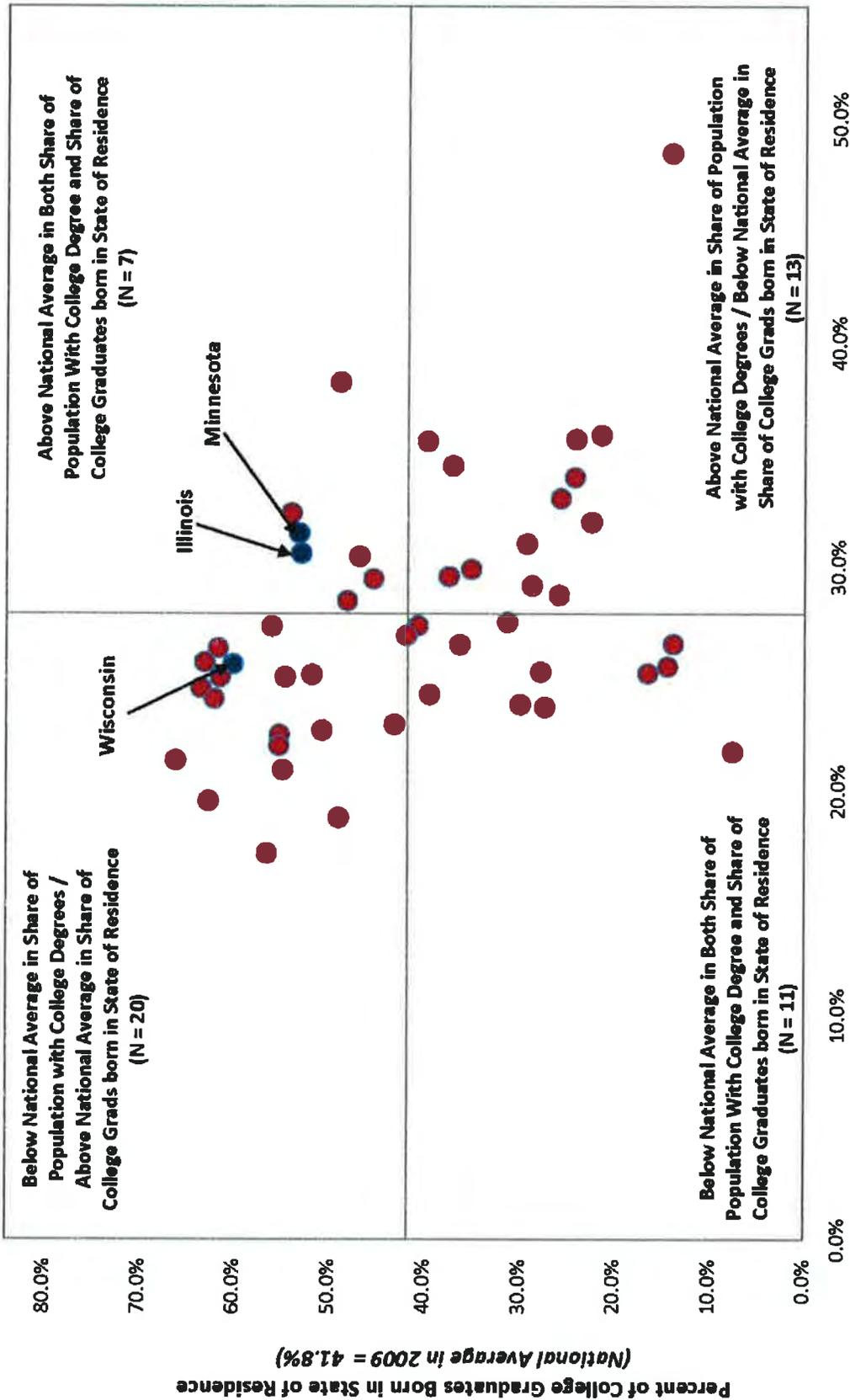
<b>Cuts in State Funding</b>						
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Shared Revenue</b>	<b>General Transportation Aids</b>	<b>Payments for Municipal Services</b>	<b>Recycling Grants</b>	<b>Transit Aids</b>	<b>Total Cuts</b>
Appleton	1,455,479	417,600	1,067	-	-	1,874,146
Ashland	64,380	101,078	677	87,341	-	253,476
Baraboo	130,361	115,082	7,880	54,388	-	307,711
Beaver Dam	188,683	95,169	-	82,204	-	366,056
Beloit	402,722	311,719	1,814	-	-	716,255
De Pere	352,768	172,396	-	140,000	-	665,164
Eau Claire	1,223,200	414,400	57,900	-	-	1,695,500
Fond du Lac	674,148	255,906	20,000	210,000	42,410	1,202,464
Fort Atkinson	136,460	73,937	270	54,000	-	264,667
Green Bay	1,805,801	529,936	61,521	648,000	45,000	3,090,258
Greenfield	525,988	263,044	-	177,628	-	966,660
Janesville	1,135,577	349,389	16,500	-	-	1,501,466
Kaukauna	160,535	146,809	-	-	-	307,344
La Crosse	792,275	342,770	98,237	250,000	150,000	1,633,282
Manitowoc	490,468	307,360	31,140	320,494	-	1,149,462
Marshfield	241,659	178,824	10,012	96,030	-	526,525
Menasha	184,627	106,470	12,025	100,000	-	403,122
Merrill	71,307	72,210	2,983	47,500	13,000	207,000
Milwaukee	10,332,274	3,819,283	196,758	3,348,450	-	17,696,765
Neenah	382,493	174,188	-	302,500	-	859,181
New Berlin	327,743	223,506	-	66,222	-	617,471
Oak Creek	520,000	247,000	-	132,000	-	899,000
Oshkosh	1,114,545	405,046	111,514	340,786	119,690	2,091,581
Platteville	88,059	49,036	29,702	65,000	-	231,797
Pleasant Pr.	114,551	136,780	133	71,094	-	322,558
Racine	1,182,408	556,268	9,973	460,000	205,000	2,413,649
Sheboygan	677,571	253,414	14,026	279,765	-	1,224,776
S. Milwaukee	255,427	135,177	323	126,004	-	516,931
Superior	360,239	193,000	27,870	-	-	581,109
Two Rivers	88,323	82,876	265	123,559	-	295,023
Watertown	286,522	201,613	245	153,815	-	642,195
Waupun	65,000	75,000	6,500	75,000	-	221,500
West Allis	1,128,520	369,944	914	-	-	1,499,378
West Bend	535,421	231,857	12,198	155,233	21,475	956,184
Whitewater	110,733	83,275	35,294	49,134	-	278,436
Wis. Rapids	190,417	146,555	4,653	104,223	-	445,848
<b>totals</b>	<b>27,796,684</b>	<b>11,637,917</b>	<b>772,394</b>	<b>8,120,370</b>	<b>596,575</b>	<b>48,923,940</b>

