

Wisconsin County Utilities Tax

Supervisor Bob Yeomans Treasurer's Report

February 7, 2020

Period of December 1, 2019 through January 31, 2020

Beginning Balance as of December 1, 2019

	Revenue
Checking balance as of December 1, 2019	\$28,872.18
CD (#7379279)	\$40,878.13
Total Assets	\$69,750.31

Income since December 1, 2019

Income: 2020 Dues Collected

	Revenue
Ashland County 01.20.2020	\$ 304.71
Buffalo County 01.02.2020	\$ 723.09
Chippewa County 01.03.2020	\$ 2,561.55
Grant County 01.03.2020	\$ 635.36
Green County 12.16.2019	\$ 75.57
Jackson County 01.20.2020	\$ 132.98
Juneau County 01.20.2020	\$ 267.68
Marquette County 01.20.2020	\$ 80.68
Pepin County 12.12.2019	\$ 26.81
Rock County 01.20.2020	\$ 4,040.02
Trempeleau County 01.13.2020	\$ 241.45
Waushara County 01.13.2020	\$ 160.00
Douglas County 12.13.2019	\$197.12
Forest County 1.9.2020	\$20.43
Ashland County 1.22.2020	\$101.57
Dues Collected	\$ 9,569.02

Income: Checking Account Interest quarterly

	Revenue
Checking Account Interest - 12.31.2019	\$1.54
checking account interest - 1.31.2020	\$1.67
	\$3.21

Income: CD Gains-posts quarterly

	Revenue
Total CD Gains	\$0.00

Expenses Since December 1, 2019

CHECKING ACCOUNT DEBITS: Current Expenses

	Expenses
WCUTA CHECK Kelly McDowell miliage reimbursemnt	\$141.52
1827	\$7,478.85
CSI (December) 2019 inv 13-1838	\$3,721.96
Total Checking Account Expenses	\$ 11,342.33

Current assets:

	Assets
Checking Balance as of December 1, 2019	\$27,100.41
CD (#7379279)	\$40,878.13

Total Assets as of 1.31.2020

\$69,978.54

Wisconsin County Utilities Tax Association	AS OF 11/30/2019
Treasurer's Report-corrected Supervisor Yeomans	December 6, 2019
Period of October 1 , 2019 through November 30, 2019	

		Revenue
Beginning Balance as of September 30, 3019		
Checking balance as of September 30, 2019	\$	16,429.40
CD (#7379279)		\$40,878.13
Total assets		\$69,750.31

Income Since September 30, 2019		
		Revenue
Income: 2019 Dues Collected		
Crawford County 11.25.2019		\$86.96
Columbia County 11.24.2019		\$4,179.21
Kewaunee County 11.24.2019		\$534.58
Marinette County .11.23.2019		\$1,431.26
Oconto County 11.24.2019		\$398.55
Ozaukee County 11/12/2019		\$3,045.31
Vernon County 2019 dues 2020 11.26.20		\$895.22
LaCrosse County 11.10.2019		\$1,129.45
Jefferson County 11.12.2019		\$1,806.37
Ozaukee County 2019 dues 10.15.2019		\$2,272.26
Wood County 11.1.2019		\$429.89
Dues Collected	\$	16,209.06

Income: Checking Account Interest		Revenue
Checking Account interest - (10/31/2019)		\$0.75
Checking Account interest - (11/30/2019)		\$0.97
Total Checking Account Interest	\$	1.72

Income: CD Gains applied quarterly		Revenue
CD Interest Gains (10/30/2019)		
CD Interest Gains (11/30/2019)		
Total CD Gains		\$51.45

Expenses Since September 30, 2019		
CHECKING ACCOUNT DEBITS: Current Expenses		Expenses
CSI (September) 2019 INV (7/11/2019)		\$3,768.00
Total Checking Account Expenses	\$	3,768.00

Current assets:		Assets
Checking Balance as of December 1 , 2019		\$28,872.18
CD (#7379279)		\$40,878.13
Total Assets as of December 1, 2019		\$69,750.31

DRAFT

The Study Committee is directed to review the utility aid distribution methodology to determine if the payments-in-lieu-taxes are fair and equitable and examine the causes of declining utility aid payments, including changes in the State's energy mix, that adversely impacts local property taxpayers. Following its review, the committee shall recommend legislation that ensures that the distribution of utility collections to eligible local units of government is fair and equitable and considers changes in the State's energy mix.

- What is a fair and equitable distribution of utility state utility taxes?
 - Public utility aid, per sec. 79.04 Wis. Stats., is paid both to the county and municipality where the qualifying property is located based on percentages specified in the statutes. Depending upon the characteristics of the utility property, municipalities and counties may receive aid under a single component or under various combinations of components of separate distribution formulas.
 - The majority of utility tax collections are deposited in the general fund. As an example, total state utility tax collections in FY18 were \$406.5 million. Taxes on railroads and airlines, totaling to \$47 million, were deposited in the transportation fund. The remaining \$359.5 million was deposited in the state general fund, and accounted for 2.18% of general fund tax revenues. Of the general fund revenues, \$75.05 million, or 21% of the total, was distributed as utility aid to municipalities and counties.
 - Reportedly, statutory confidentiality provisions prevent the State from releasing currently-reported utility company asset data to state and local elected officials in a way that allows them to make determinations about current and future utility aid payments-in lieu-of-taxes.

