

WISCONSIN COUNTIES UTILITY TAX ASSOCIATION

October 5, 2018 Board Agenda

Wisconsin Counties Association Board room
22 E Mifflin St #900
Madison WI 53703

NOTE: Same parking ramp as Alice's Ofc – Directions on last page
Time: 10:30 A.M. – 1:00 P.M., WORKING LUNCH

CALL IN INSTRUCTIONS:

CALL IN NUMBER: 515 739 1285 Hit #

PARTICIPANT CODE: 935752 Hit #

LEADER CODE: Alice will open the line

- Call to Order/Introductions – Larry Willkom
- Roll Call / Welcome guests – Larry Willkom
- Approval of Minutes of get last board meeting date
- President's Report – Larry Willkom
 - Decide Dues percentage for 2019 WCUTA dues
 - Discuss CSI 2019 contract
- Treasurer's Report – Supervisor Bob Yeomans
 - Treasurer's Report (handout)
 - 2019 Dues Update based on DOR projections for 2019 utility tax distribution. (handout)
 - Summarize Special meeting with WCA June 25th to assess pursuit of formula change in 2019 budget bill for stable future funding as a result of implications for shrinking pot of money for counties from utility tax (handout)
- **11:30 -1 working lunch discuss and action items**
- **CONFIRMED SPEAKERS: Mark O'Connell WCA Executive Director and Kyle Christiansen, WCA tax lobbyist with WCUTA Supervisor Bob Yeomans facilitating discussion**
 - Results of WCA annual meeting discussion about changing the utility tax formula and realistic path to achieve this working with WCUTA.
 - Group discussion re budget option
- Open discussion of options and net action steps.
- Next meeting date
- Adjourn

WCUTA 2018 Officers

President
LAWRENCE WILLKOM
(715) 723-5804
Chippewa County

Vice President
BRAD KARGER
(715) 261-1400
Marathon County

Secretary
WILLIAM GOEHRING
(920) 994-4749
Sheboygan County

Treasurer
BOB YEOMANS
(608) 757-5540
Rock County

Executive Director
ALICE O'CONNOR
Direct (608) 250-4685
aoc@constituencyservices.org

Member Counties

ASHLAND
BUFFALO
CHIPPEWA
COLUMBIA
DOUGLAS
DUNN
FOREST
GRANT
JEFFERSON
KENOSHA
KEWAUNEE
LA CROSSE
MANITOWOC
MARATHON
MARINETTE
OZAUKEE
ROCK
SHEBOYGAN
VERNON
WASHINGTON
WAUSHARA

Directions

NOTE: these are directions to CSI offices which is the same ramp as the Wisconsin Counties Association

Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) office is located at 22 East Mifflin Street, Suite 900. The building is located on the Capitol Square, two buildings south from the intersection of Mifflin Street, Pickney Street and Webster Street. Our parking ramp is located on the side of the building but a one-way street toward the capitol square means you must enter it from the outside loop on the square or go around the block.

Bring your parking sticker to be validated. You will need your ticket to get out of the ramp. Park in the visitor slots. The ramp has no elevator to the building.

To enter the ramp: Dayton/Pinckney Parking Ramp, 21 E. Dayton Street From Milwaukee

I-94 W toward Madison

Take WI-30 W toward Madison

Exit for US-151 S/US-151 N/E Washington Avenue Follow US-151 S/E. Washington Avenue

Turn Right onto N. Webster Street; Turn Left onto E. Dayton Street; Parking Ramp is on the Left.

From Janesville/Beloit

I-90 W/I-39 N toward Madison

Take Exit 142A on the left for US-12 W/Us-18 W/W Beltline Hwy Take Exit 263 for John Nolen Drive

Follow signs for US-151/S Blair Street

Turn left onto E. Washington Avenue/US-151

Turn Right onto N. Webster Street; Turn Left onto E. Dayton Street;

Parking Ramp is on the Left.

WCUTA Board of Directors Meeting May 18, 2018

The meeting was called to order at 10:35 by Chairman Willkom. A roll call was taken.