**Impact of proposed cuts from the state budget bill and estimated savings from the state budget adjustment bill on the municipality's general fund in calendar 2012**

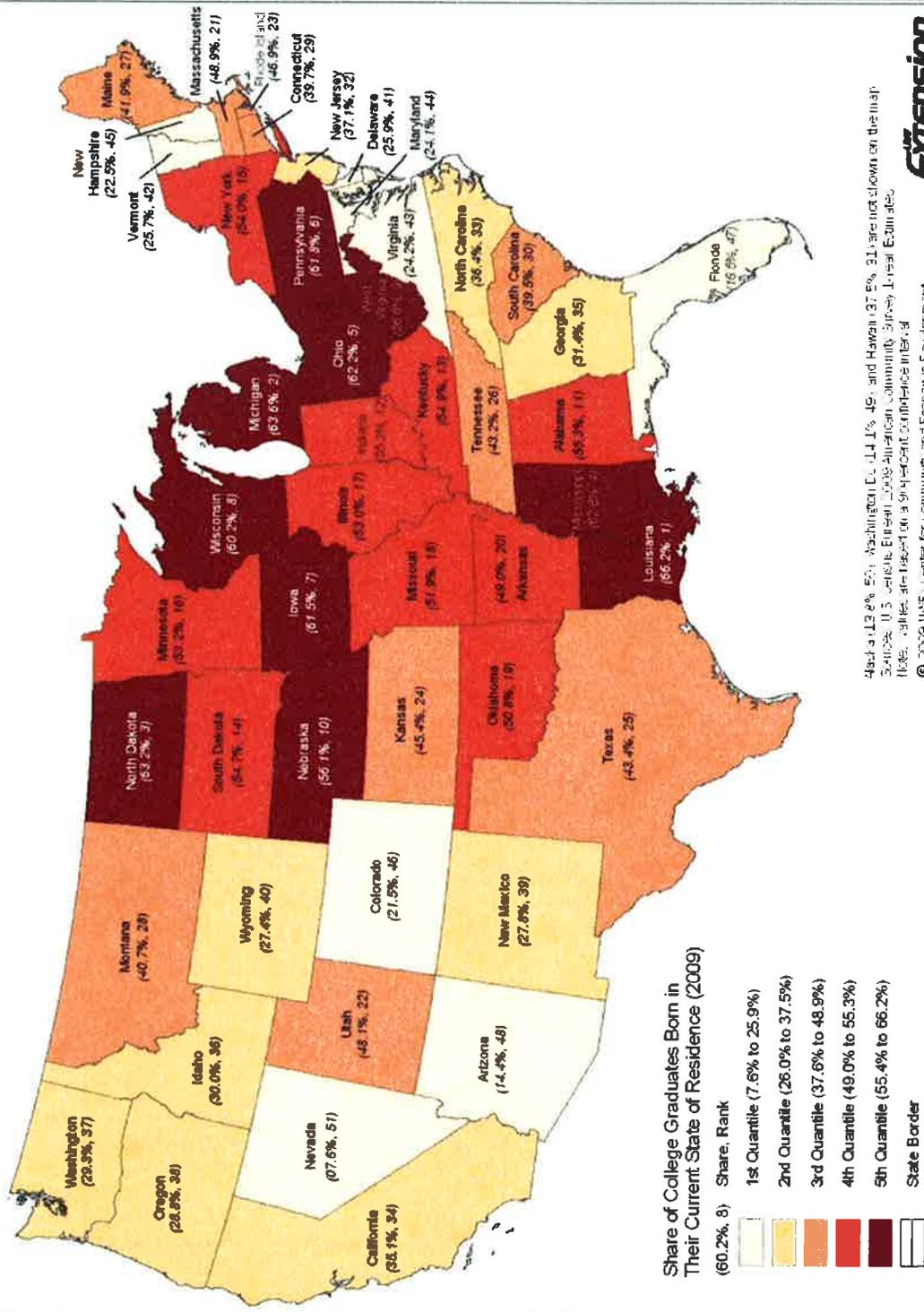
<b>Savings from Act 10</b>						
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Pension</b>	<b>Health Insurance</b>	<b>Total Savings</b>	<b>Total Cuts</b>	<b>Net Effect in dollars</b>	<b>Net Effect in percent</b>
Appleton	796,137	72,704	868,841	1,874,146	(1,005,305)	46%
Ashland	58,600	-	58,600	253,476	(194,876)	23%
Baraboo	181,798	12,817	194,615	307,711	(113,096)	63%
Beaver Dam	106,482	-	106,482	366,056	(259,574)	29%
Beloit	404,879	-	404,879	716,255	(311,376)	57%
De Pere	115,932	-	115,932	665,184	(549,232)	17%
Eau Claire	666,400	69,900	736,300	1,695,500	(959,200)	43%
Fond du Lac	599,182	191,508	790,690	1,202,464	(411,774)	66%
Fort Atkinson	121,579	81,218	202,797	264,667	(61,870)	77%
Green Bay	1,040,846	214,448	1,255,294	3,090,258	(1,834,964)	41%
Greenfield	219,476	-	219,476	966,660	(747,184)	23%
Janesville	502,454	38,400	540,854	1,501,466	(960,612)	36%
Kaukauna	168,315	13,036	181,351	307,344	(125,993)	59%
La Crosse	785,474	232,316	1,017,790	1,633,282	(615,492)	62%
Manitowoc	351,505	43,534	395,039	1,149,462	(754,423)	34%
Marshfield	352,797	-	352,797	526,525	(173,728)	67%
Menasha	186,414	20,076	206,490	403,122	(196,632)	51%
Merrill	120,175	39,500	159,675	207,000	(47,325)	77%
Milwaukee	8,271,603	5,973,427	14,245,030	17,696,765	(3,451,735)	80%