- What causes a decline in utility aid payments?
 - Alterations in the energy use mix due to price changes and conservation efforts could impact the provision of utility aid payments.
 - Utility companies have pledged to achieve carbon neutrality in Wisconsin by shifting away from electricity generated by fossil fuels in favor of things like solar and wind power. Seven plants produce more than half the electricity generated in Wisconsin.
 - Xcel, the nation's first investor-owned utility to commit to carbon-free electricity, has plans to shutter all its Minnesota coal plants by the end of this decade. Xcel services 248,000 customers in western Wisconsin.
 - In Wisconsin, only Madison Gas and Electric, which owns shares in two coal plants but does not operate them, has committed to something similar.
 - The largest utilities, We Energies and Alliant, have pledged 80% reductions in carbon emissions but have not committed to retiring their coal plants.
 - Alliant is doing long-term economic evaluation of the plants and announced last year that its **plans to build 1,000 megawatts of new solar generation** "is indicative of the overall direction."
 - 2019 Act 45 seeks to address the loss of utility aid payments to local units of governments stemming from the recent decommissioning of power generating facilities. The law allows counties and municipalities that host a closed or decommissioned power plant to exceed their levy by the amount of the utility aid payment they lost in that year.

Currently, there are eight coal plants in Wisconsin that could be impacted by the law.

- Rapid economic and technological changes could impact the provision of utility aid payments.
- Changes in company ownership or company structure could impact the provision of utility aid payments.

RENEW WISCONSIN'S AGENDA TO ACCELERATE LARGE SCALE SOLAR & WIND DEVELOPMENT

SOLAR FOR CORPORATIONS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Working with electric providers to offer a low-cost service to large customers that desire clean energy.

POLLINATOR PLANTINGS UNDER THE ARRAYS

Working with solar developers to landscape their projects with pollinator gardens that sustain bird and bee populations.

SUPPORTING LARGE SOLAR AND WIND DEVELOPERS

Facilitating regulatory approvals through outreach to citizens and media.

HELPING UTILITIES MEET THEIR VOLUNTARY RENEWABLE COMMITMENTS

Our largest utilities' current renewable mix and stated goals.

UTILITY	NO. OF CUSTOMERS	2018 TOTAL RENEWABLES MIX*	STATED GOAL
WEC (We Energies and Wisc. Public Service)	1.14 million + 446,000	WE 6.0% WPS 6.5%	80% CO2 reduction by 2050
Alliant	470,000	12.5%	33% renewables by 2024 80% CO2 reduction by 2050
Madison Gas and Electric	153,000	11.3%	30% renewables by 2030 100% net-zero CO2 by 2050
Xcel Energy	241,000	24.6%	80% CO2 reduction by 2030 100% carbon-free by 2050
Dairyland Power	263,000	16.7%	PPAs for 98 MW Wind (2017), 149 MW Solar (2021)
WPPI Energy	200,000+	15.0%	PPAs for 132 MW Wind (2018) and 100 MW Solar (2020)

*Sourced from "Electric Provider Renewable Portfolio Compliance for 2018" PSC Docket 5-RF-2018 Appendix C-4 Column 16



RENEW WISCONSIN

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Comparison of State Utility Tax Collections and Utility Aid Payments, Most Recent Ten Years

Utility Tax Collections	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18 Est.</u>
Private Light, Heat, & Power*	\$223,470,638	\$208,616,370	\$227,317,956	\$231,579,943	\$226,078,921	\$232,346,764	\$243,788,828	\$226,050,354	\$229,622,060	\$227,700,000
Electric Cooperatives*	10,548,857	10,394,871	11,554,215	11,164,359	11,275,756	12,089,088	12,231,394	11,747,206	12,045,639	11,855,000
Municipal Light, Heat, & Power*	2,747,374	2,925,384	3,190,053	3,028,528	3,168,833	3,354,663	3,298,395	3,488,001	2,895,443	3,175,000
Association of Municipal Electric*	3,459,050	4,145,929	4,862,817	5,170,611	4,992,202	5,170,115	5,161,878	4,946,854	4,934,603	4,802,000
Pipelines	16,182,946	23,051,415	27,108,062	33,673,847	28,396,076	35,463,868	34,994,107	37,315,661	39,726,900	45,295,000
Telephones	63,455,211	70,031,314	67,021,928	80,976,003	67,340,379	72,198,849	81,943,205	76,473,827	70,782,900	64,817,000
Conservation & Regulation	68,460	82,932	118,961	132,779	129,121	148,513	184,769	214,998	209,447	218,652
Carlines	<u>168,056</u>	<u>128,183</u>	<u>169,256</u>	<u>179,379</u>	<u>182,945</u>	<u>192,812</u>	<u>201,331</u>	<u>159,649</u>	<u>139,082</u>	<u>181,000</u>
Total	\$320,100,591	\$319,376,398	\$341,343,248	\$365,905,448	\$341,564,233	\$360,964,672	\$381,803,908	\$360,396,550	\$360,356,074	\$358,043,652
Annual Change		-0.2%	6.9%	7.2%	-6.7%	5.7%	5.8%	-5.6%	0.0%	-0.6%
Subtotal Basis for Utility Aid (*)	\$240,225,918	\$226,082,554	\$246,925,041	\$250,943,440	\$245,515,712	\$252,960,630	\$264,480,495	\$246,232,415	\$249,497,745	\$247,532,000
Annual Change		-5.9%	9.2%	1.6%	-2.2%	3.0%	4.6%	-6.9%	1.3%	-0.8%
Utility Aid	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
9 Mill Formula & Nuclear Storage	\$33,733,724	\$21,689,392	\$22,931,937	\$23,171,910	\$25,362,861	\$25,890,676	\$25,474,838	\$29,238,319	\$26,412,621	\$26,163,022
Capacity Aid	4,500,000	30,541,733	31,433,933	32,766,333	34,271,933	35,171,933	35,189,933	35,026,533	35,597,133	35,465,833
Incentive Aid	1,742,400	5,854,000	5,871,000	7,349,400	9,175,800	9,175,800	9,352,200	9,424,080	9,413,880	9,375,880
Per Capita Limit, Old vs New Law	<u>-51,019</u>	<u>-909,939</u>	<u>-914,085</u>	<u>-1,045,003</u>	<u>-1,025,200</u>	<u>-1,043,113</u>	<u>736,656</u>	<u>-931,413</u>	<u>1,534,615</u>	<u>1,335,061</u>
Total	\$39,925,105	\$57,175,186	\$59,322,785	\$62,242,640	\$67,785,394	\$69,195,296	\$70,753,628	\$72,757,520	\$72,958,249	\$72,339,796
Annual Change		43.2%	3.8%	4.9%	8.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.8%	0.3%	-0.8%
County Portion	\$20,327,889	\$28,423,637	\$29,281,515	\$30,928,139	\$32,993,165	\$33,725,712	\$34,426,993	\$35,048,312	\$35,171,959	\$34,893,426
Annual Change		39.8%	3.0%	5.6%	6.7%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	0.4%	-0.8%
Municipal Portion	\$19,597,215	\$28,751,548	\$30,041,269	\$32,250,062	\$34,792,229	\$35,469,584	\$36,326,634	\$37,709,208	\$37,786,291	\$37,446,370
Annual Change		46.7%	4.5%	7.4%	7.9%	1.9%	2.4%	3.8%	0.2%	-0.9%