PRESENT: William Goehring – Sheboygan County Board, Chuck Hoffman – Manitowoc County, Robert Keeney – Grant County Board Chair, Vern Gove – Columbia County Supervisor, Columbia County Comptroller Lois Schepp, CPA, : Lawrence Willkom – Chippewa County Supervisor, Bob Yeomans, Rock County Supervisor, Nick Osbourne, Rock County deputy administrator, Walt Christiansen, Jefferson County

VIA PHONE: Brad Lawrence, Buffalo County Corp. Counsel, Don Pazynski, Marinette County, Cory Cochart, Kewaunee County, Don Kriefall, Washington County.

STAFF: Alice O'Connor - WCUTA

GUESTS: Mark Wadium – Outagamie County Lobbyist; Speakers from Legislative Fiscal Bureau, Rick Olin and Emma Drilias; League of Wisconsin Municipalities Legal Counsel, Curt Witynski.

Minutes March 18, 2018 meeting approved on a motion by Supervisor Goehring, seconded by Supervisor Hoffman.

President's Report – Supervisor Larry Willkom

Supervisor Willkom said the agenda was so full he would keep his remarks to a minimum. Chairman Willkom welcomed guests joining the meeting and encouraged them to consider joining the association. Although the bylaws say to appoint an Audit committee at the March meeting, the Audit committee just met in May 2017 so the Audit committee won't meet again until next March 2019. The audit committee will be comprised of WCUTA Treasurer Bob Yeomans, Supervisor Chuck Hoffman and Supervisor William Goehring. He said net steps with WCA would

Treasurer's Report- Bob Yeomans

Supervisor Yeomans reported the beginning checkbook balance of \$40,548.34 on February 28, 2018 and a CD balance of \$40,404.16. Dues collected between February 28, 2018 and April 30, 2018 totaled \$1,948.45. Interest collected totaled \$3.23 and there were no CD gains. Total expenses were \$6,566.20. Total balance as of April 30, 2018 is \$76,337.98.

Supervisor Yeomans said the board should discuss increasing the CSI retainer for next session if the Board decides it is going to take on changing the formal this will be a lot of work. It will be placed on the fall agenda. On a motion by Supervisor Yeomans, seconded by Supervisor Goehring, the treasurer's report was approved.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REPORT – Alice O'Connor

Alice reported that since the last meeting, Supervisor Yeomans and herself as well as Supervisor Hoffman and Goehring had met with the PSC and Dept of Revenue. After comparing notes from both meetings, it seems the Dept of Revenue simply does not wish to be forthcoming on the data we are asking for. It is unclear if they can't or what the roadblocks actually are to provide a greater breakdown of figures related to utility taxes. The meeting with the Legislative Fiscal Bureau proved most productive

and they were asked to speak to the board today to lay out options that might serve counties to protect shrinking funding from future utility tax revenue decline.

Alice and Supervisor Yeomans reported the DOR's unwillingness to share the assessed value of power plants and substations by which they calculate the utility tax formula for distribution to local units of government. There was discussion about the fact that Wisconsin has among the highest utility rates in the country. It was also noted Excel Energy just stated they made \$38 million in profits in 2018. Separately, it was noted solar energy panels pay back after 25 years.

There was also discussion about what the word "infrastructure" really means and how utilities use that word to file their plant value with the PSC who then uses a straight depreciation methodology and then turn those figures over to the DOR. There was no real conclusion. The DOR continues to say information about utility value is proprietary even though utilities are a monopoly.

Supervisor Yeomans says counties have a right to see the breakdown of what is being assessed for gas, electricity, phones, and pipelines. Are the rates the DOR assesses the same or different? The PSC says they do a straight-line depreciation while the DOR assumes power plants have no residual value, even if they continue to generate energy. Supervisors said this is flawed thinking.

She said that the payment to local government remains static or decreasing because of the way net book values are calculated for power plants and substation (one unit—not broken down). The net book value is based on the length of the life of a plant, the residual value and *not the replacement value* of the plant. Unless generation capacity of a plant is increased or additional assets are brought on line, there is no way for an increase to occur. The trajectory for state payments to local governments as a percent of gross revenues from exempt utilities is steadily declining. Most recently, it declined 17 %. There are other factors.