Neenah	361,522	-	361,522	859,181	(497,659)	42%
New Berlin	450,384	22,422	472,806	617,471	(144,665)	77%
Oak Creek	355,965	-	355,965	899,000	(543,035)	40%
Oshkosh	776,456	252,404	1,028,860	2,091,581	(1,062,721)	49%
Platteville	169,450	-	169,450	231,797	(62,347)	73%
Pleasant Pr.	140,403	33,799	174,202	322,558	(148,356)	54%
Racine	1,008,151	257,813	1,265,964	2,413,649	(1,147,685)	52%
Sheboygan	451,585	96,024	547,609	1,224,776	(677,167)	45%
S. Milwaukee	135,799	33,293	169,092	516,931	(347,839)	33%
Superior	295,974	192,500	488,474	581,109	(92,635)	84%
Two Rivers	201,995	9,751	211,746	295,023	(83,277)	72%
Watertown	235,088	17,536	252,624	642,195	(389,571)	39%
Waupun	99,989	57,000	156,989	221,500	(64,511)	71%
West Allis	917,234	386,891	1,304,125	1,499,378	(195,253)	87%
West Bend	424,051	28,313	452,364	956,184	(503,820)	47%
Whitewater	137,593	44,101	181,694	278,436	(96,742)	65%
Wis. Rapids	110,084	8,215	118,299	445,848	(327,549)	27%
<b>totals</b>	<b>21,321,771</b>	<b>8,442,946</b>	<b>29,764,717</b>	<b>48,923,940</b>	<b>(19,159,223)</b>	<b>61%</b>

prepared 4-6-12

# "Sticky States" and Educational Attainment in 2009



# Share of College Graduates Born in Their Current State of Residence - 2009



48 and 13.8% for Washington, D.C. and Hawaii, respectively, are not shown on the map. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009. Percentages are based on a single-quantile, continuous interval.



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