MISO Generation Interconnection Queue - September 19, 2019

				Estimated Annual Revenue			Est. total Acres
				Town	County	Local Total	
Chippewa	Solar	200		\$ 333,334	\$ 466,666	\$ 800,000	1,400
Dane	Solar	300	Vienna (plus 75 storage)	\$ 500,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,200,000	2,100
Dane	Solar	300	Rockdale (plus 75 storage)	\$ 500,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,200,000	2,100
Dane	Solar	20	O' Brien fields	\$ 33,333	\$ 46,667	\$ 80,000	140
Dodge	Solar	100		\$ 166,667	\$ 233,333	\$ 400,000	700
Dodge	Solar	50	(plus 25 storage)	\$ 83,333	\$ 116,667	\$ 200,000	350
Fond du Lac	Solar	100		\$ 166,667	\$ 233,333	\$ 400,000	700
Grant	Solar	50		\$ 83,333	\$ 116,667	\$ 200,000	350
Grant	Solar	200		\$ 333,334	\$ 466,666	\$ 800,000	1,400
Green County	Solar	50		\$ 83,333	\$ 116,667	\$ 200,000	350
Iowa	Solar	300	Badger Hollow	\$ 500,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,200,000	2,100
Jefferson	Solar	300	Sinissippi (plus 50 storage)	\$ 500,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,200,000	2,100
Jefferson	Solar	149	Badger State Solar	\$ 248,334	\$ 347,666	\$ 596,000	1,043
Jefferson	Solar	75		\$ 125,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 300,000	525
Juneau County	Solar	25	Whistling Wings (+24 storage)	\$ 41,667	\$ 58,333	\$ 100,000	175
Kenosha	Solar	200	Paris (with 50 storage)	\$ 333,334	\$ 466,666	\$ 800,000	1,400
Manitowoc	Solar	150	Two Creeks (plus 20 storage)	\$ 250,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 600,000	1,050
Manitowoc	Solar	100	Point Beach	\$ 166,667	\$ 233,333	\$ 400,000	700
Marathon	Solar	200		\$ 333,334	\$ 466,666	\$ 800,000	1,400
Pierce	Solar	74	Western Mustang	\$ 123,333	\$ 172,667	\$ 296,000	518
Polk	Solar	100		\$ 166,667	\$ 233,333	\$ 400,000	700
Racine	Solar	400		\$ 666,667	\$ 933,333	\$ 1,600,000	2,800
Racine	Solar	400		\$ 666,667	\$ 933,333	\$ 1,600,000	2,800
Racine	Solar	400		\$ 666,667	\$ 933,333	\$ 1,600,000	2,800
Richland	Solar	50	Richland County Solar	\$ 83,333	\$ 116,667	\$ 200,000	350
Rock	Solar	65		\$ 108,333	\$ 151,667	\$ 260,000	455
Rock	Solar	99		\$ 165,000	\$ 231,000	\$ 396,000	693
Rock	Solar	50		\$ 83,333	\$ 116,667	\$ 200,000	350
Rock	Solar	200		\$ 333,334	\$ 466,666	\$ 800,000	1,400
Rock	Solar	250		\$ 416,667	\$ 583,333	\$ 1,000,000	1,750
Sheyboygan	Solar	150		\$ 250,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 600,000	1,050
Walworth	Solar	200	Darien	\$ 333,334	\$ 466,666	\$ 800,000	1,400
Waushara	Solar	99		\$ 165,000	\$ 231,000	\$ 396,000	693
Wood	Solar	150		\$ 250,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 600,000	1,050
		5,556		\$ 9,260,007	\$ 12,963,993	\$ 22,224,000	38,892
Eau Claire	Wind	200		\$ 333,334	\$ 466,666	\$ 800,000	
Grant	wind	95	Red Barn Wind	\$ 158,333	\$ 221,667	\$ 380,000	
Grant	Wind	100		\$ 166,667	\$ 233,333	\$ 400,000	
Green County	Wind	60	EDF	\$ 100,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 240,000	
Iowa	Wind	99		\$ 165,000	\$ 231,000	\$ 396,000	
LaFayette	Wind	41	Quilt Block 2	\$ 68,333	\$ 95,667	\$ 164,000	
LaFayette	Wind	99	Quilt Block 3	\$ 165,000	\$ 231,000	\$ 396,000	
Marathon	Wind	300		\$ 500,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,200,000	
Marathon	Wind	99		\$ 165,000	\$ 231,000	\$ 396,000	
St. Croix	Wind	102	Higland Wind	\$ 170,000	\$ 238,000	\$ 408,000	
		1,195		\$ 1,658,335	\$ 2,321,665	\$ 3,980,000	
Dane	Battery Storage	75	Rockdale				
Dane	Battery Storage	75	N. Madison				
Dodge	Battery Storage	25	North Beaver Dam				
Jefferson	Battery Storage	50	Concord				
Juneau	Battery Storage	24	Whistling Wings				
Kenosha	Battery Storage	50	Paris				
Manitowoc	Battery Storage	20	Kewaunee				
Waupaca	Battery Storage	3	Harrison North				
		322					



Shared Revenue Utility Payment

In general, gas and electric utilities are exempt from property taxes and taxed by the state based on gross receipts. Shared revenue utility payments help counties and municipalities pay for services provided to tax-exempt utility property. The payments are also viewed as partial compensation for the air pollution, noise, traffic congestion, and land use limitations caused by the presence of utility property.