Off grid power generation (businesses using solar, wind, biomass, waste products to generate site electricity). New electricity grids are managed regionally, instead of by each monopoly utility. Future power generation is being located closer to sources of fuel and the demand for power is not projected to grow very rapidly.

Utilities pay the state taxes on the revenue of the power plant, not the value of the production of energy. The law does not give any revenue to local governments for pipelines or telephone structures.

Municipalities and counties basically "get what you get" when the state decides to disburse funds. They call all the shots. The formula kicks in after the state decides what it will share under the utility tax.

There have been 3 reductions in aid to counties since 2009. The main source of revenue for the state are the individual income tax, general sales and use tax and corporate income taxes and cigarette taxes.

LFB has said it would be hard for the DOR to come up with a value to allocate dollars based on pipelines going through a municipality. Telephones are already valued by a municipality and it generates about \$64 million into the state. Each year there is state aid equalization. In 2004 local fiscal controls came in. Then in 2010 and 2012 cuts occurred.

Supervisor Yeoman said in a nutshell. Utilities don't pay a property tax, so counties have always had a payment in lieu of taxes for those plants and substations, and the pot of money isn't increasing even though the value of some of those power plants is increasing.

Speakers: Rick Olin, Senior Policy Advisor Legislative Fiscal Bureau – taxes and & Emma Drilias, LFB municipal taxes policy advisor. They explained:

There are two types of property for aid payments. Gross receipts taxes (like WPS and WEPCO, MGE and others pay an ad valorem tax that dates back to the 1850s. Valuation of units is difficult to break down because they are valued as one big unit. The value is how much does that utility contribute to its profit. This is difficult to measure. Telephone companies changed in 2000 to an ad valorem tax so it has over 100 different tax rates depending upon which municipality it is in.

If TELCO's used the 9-mil value by municipality, then apply an ad valorem rate, the question becomes how to value it. Manufacturers have previously proposed that local units of government charge a fee to fund the costs for assessing.

It is Mr. Olin's sense that generating fees for energy are flat. As old plants have been retired and replaced with gas or co-generating capabilities, plants are also torn down. Capacity payments changed in 2011-2012 and incentive aid generated a new formula by 2003. Utility aid was calculated as 9 mil rate, times the net book value of the qualifying property. Production plant payments are based on \$2000 per megawatt of production capacity.

Incentive payments were added if a new plant was based loaded, put next to an existing plant or in a brownfield.

He said, even though the value is based on \$2000 per megawatt, costs have increased and this value has not since 2003. This might be a place for the WCUTA to seek a legislative change. He said 9 mils rate also applies to substations and structures of power plants.

Supervisor Christiansen mentioned that someone is looking to generate wind in Jefferson County. The demarcation is that the wind must generate at least 50 megawatts of energy or higher to be considered an independent power producer and taxed at the 9 mil rate & \$2000/megawatt rate. Therefore, renewable energy then pays no taxes. But, if you are utility owned, your own light, heat and power are taxed by the state .

Said a different way, an Independent power producer designing a plant that produces less than 50 megawatts of plant capacity (gas, wind, solar, or geothermal) is not considered in the State formula for taxing revenue or for compensating local governments. The wind farm proposal in Jefferson County mentioned by Supervisor Christiansen is planned to have a capacity of 45 megawatts.

Supervisors believe DOR is keeping too much revenue for the state by saying the utility tax is based on usage, not value.

Mr. Olin said that of the total \$227 million collected in with the 2017-2018 estimates for utility taxes, utility aid under the 9 mil formula returned approximately \$34, 893,426 million to counties, (a .8% reduction from 2016-2017). Municipalities received \$37,446,370 million (or a .9% reduction from the 2016-2017 year.)

He said there is no correlation between what the state collects and what they return to counties. You get what you get. He thought the easiest way to try to capture more revenue for counties might be to

change the megawatt dollar amount that has not changed since 2003. That would be easy to calculate and lawmakers would understand that.

Other possible suggestions were to look at taking a percent that would be established of all revenue collected under utility taxes and give that to counties. Another suggestion was to give counties the authority to add to your own property taxes. Or to charge a user fee for example when new pipelines are laid.

It was suggested that a meeting be scheduled with Mark O'Connell and Kyle Christiansen before the next regularly scheduled board meeting to see if the WCA would have any interest in pursuing this as a legislative priority in 2019. Dates in June will be identified then shared with the full board. The meeting will be held at the WCA. It was suggested to avoid the last week of June.

SPEAKER: Curt Witynski League of Municipalities discussed the impact of dark store legislation failure to pass in the 2017-2018 session.

Mr. Witynski shared a chart showing how the assessed value of closed retail stores was lower than what the stores actually sold for. He said closing the loop hole came after a court decision that was first used by Meijers, Menards, Target, Lowes and Home Depot. He said they had 84 co-sponsors on their dark store legislation. The legislation proposed to close the loop hole and look at comparable values of stores in non-hot markets. It became a chess game. Big box stores lobbied hard to keep the loophole. The Assembly leadership then dodged a tough vote by saying, let the Senate pass it first, then we will take it up. At the end a compromise was presented to the League who was not involved in developing it and they said, "No, it was worse than current law." The bill died.

Since the failure of this bill, the bigger question being asked is, what is the best way to fund local government? It is possible there will be a Legislative Study Committee on dark stores. Mark Wadium said Outagamie County plans to have an advisory referendum on this issue in November. Other counties may do the same. Counties and cities feel they are paying for services for these stores who are getting a free pass (fire, EMS, police, emergency management, etc.) for local services.

Other business

From the March 16th meeting ATC said by June 2018, ATC will provide the location and value of its equipment and all depreciable assets to DOR. He was asked if ATC could depreciate its equipment down to zero. He is going to get the answer.

The next meeting date was not set. It will be set after the meeting takes place with the WCA, projected to occur sometime in June.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 pm on a motion by Supervisor Hoffman, seconded by Supervisor Goehring.

Minutes Prepared by M. Alice O'Connor

WISCONSIN COUNTIES UTILITY TAX ASSOCIATION
June 25, 2018 Special Meeting
Not a regularly scheduled Board Meeting

Meeting at the Wisconsin Counties Association
22 E Mifflin Street, 9th floor
Madison

NOTE: Same parking ramp as Alice's Ofc – Directions on last page
Time: 1 to 3 p.m.

CALL IN INSTRUCTIONS:

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AGENDA June 25, 2018

1 p.m.

Pre- meeting with WCUTA members

1:30- 2:30 p. m.

WCUTA members to meet with WCA executive Director Mark O'Connell and Kyle Christianson, WCA tax lobbyist. Sole purpose of meeting is to discuss WCA consideration of possible legislative change in 2019 to utility tax distribution formula to local governments by Dept of Revenue.

2:30 Adjourn

NOTE: Since this is not a formal meeting of the WCUTA Board, no formal action will be taken but summary discussion points will be shared by WCUTA board members who are present when WCUTA has its next board meeting in fall. That date was not set at our last meeting as is the typical practice because of wanting this meeting to take place first. A separate notice will be sent out after this meeting to determine when the next WCUTA board meeting should take place.

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WCUTA Mailing and Distribution List - as of July 16, 2018