The shared revenue utility payment consists of seven components. Four components—the ad valorem payment, spent nuclear fuel storage payment, the minimum payment, and the per capita limit—have existed since the 1970s. Two components—the megawatt-based payment and the incentive payments – went into effect in 2005. A new component—a special minimum—went into effect beginning with the payment in 2009.

Component 1: Ad valorem payment

The ad valorem payment represents over 90% of the payments generated through the original four components of the shared revenue utility formula, and about one-half of the payments from all seven components. This payment is based on the net book value of qualifying property for eligible utilities located in a municipality on December 31 of the year before the payment. Thus, payments in 2019 were based on the net book value located in a municipality on December 31, 2018. The payment equals 9 mills (\$9 per \$1,000, or 0.009%) of the net book value located in a municipality. For property in a town, the town is paid 3 mills and the county is paid 6 mills. For property in a village or city, the village or city is paid 6 mills and the county is paid 3 mills. The total value of qualifying property in a municipality may not exceed \$125 million per utility company or, for a property owned by two or more utilities, \$125 million for the specific property. Net book value is a property's original cost minus straight-line depreciation over the useful life of the property. The land on which qualifying property is located is not included when calculating payments based on net book value.

Qualifying property includes (a) production plants that began operations before January 1, 2004, that have not subsequently been rebuilt or repowered, (b) substations, and (c) general structures. Electric production plant property consists of generating station buildings and associated boilers, reactors, reservoirs, dams, waterways, fuel holders, engines, prime movers, and generators. Gas production plant property consists of facilities where propane or other gases are injected into the distribution system at times of peak load. Electric substations are facilities that connect the local distribution lines to the interstate electric transmission system. Gas substations are facilities that connect the local distribution lines to interstate gas transmission pipelines. General structures include office buildings, garages, maintenance facilities, and related structures.

Eligible utilities include: (1) private companies that produce, transmit, or distribute electricity or gas in two or more municipalities; (2) electric cooperatives; (3) municipal utilities (for property outside the municipality that owns the utility); (4) municipal electric association projects (multi-municipal entities that own electric plants and/or purchase and transmit electricity to their

members); and (5) qualified wholesale electric companies (entities that sell 95% or more of their power at wholesale and have a total generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more).

When qualifying utility property is annexed, the municipality losing the property continues to receive payments such that the first year's payment equals the payment attributable to the annexed property, with the payment reduced to \$0 in equal amounts over the next five years.

When calculating payments, the net book value of qualifying property in a municipality may not be less than the net book value as of December 31, 1989, minus the value of property removed since that date. Beginning with payments in 2009, this guarantee is affected by the special minimum payment discussed below in Component 7.

Component 2: Spent nuclear fuel storage payment

This payment provides \$50,000 to each municipality and county in which spent nuclear fuel is stored on December 31 of the prior year. If the nuclear fuel storage facility is located within one mile of another municipality or county, the municipality or county where the fuel is stored is paid \$40,000 and the nearby municipality or county is paid \$10,000.

Component 3: Minimum payment

For an electric generation facility with a rated capacity of 200 megawatts (MW) or more on January 1, 2004, and not subsequently rebuilt or repowered, the payment to a municipality or county where such a plant is located may not be less than \$75,000.

Component 4: Megawatt-based payment

This payment applies to electric generation facilities that began operation or were rebuilt or repowered after December 31, 2003. The payment is \$2,000 per megawatt (MW) of name-plate generating capacity. For property in a town, the town is paid one-third (\$666.67) and the county is paid two-thirds (\$1,333.33). For property in a village or city, the village or city is paid two-thirds (\$1,333.33) and the county is paid one-third (\$666.67). For a plant in two or more municipalities or counties, this payment is shared based on the value in each municipality or county as of the later of December 31, 2004, or the date the plant becomes operational.

An electric generating plant is deemed rebuilt or repowered if any of the following are done: (a) The boiler on an existing fossil fuel steam unit is replaced with a combustion turbine and heat recovery steam generator, and the steam turbine and heat rejection system are reused. (b) A heat recovery steam generator is added to a simple cycle combustion turbine. (c) An existing power generation unit is demolished or abandoned and replaced with a new power generation unit at the same site. (d) The steam generating equipment at a combustion-based renewable facility is replaced to increase efficiency or capacity, provided the facility remains a combustion-based renewable facility.

Component 5: Incentive payments

A power plant that qualifies for the megawatt-based payment is also eligible for three incentive payments. A power plant may qualify for none or all of these incentives based on the following criteria: (a) If a non-nuclear-powered plant has a name-plate capacity of at least 1 MW and is built on the site of or adjacent to an existing power plant, a decommissioned power plant, or a brownfield, the municipality and county are each paid \$600 per MW. (b) If a plant has a name-plate capacity of at least 50 MW and is classified by the Public Service Commission of

Wisconsin (PSCW) as a base load plant (generally, a plant designed to operate at least 60% of the time), the municipality and county are each paid \$600 per MW. (c) If a plant has a name-plate capacity of at least 1 MW and is a co-generation facility (producing both electricity and a side-product, such as steam, for sale), the municipality and county are each paid \$1,000 per MW. Alternatively, if a plant has a name-plate capacity of at least 1 MW and derives its energy from an alternative energy source (biomass; fuel cells not using a fossil fuel; garbage resulting from the handling, processing, storage, or consumption of food; hydroelectric plants with a name-plate capacity of less than 60 MW; non-vegetation-based industrial, commercial, and household waste; geothermal; solar; wind; wave action), the municipality and county are each paid \$1,000 per MW, prorated to reflect the percentage of the energy actually derived from alternative energy sources.

Incentive payments for power plants located in two or more municipalities or counties are split using the value in each locality.

Component 6: Per capita limit

The total payment of the ad valorem payment, the minimum payment, and the megawatt-based components may not exceed \$425 per capita for municipalities and \$125 per capita for counties. Payments under the spent nuclear fuel storage and incentive payment components are exempt from this limit. (Before 2009, the per capita limits were \$300 for municipalities and \$100 for counties.)

Component 7: Special minimum payment

Beginning with payments in 2009, for electric generating facilities that began operating before January 1, 2004 and that have not been not subsequently rebuilt or repowered, the payment will be the greater of (a) the amount calculated under the net book value based payment, using the current net book value, or (b) the amount calculated under the \$2,000 per MW payment plus, for plants using an alternative fuel source, any applicable incentive payments. Once payments are made under alternative (b), all future payments will be based on alternative (b). However, if the amount calculated under the net book value payment using the guaranteed value (net book value as of December 31, 1989, minus the value of property removed since that date) is greater than the amounts calculated under alternatives (a) or (b), then the payment is based on the guaranteed net book value.

General Information

Initial payments under the megawatt-based and incentive payments are made in the year after the plant becomes operational. For a plant that began operation or was repowered in 2019, the first megawatt-based and incentive payments will be made in 2020.

From 2005 to 2010, shared revenue utility payments were made from two appropriations. The payments for power plants that began operating before January 1, 2004, and not subsequently rebuilt or repowered, and the payments for substations and general structures were made from the appropriation under sec. 20.835 (1) (d) -- Shared revenue account. The payments for power plants that began operation or are rebuilt or repowered after December 31, 2003 were made from the appropriation under s. 20.835 (1) (dm) -- Public utility distribution account. Effective with payments in 2011, all shared revenue utility payments are made under appropriation s. 20.835 (1) (dm) -- Public utility distribution account.

Using 2020 payments as an example, the shared revenue utility payment is made on the

following schedule: (a) On September 15, 2019, municipalities and counties were provided with an original estimate of their payment for 2020. (b) On the fourth Monday in July 2020, 15% of the original estimate will be paid. (c) On the third Monday in November 2020, the payment will be re-estimated to reflect any updates in the data used to calculate the payment. The difference between this re-estimate and the amount paid in July 2020 will be distributed. (d) On the third Monday in November 2021, the payment will be re-cast to reflect any corrections that need to be made to the re-estimated payment. No further adjustments to the 2020 payment will be made.

Shared revenue utility payments to municipalities and counties for 2004 to 2020 are presented in the table below. The large increase in total payments in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to the large number of existing power plants that qualified for MW-based payments under the special minimum payment (see Component 7 earlier in this paper).

Year	Municipalities	Counties	Total
2004	\$ 16,722,923	\$ 17,082,483	\$ 33,805,406
2005	16,642,723	17,176,187	33,818,910
2006	18,963,033	19,658,620	38,621,653
2007	19,393,630	20,065,796	39,459,426
2008	19,597,215	20,327,889	39,925,105
2009	28,748,422	28,405,389	57,153,811
2010	30,041,269	29,281,515	59,322,785
2011	32,250,062	30,928,139	63,178,200
2012	34,792,229	32,993,165	67,785,394
2013	35,469,584	33,725,712	69,195,296
2014	36,159,638	34,327,793	70,487,431
2015	37,643,848	35,008,259	72,652,108
2016	37,787,624	35,172,625	72,960,249
2017	38,084,487	35,484,326	73,701,543
2018	38,858,806	36,191,975	75,050,781
2019	38,850,030	36,797,380	75,647,410
2020 (Est.)	38,223,586	36,207,876	74,431,463

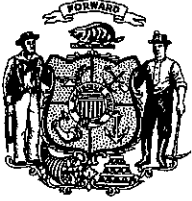
Decommissioning or Closing Production Plants

2015 Wisconsin Act 61 altered the treatment of decommissioned or closed production plants. Once decommissioned or closed, plants are subject to local property taxes. Prior to Act 61, shared revenue payments for decommissioned* nuclear and wind production plants were incrementally reduced by 20 percent over a five-year period and assessed a property tax subtraction for the amount paid by the plant owner.

Year Property Taxable	Percent Paid of Shared Revenue Payment
1 st Year	100%
2 nd Year	80%
3 rd Year	60%
4 th Year	40%
5 th Year	20%

*By definition, "decommissioned" includes only nuclear and wind production plants.

Act 61 made two changes: (a) expanded the 20 percent incremental reduction to any "closed" production plants, including coal and natural gas and (b) eliminated the property tax subtraction for decommissioned and closed production plants.



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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November 13, 2019

TO: Senator Devin LeMahieu
Room 409 South, State Capitol

FROM: Rick Olin, Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT: County Public Utility Aid Information

At your request, I have prepared the attached table on the public utility aid program for the five years between 2015 and 2019. For each county, the table displays the net book value of utility property qualifying for aid under the nine mill formula, the megawatt capacity of production plants qualifying for aid under the \$2,000 per megawatt formula, and the public utility aid payments. In addition to each of the state's 72 counties, the table provides state totals for the same information. Towns, cities, and villages within each county also receive a separate utility aid payment. The information in the table is derived from data files transferred from the Department of Revenue to this office. Some of that data has been modified so that it is consistent with actual payment amounts. Each of the components of the public utility aid distribution formula is described in detail in Legislative Fiscal Bureau Informational Paper 18, Shared Revenue Program (County and Municipal Aid and Utility Aid), pages 5 through 7. If you have any questions on this information, please let me know.