County	First	Last	Title	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Email	Notes
Ashland	Jeff	Beirl	Ashland County Administrator	201 W Main St	Ashland	WI	54806	(715) 682-7015	jeff.beirl@co.ashland.wi.us	
Ashland	Pete	Russo	Ashland County Chair	511 Lincoln Street, PO Box 603	Mellen	WI	54546	(715) 274-5852	peterusso40@gmail.com	
Ashland			Ashland County Clerk	201 W Main St	Ashland	WI	54806	(715) 682-8146		
Buffalo	Sonya	Hansen	Buffalo County Assistant to the	407 S 2nd St	Alma	WI	54610	(608) 685-6234	sonya.hansen@co.buffalo.wi.us	
Buffalo	David	Hansen	Buffalo County Supervisor						David.Danzinger@co.buffalo.wi.us	
Buffalo	Mary Anne	McMillan	Buffalo County Board Chair	W166 Thomas Rd	Fountain City	WI	54629	(608) 687-4905	maryanne.mcmillanurell@co.buffalo.wi.us	
Chippewa	Lawrence	Willkom	Chippewa County Board Rep	711 N Bridge St	Chippewa Falls	WI	54729	(715) 723-5804	lwillkom@co.chippewa.wi.us	Snail Mail and Email to:
Chippewa	Jared	Zwiefelhofer	Chippewa County Board Chair	1802 Ivy St	Bloomer	WI	54724	(715) 568-1636	jzwiefelhofer@co.chippewa.wi.us	
Chippewa	Jackie	Sadler	Chippewa County Clerk	711 N Bridge St, #109	Chippewa Falls	WI	54729	(715) 726-7980	jsadler@co.chippewa.wi.us	for purposes of emailing materials
Columbia	Vern E.	Gove	Columbia County Board Chair	112 E Edgewater Street	Portage	WI	53901		vern.gove@co.columbia.wi.us	
Columbia	Lois	Schepp	Columbia County Comptroller		Portage				Lois.Schepp@co.columbia.wi.us	
Douglas	Mark	Liebaert	Douglas County Board Chair	1316 N 14th Street, Suite 301	Superior	WI	54480	(715) 395-1493	mark.liebaert@douglascountywi.org	
Dunn	David	Bartlett	Dunn County Board Chair	800 Wilson Ave	Menomonie	WI	54751	(715) 232-2429	dbartlett@co.dunn.wi.us	
Grant	Robert	Keeney	Grant County Board Chair	111 S Jefferson St, PO Box 529	Lancaster	WI	53813	(608) 723-2711	rkeeney@co.grant.wi.gov	
Jefferson	Jim	Schroeder	Jefferson County Board Chair	311 S Center Ave	Jefferson	WI	53549		james@jeffersoncountywi.org	
Jefferson	Tammie	Jaeger	Jefferson County Courthouse	311 S Center Ave	Jefferson	WI	53549	(920) 674-8671	tammie@jeffersoncountywi.gov	
Jefferson	Walt	Christiansen	Jefferson County Board Super	651 Walton Drive	Whitewater	WI	53190	(920) 397-2751	WaltC@jeffersoncountywi.gov	
Kenosha	Daniel	Esposito	Kenosha County Board Chair	3630 98th Place	Pleasant Prairie	WI	53158	(262) 945-1381	daniel.esposito@kenoshacounty.org	Send Snail Mail
Kenosha	Mary	Kubicki	Kenosha County Clerk	1010 56th St	Kenosha	WI	53104	(262) 653-2552	Mary.Kubicki@kenoshacounty.org	Send Snail Mail
Kewaunee	Scott	Feldt	Kewaunee County Administrator	810 Lincoln St	Kewaunee	WI	54216	(920) 388-7164	feldts@kewauneeeco.org	
Kewaunee	Robert	Weidner	Kewaunee County Board Chair	E2111 Hillside Road	Luxemburg	WI	54217		weidner.robert@kewauneeeco.org	
Kewaunee	Linda	Sinkula	Kewaunee County Board Vice	N890 Town Hall Road	Kewaunee	WI	54216	(920) 388-3251	carltonhalls@yahoo.com	
La Crosse	Steve	O'Malley	La Crosse County Administrator	400 4th Street North, Room 101	La Crosse	WI	54601	(608) 785-9789	omalley.steve@co.la-crosse.wi.us	