RO/lb
Attachment

ATTACHMENT

County Public Utility Aid and Select Payment Factors, 2015 - 2019

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Adams County			
2019	\$13,800,134	15.0	\$110,273
2018	12,986,277	15.0	106,286
2017	12,840,338	15.0	106,679
2016	10,370,389	15.0	91,906
2015	10,301,386	15.0	91,506
Ashland County			
2019	21,382,419	67.2	206,938
2018	21,138,233	67.2	205,155
2017	17,455,445	67.2	183,545
2016	17,095,926	68.0	182,621
2015	17,007,020	68.0	182,629
Barron County			
2019	16,582,953	0.0	74,639
2018	15,649,764	0.0	69,816
2017	15,719,825	0.0	70,158
2016	16,599,000	0.0	75,107
2015	15,347,684	0.0	68,261
Bayfield County			
2019	8,005,940	0.0	43,948
2018	7,956,439	0.0	44,075
2017	6,779,828	0.0	38,225
2016	6,972,872	0.0	39,488
2015	2,726,497	0.0	13,909
Brown County			
2019	124,903,006	283.3	591,580
2018	108,904,270	514.5	697,672
2017	107,883,942	514.5	695,964
2016	135,086,383	321.2	648,998
2015	134,257,027	432.2	721,479
Buffalo County			
2019	45,041,390	387.0	509,529
2018	45,276,626	387.0	531,939
2017	43,078,874	523.0	536,803
2016	14,294,611	523.0	547,918
2015	14,509,641	387.0	492,325

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Burnett County			
2019	\$6,142,068	20.7	\$51,912
2018	6,195,816	20.7	52,176
2017	6,310,408	20.6	52,673
2016	6,417,806	20.6	53,147
2015	6,741,442	20.6	54,605
Calumet County			
2019	47,967,572	0.0	211,443
2018	48,412,153	0.0	215,732
2017	45,427,051	0.0	211,396
2016	35,281,646	0.0	167,045
2015	36,831,477	0.0	175,085
Chippewa County			
2019	127,259,359	426.0	1,306,693
2018	129,056,835	426.0	1,097,078
2017	132,632,055	425.9	1,268,180
2016	127,602,456	432.5	1,287,109
2015	121,785,892	444.3	1,300,446
Clark County			
2019	38,395,607	0.0	205,869
2018	35,291,744	0.0	187,326
2017	34,828,047	0.0	183,861
2016	34,991,656	0.0	184,442
2015	22,300,924	0.0	126,186
Columbia County			
2019	44,098,878	1,283.7	2,096,805
2018	45,016,356	1,283.7	2,101,611
2017	51,093,970	1,281.5	2,118,028
2016	46,656,864	1,281.5	2,106,373
2015	51,936,984	1,281.5	2,120,444
Crawford County			
2019	10,434,788	0.0	45,291
2018	10,130,990	0.0	43,276
2017	10,197,944	0.0	43,700
2016	10,547,077	0.0	45,380
2015	10,496,594	0.0	45,363
Dane County			
2019	370,423,091	925.4	2,774,159
2018	361,255,864	925.4	2,744,799
2017	316,046,335	925.4	2,497,047
2016	318,727,540	814.4	2,365,146
2015	310,363,121	833.9	2,367,883
Dodge County			
2019	33,606,732	132.5	472,536
2018	35,328,635	127.5	473,672
2017	29,363,959	127.5	458,085
2016	29,429,289	127.5	461,185
2015	30,164,542	127.5	465,695

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Door County			
2019	\$20,605,449	0.0	\$111,765
2018	20,939,040	0.0	113,625
2017	16,406,456	0.0	85,977
2016	16,355,804	0.0	85,143
2015	16,488,450	0.0	86,434
Douglas County			
2019	19,668,460	15.2	82,478
2018	19,735,415	15.2	83,009
2017	19,911,531	8.0	75,958
2016	18,428,628	8.0	71,597
2015	15,090,259	8.0	61,835
Dunn County			
2019	29,928,312	5.4	142,720
2018	25,663,583	5.4	117,952
2017	27,252,763	5.4	127,902
2016	27,239,345	5.4	126,603
2015	27,153,455	5.4	126,977
Eau Claire County			
2019	127,962,192	0.0	432,093
2018	123,886,754	4.0	423,566
2017	119,653,991	4.0	411,440
2016	111,468,225	4.0	382,357
2015	103,911,571	4.0	354,813
Florence County			
2019	5,860,041	9.6	57,560
2018	6,078,055	9.6	58,868
2017	6,272,766	9.6	60,037
2016	6,493,020	9.6	61,358
2015	7,482,932	9.6	67,298
Fond du Lac County			
2019	84,515,476	655.2	1,557,642
2018	89,648,268	651.3	1,564,436
2017	78,902,093	651.3	1,509,248
2016	70,736,806	651.3	1,464,981
2015	90,914,604	651.3	1,584,395
Forest County			
2019	2,098,504	0.0	10,642
2018	2,204,342	0.0	11,225
2017	2,256,620	0.0	11,478
2016	2,290,430	0.0	11,620
2015	2,292,487	0.0	11,569
Grant County			
2019	27,091,063	227.2	348,016
2018	25,247,960	227.2	362,432
2017	58,660,477	227.2	377,419
2016	65,491,496	227.2	391,423
2015	65,197,264	227.2	388,296

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Green County			
2019	\$9,156,958	0.0	\$38,727
2018	8,063,540	0.0	32,388
2017	7,940,741	0.0	32,045
2016	8,113,513	0.0	32,742
2015	8,330,640	0.0	33,725
Green Lake County			
2019	13,688,183	0.0	60,056
2018	13,754,664	0.0	59,954
2017	12,397,285	0.0	50,594
2016	10,825,807	0.0	46,167
2015	7,807,117	0.0	37,376
Iowa County			
2019	44,258,404	0.0	253,547
2018	41,504,163	0.0	236,975
2017	42,783,744	0.0	245,290
2016	41,656,345	0.0	242,889
2015	32,016,460	0.0	185,325
Iron County			
2019	8,578,541	0.0	39,440
2018	8,919,436	0.0	41,057
2017	9,333,028	0.0	43,054
2016	9,186,244	0.0	41,706
2015	9,050,833	2.0	45,111
Jackson County			
2019	12,644,806	0.0	69,263
2018	12,603,169	0.0	69,009
2017	12,300,385	0.0	66,724
2016	13,176,082	0.0	70,554
2015	12,109,052	0.0	65,358
Jefferson County			
2019	95,120,492	437.6	916,508
2018	91,634,991	437.6	905,378
2017	96,420,482	437.6	919,781
2016	100,783,128	437.6	925,015
2015	95,933,812	437.6	914,669
Juneau County			
2019	13,864,340	20.0	142,884
2018	12,587,485	36.0	144,631
2017	14,199,683	36.0	153,898
2016	12,702,454	36.0	144,837
2015	12,356,949	36.0	149,927
Kenosha County			
2019	77,325,736	1,672.8	1,688,240
2018	68,063,153	1,672.8	1,645,995
2017	69,383,190	1,672.8	1,663,416
2016	67,983,765	1,672.8	1,656,069
2015	64,809,646	1,672.8	1,648,868

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Kewaunee County			
2019	\$36,995,963	0.0	\$279,938
2018	42,907,784	0.0	435,960
2017	39,009,955	535.0	554,988
2016	37,312,498	535.0	696,772
2015	36,614,627	535.0	835,106
La Crosse County			
2019	77,808,745	188.0	562,698
2018	67,411,772	188.0	531,271
2017	65,801,609	188.0	526,600
2016	63,500,338	220.2	572,269
2015	60,880,510	220.2	563,475
Lafayette County			
2019	19,312,917	98.0	337,558
2018	15,562,275	0.0	86,342
2017	7,232,143	0.0	36,234
2016	7,326,281	0.0	36,651
2015	7,480,382	0.0	37,440
Langlade County			
2019	7,359,155	0.0	28,611
2018	7,451,877	0.0	29,241
2017	7,594,114	0.0	29,633
2016	7,841,581	0.0	30,499
2015	7,683,227	0.0	28,894
Lincoln County			
2019	21,148,604	26.8	157,017
2018	13,843,937	26.8	120,226
2017	11,911,457	28.9	114,719
2016	12,938,627	28.9	120,077
2015	12,195,799	2.6	60,215
Manitowoc County			
2019	50,890,603	1,280.8	2,028,822
2018	33,933,521	1,280.8	1,927,334
2017	21,601,869	1,280.8	1,864,346
2016	19,539,650	1,280.8	1,851,589
2015	19,445,919	1,280.8	1,852,427
Marathon County			
2019	62,099,154	1,160.7	1,818,371
2018	57,138,173	1,160.7	1,799,041
2017	57,784,921	1,160.7	1,801,393
2016	55,350,903	1,160.7	1,781,531
2015	52,585,392	1,220.7	1,818,888
Marinette County			
2019	59,251,926	287.6	696,944
2018	60,401,853	377.6	823,725
2017	32,658,738	359.2	647,895
2016	32,792,947	359.2	648,181
2015	47,662,783	269.6	618,578

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Marquette County			
2019	\$9,260,999	0.0	\$41,834
2018	9,164,491	0.0	40,988
2017	7,196,291	0.0	34,370
2016	5,031,628	0.0	21,310
2015	2,984,292	0.0	16,803
Menominee County			
2019	2,907,179	0.0	17,443
2018	2,883,962	0.0	17,304
2017	435,273	0.0	2,612
2016	432,177	0.0	2,593
2015	439,278	0.0	2,636
Milwaukee County			
2019	403,093,357	2,663.1	4,440,760
2018	385,917,449	2,668.3	4,392,699
2017	382,519,935	2,668.3	4,382,506
2016	374,923,777	2,668.3	4,359,718
2015	372,284,932	2,668.3	4,351,801
Monroe County			
2019	38,583,143	0.0	185,140
2018	39,297,049	0.0	188,174
2017	40,408,070	0.0	193,771
2016	40,918,605	0.0	195,661
2015	35,204,377	0.0	175,230
Oconto County			
2019	34,735,355	1.0	207,479
2018	34,874,266	1.0	208,255
2017	23,064,417	1.0	137,397
2016	22,945,727	1.0	136,834
2015	23,586,324	1.0	140,707
Oneida County			
2019	27,177,315	1.8	125,525
2018	25,232,726	1.8	117,381
2017	22,550,576	0.0	98,835
2016	22,413,812	0.0	98,750
2015	23,653,975	0.0	103,633
Outagamie County			
2019	153,380,040	751.1	1,257,868
2018	110,995,914	751.1	1,044,175
2017	106,868,103	684.6	978,177
2016	102,363,191	751.1	1,004,213
2015	115,743,896	684.6	1,004,566
Ozaukee County			
2019	44,012,179	1,090.0	1,528,569
2018	41,216,208	1,090.0	1,520,433
2017	44,482,691	1,090.0	1,538,111
2016	43,609,685	1,090.0	1,535,736
2015	43,728,050	1,090.0	1,530,752