La Crosse	Tara	Johnson	La Crosse County Board Chair	400 4th Street North, Room 101	La Crosse	WI	54601	(608) 785-9563	johnson.tara@co.la-crosse.wi.us	
La Crosse	Sharon	Davidson	La Crosse County Finance Dir	212 6th Street North	La Crosse	WI	54601	(608) 785-9580	sdavidson@lacsossecounty.org	
Manitowoc	James	Brey	Manitowoc County Board Chair	809 S 25th Street	Manitowoc	WI	54220		jimbrey@co.manitowoc.wi.us	
Manitowoc	Chuck	Hoffman	Manitowoc County Supervisor	2020 Steiners Corners Road	Two Rivers	WI	54241	(920) 323-2692	chuckhoffman@co.manitowoc.wi.us	
Marathon	Brad	Karger	Marathon County Administrator	500 Forest Street, Room 107	Wausau	WI	54403	(715) 261-1400	brad.karger@co.marathon.wi.us	
Marathon	Kurt	Gibbs	Marathon County Board Chair	500 Forest Street	Wausau	WI	54403	(715) 370-7435	kurt.gibbs@co.marathon.wi.us	
Marathon	Lance	Leonhard	Marathon Deputy County Ad	500 Forest Street	Wausau	WI	54403	(715) 261-1400	lance.leonhard@co.marathon.wi.us	
Marinette	Mark	Anderson	Marinette County Board Chair	N6506 Anderson Road	Porterfield	WI	54159		manderson@marinettecounty.com	
Marinette	Don	Pazynski	Marinette County Supervisor	N2766 Stanley Lane	Marinette	WI	54143	(715) 735-5585	pazynskidb@gmail.com	
Marinette	Kathy	Brandt	Marinette County Clerk						mcclerk@marinettecounty.com	
Ozaukee	Jason	Dzwiniel	Interim Ozaukee County Admin	PO Box 994	Port Washington	WI	53704	(262) 238-8201		
Ozaukee	Lee	Schlenvogt	Ozaukee County Board Chair	4250 County Rd H	Port Washington	WI	53074	(262) 284-5728	lschlenvogt@co.ozaukee.wi.us	
Rock	Nick	Osborne	Rock County Assistant to the	51 S Main St	Janesville	WI	53545	(608) 757-5506	osborne@co.rock.wi.us	
Rock	J. Russell	Podzilni	Rock County Board Chair	51 S Main St	Janesville	WI	53545	(608) 757-5540	podzilni@co.rock.wi.us	
Rock	Bob	Yeomans	Rock County Supervisor	2943 Timber Lane	Janesville	WI	53545	(608) 756-1755	bob.yeomans@co.rock.wi.us	
Sheboygan	Thomas	Wegner	Sheboygan County Board Chair	508 New York Avenue, Room 31	Sheboygan	WI	53810	(920) 459-3103	Thomas.Wegner@SheboyganCounty.com	
Sheboygan	William	Goehring	Sheboygan County Supervisor	N185 County Road DE	Random Lake	WI	53075	(920) 994-4749	william.goehring@sheboygancounty.com	
Vernon	Dennis	Brault	Vernon County Board Chair	E8569 County Road Y	Viroqua	WI	54665		dbrault@vernoncounty.org	
Vernon	Ron	Hoff	Vernon County Clerk						rhoff@vernoncounty.org	
Washington	Josh	Schoemann	Washington County Administrator	432 E Washington St	West Bend	WI	53095	(262) 306-2200	joshua.schoemann@co.washington.wi.us	
Washington	Don	Kriefall	Washington County Board Chairperson			WI	53095		don.kriefall@co.washington.wi.us	
Waushara	Robert	Sivick	Waushara County Administrator	209 South Saint Marie Street	Wautoma	WI	54982-0300		robert.sivick@co.waushara.wi.us	
Waushara	Michele	Olson						(920)787-0424	michele.olson@co.waushara.wi.us	
Outagamie	Jeff	Nooyen	Outagamie County Board Chair	1754 Winesap Ln	Grand Chute	WI	54901	(920) 738-7724	jeff.nooyen@outagamie.org	Guest
Outagamie	Brian	Massey							brianmassey@outagamie.org	Guest
Outagamie	Craig	Moser							craigmoser@outagamie.org	Guest