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Pepin County			
2019	\$2,426,870	0.0	\$13,965
2018	2,370,942	0.0	13,605
2017	2,371,864	0.0	13,602
2016	2,444,287	0.0	14,014
2015	1,243,591	0.0	6,803
Pierce County			
2019	21,591,799	0.0	95,804
2018	20,097,305	0.0	87,166
2017	18,178,307	0.0	81,426
2016	14,018,829	0.0	67,977
2015	12,707,427	0.0	61,905
Polk County			
2019	31,072,979	37.3	183,388
2018	29,235,076	37.3	171,064
2017	29,377,063	37.3	170,767
2016	27,549,170	37.3	164,435
2015	27,406,510	37.3	163,966
Portage County			
2019	32,386,055	18.8	178,817
2018	31,057,837	18.8	172,158
2017	31,954,991	17.8	174,258
2016	28,806,517	17.8	154,670
2015	29,435,126	17.8	156,269
Price County			
2019	23,850,304	16.3	129,182
2018	19,221,752	16.3	100,883
2017	11,426,424	16.3	66,699
2016	9,201,242	16.0	59,862
2015	8,851,756	16.0	57,794
Racine County			
2019	62,545,670	52.9	278,164
2018	48,885,726	47.7	215,133
2017	44,491,210	47.7	201,597
2016	43,949,886	47.7	199,617
2015	41,649,833	47.7	193,284
Richland County			
2019	9,790,568	0.0	50,371
2018	10,165,709	0.0	52,607
2017	6,884,880	0.0	33,364
2016	6,256,979	0.0	29,616
2015	6,138,022	0.0	29,469
Rock County			
2019	98,088,321	885.5	2,025,289
2018	101,972,559	885.5	2,048,416
2017	100,625,217	885.5	2,048,515
2016	102,124,763	885.5	2,054,359
2015	102,012,401	885.5	2,057,368

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Rusk County			
2019	\$19,698,774	25.4	\$164,354
2018	16,463,344	25.4	148,540
2017	19,722,688	25.4	168,036
2016	17,576,041	25.4	154,702
2015	14,131,635	25.4	134,024
St. Croix County			
2019	36,729,120	2.3	154,333
2018	38,719,094	2.3	161,050
2017	31,543,894	2.3	140,058
2016	30,900,597	3.3	141,617
2015	31,726,960	3.3	145,571
Sauk County			
2019	39,589,697	32.9	283,306
2018	37,344,089	32.9	274,520
2017	36,838,759	17.4	235,002
2016	36,900,613	17.4	234,487
2015	35,850,047	17.4	233,688
Sawyer County			
2019	43,617,457	5.0	247,060
2018	40,039,534	5.0	228,982
2017	38,681,366	5.7	221,152
2016	38,958,704	5.7	221,829
2015	37,892,837	5.7	214,423
Shawano County			
2019	37,986,441	0.0	220,567
2018	35,079,497	0.0	203,746
2017	34,099,114	0.0	197,643
2016	34,437,709	0.0	199,760
2015	33,731,657	0.0	195,322
Sheboygan County			
2019	68,247,624	726.9	1,026,768
2018	67,083,205	1,116.9	1,279,612
2017	64,852,386	1,116.9	1,265,512
2016	73,801,004	1,111.5	1,289,921
2015	79,055,240	1,180.5	1,318,486
Taylor County			
2019	3,662,544	0.0	21,685
2018	3,756,326	0.0	22,420
2017	3,721,088	0.0	22,199
2016	3,758,157	0.0	22,428
2015	3,822,232	0.0	22,811
Trempealeau County			
2019	22,542,238	0.0	125,754
2018	22,877,158	0.0	127,230
2017	22,483,439	0.0	124,647
2016	17,471,817	0.0	94,244
2015	14,882,594	0.0	78,962

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Vernon County			
2019	\$22,892,822	345.6	\$599,032
2018	23,325,281	345.6	600,084
2017	22,820,172	345.6	599,974
2016	23,225,043	345.6	601,888
2015	23,323,331	345.6	602,554
Vilas County			
2019	20,168,053	0.0	111,677
2018	18,418,098	0.0	100,869
2017	16,578,983	0.0	96,982
2016	16,609,645	0.0	97,057
2015	17,154,283	0.0	100,255
Walworth County			
2019	60,210,166	0.0	316,605
2018	56,787,586	0.0	299,431
2017	48,234,897	0.0	262,277
2016	40,563,572	0.0	215,658
2015	36,478,650	0.0	193,381
Washburn County			
2019	4,949,858	1.0	30,531
2018	4,825,437	1.0	29,789
2017	4,921,666	1.0	30,281
2016	5,072,620	1.2	31,610
2015	5,159,229	1.2	32,093
Washington County			
2019	42,874,933	403.3	455,583
2018	42,261,997	403.3	451,772
2017	40,263,054	403.3	442,299
2016	38,768,569	403.3	434,542
2015	35,504,302	402.0	421,553
Waukesha County			
2019	168,377,305	0.0	560,825
2018	167,253,645	0.0	550,434
2017	165,705,480	0.0	543,149
2016	161,380,927	0.0	521,872
2015	167,078,617	0.0	541,383
Waupaca County			
2019	27,846,276	0.0	105,402
2018	28,214,494	0.0	105,816
2017	24,850,620	0.0	96,010
2016	24,517,588	0.0	95,267
2015	23,343,911	0.0	91,543
Waushara County			
2019	15,756,389	0.0	77,938
2018	13,737,546	0.0	65,815
2017	12,045,166	0.0	55,506
2016	10,613,685	0.0	47,999
2015	9,862,299	0.0	43,164

	<u>Net Book Value</u>	<u>Megawatt Capacity</u>	<u>Public Utility Aid</u>
Winnebago County			
2019	\$62,104,950	370.9	\$762,890
2018	57,836,405	370.9	748,808
2017	47,154,658	370.9	737,883
2016	44,496,866	370.9	709,302
2015	111,314,430	0.0	616,923
Wood County			
2019	39,421,136	15.9	210,315
2018	39,104,002	15.9	208,363
2017	40,835,106	15.4	215,294
2016	40,088,948	15.4	209,915
2015	39,615,296	15.4	206,373
State Totals			
2019	3,566,855,877	17,072.7	36,797,380
2018	3,377,500,921	17,697.0	36,191,975
2017	3,215,515,910	18,257.5	35,484,326
2016	3,135,739,812	18,054.8	35,171,959
2015	3,167,261,741	17,637.5	35,048,312