County	DOR 2019 Estimated Utility Tax Payment	2019 Proposed .0015 Dues	2019 Proposed .0020 Dues	2019 Proposed .0025 Dues
	\$ 104,500.76	\$ 156.75	\$ 209.00	\$ 261.25
	\$ 201,428.77	\$ 302.14	\$ 402.86	\$ 503.57
	\$ 67,365.10	\$ 101.05	\$ 134.73	\$ 168.41
	\$ 42,312.10	\$ 63.47	\$ 84.62	\$ 105.78
	\$ 1,096,084.93	\$ 1,644.13	\$ 2,192.17	\$ 2,740.21
	\$ 504,299.15	\$ 756.45	\$ 1,008.60	\$ 1,260.75
	\$ 50,884.45	\$ 76.33	\$ 101.77	\$ 127.21
	\$ 207,102.52	\$ 310.65	\$ 414.21	\$ 517.76
	\$ 1,079,545.54	\$ 1,619.32	\$ 2,159.09	\$ 2,698.86
	\$ 179,832.92	\$ 269.75	\$ 359.67	\$ 449.58
	\$ 2,097,268.64	\$ 3,145.90	\$ 4,194.54	\$ 5,243.17
	\$ 41,544.81	\$ 62.32	\$ 83.09	\$ 103.86
	\$ 2,683,386.35	\$ 4,025.08	\$ 5,366.77	\$ 6,708.47
	\$ 467,886.39	\$ 701.83	\$ 935.77	\$ 1,169.72
	\$ 109,080.25	\$ 163.62	\$ 218.16	\$ 272.70
	\$ 100,092.90	\$ 150.14	\$ 200.19	\$ 250.23
	\$ 113,593.72	\$ 170.39	\$ 227.19	\$ 283.98
	\$ 406,889.88	\$ 610.33	\$ 813.78	\$ 1,017.22
	\$ 57,409.60	\$ 86.11	\$ 114.82	\$ 143.52
	\$ 1,553,604.72	\$ 2,330.41	\$ 3,107.21	\$ 3,884.01
	\$ 10,776.18	\$ 16.16	\$ 21.55	\$ 26.94
	\$ 331,373.93	\$ 497.06	\$ 662.75	\$ 828.43
	\$ 31,395.88	\$ 47.09	\$ 62.79	\$ 78.49
	\$ 60,406.67	\$ 90.61	\$ 120.81	\$ 151.02
	\$ 228,710.23	\$ 343.07	\$ 457.42	\$ 571.78
	\$ 39,414.40	\$ 59.12	\$ 78.83	\$ 98.54
	\$ 66,249.10	\$ 99.37	\$ 132.50	\$ 165.62
	\$ 892,501.12	\$ 1,338.75	\$ 1,785.00	\$ 2,231.25
	\$ 136,977.27	\$ 205.47	\$ 273.95	\$ 342.44
	\$ 1,636,432.48	\$ 2,454.65	\$ 3,272.86	\$ 4,091.08
	\$ 285,961.58	\$ 428.94	\$ 571.92	\$ 714.90
	\$ 522,553.97	\$ 783.83	\$ 1,045.11	\$ 1,306.38
	\$ 82,888.73	\$ 124.33	\$ 165.78	\$ 207.22
	\$ 28,678.16	\$ 43.02	\$ 57.36	\$ 71.70
	\$ 117,711.68	\$ 176.57	\$ 235.42	\$ 294.28
	\$ 1,920,549.81	\$ 2,880.82	\$ 3,841.10	\$ 4,801.37
	\$ 1,790,455.49	\$ 2,685.68	\$ 3,580.91	\$ 4,476.14
Marinette County	\$ 810,456.45	\$ 1,215.68	\$ 1,620.91	\$ 2,026.14
Marquette County	\$ 40,156.38	\$ 60.23	\$ 80.31	\$ 100.39
Menominee County	\$ 16,611.62	\$ 24.92	\$ 33.22	\$ 41.53
Milwaukee County	\$ 4,357,508.62	\$ 6,536.26	\$ 8,715.02	\$ 10,893.77
Monroe County	\$ 183,681.60	\$ 275.52	\$ 367.36	\$ 459.20
Oconto County	\$ 200,018.40	\$ 300.03	\$ 400.04	\$ 500.05

Oneida County	\$ 112,733.72	\$ 169.10	\$ 225.47	\$ 281.83
Outagamie County	\$ 611,421.35	\$ 917.13	\$ 1,222.84	\$ 1,528.55
Ozaukee County	\$ 1,514,842.23	\$ 2,272.26	\$ 3,029.68	\$ 3,787.11
Pepin County	\$ 13,060.35	\$ 19.59	\$ 26.12	\$ 32.65
Pierce County	\$ 83,709.15	\$ 125.56	\$ 167.42	\$ 209.27
Polk County	\$ 167,494.09	\$ 251.24	\$ 334.99	\$ 418.74
Portage County	\$ 168,053.93	\$ 252.08	\$ 336.11	\$ 420.13
Price County	\$ 117,757.11	\$ 176.64	\$ 235.51	\$ 294.39
Racine County	\$ 211,100.32	\$ 316.65	\$ 422.20	\$ 527.75
Richland County	\$ 51,110.05	\$ 76.67	\$ 102.22	\$ 127.78
Rock County	\$ 2,040,915.44	\$ 3,061.37	\$ 4,081.83	\$ 5,102.29
Rusk County	\$ 144,968.68	\$ 217.45	\$ 289.94	\$ 362.42
Saint Croix County	\$ 155,572.25	\$ 233.36	\$ 311.14	\$ 388.93
Sauk County	\$ 271,749.71	\$ 407.62	\$ 543.50	\$ 679.37
Sawyer County	\$ 220,089.67	\$ 330.13	\$ 440.18	\$ 550.22
Shawano County	\$ 196,203.33	\$ 294.30	\$ 392.41	\$ 490.51
Sheboygan County	\$ 1,268,673.59	\$ 1,903.01	\$ 2,537.35	\$ 3,171.68
Taylor County	\$ 21,523.29	\$ 32.28	\$ 43.05	\$ 53.81
Trempealeau County	\$ 123,580.80	\$ 185.37	\$ 247.16	\$ 308.95
Vernon County	\$ 596,816.22	\$ 895.22	\$ 1,193.63	\$ 1,492.04
Vilas County	\$ 96,833.75	\$ 145.25	\$ 193.67	\$ 242.08
Walworth County	\$ 288,667.14	\$ 433.00	\$ 577.33	\$ 721.67
Washburn County	\$ 29,495.04	\$ 44.24	\$ 58.99	\$ 73.74
Washington County	\$ 444,455.49	\$ 666.68	\$ 888.91	\$ 1,111.14
Waukesha County	\$ 528,416.44	\$ 792.62	\$ 1,056.83	\$ 1,321.04
Waupaca County	\$ 103,100.27	\$ 154.65	\$ 206.20	\$ 257.75
Waushara County	\$ 69,863.06	\$ 104.79	\$ 139.73	\$ 174.66
Winnebago County	\$ 739,244.00	\$ 1,108.87	\$ 1,478.49	\$ 1,848.11
Wood County	\$ 205,849.82	\$ 308.77	\$ 411.70	\$ 514.62
Totals	\$ 35,552,883.54	\$ 53,329.33	\$ 71,105.77	\$ 88,882.21

County	First	Last	Title	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Email	Notes
Ashland	Jeff	Beirl	Ashland County Administrator	201 W Main St	Ashland	WI	54806	(715) 682-7015	jeff.beirl@co.ashland.wi.us	
Ashland	Pete	Russo	Ashland County Chair	511 Lincoln Street, PO Box 603	Mellen	WI	54546	(715) 274-5852	peterusso40@gmail.com	
Ashland			Ashland County Clerk	201 W Main St	Ashland	WI	54806	(715) 682-8146		
Buffalo	Sonya	Hansen	Buffalo County Assistant to the	407 S 2nd St	Alma	WI	54610	(608) 685-6234	sonya.hansen@co.buffalo.wi.us	
Buffalo	David	Hansen	Buffalo County Supervisor						David.Danzinger@co.buffalo.wi.us	
Buffalo	Mary Anne	McMillan	Buffalo County Board Chair	W166 Thomas Rd	Fountain City	WI	54629	(608) 687-4905	maryanne.mcmillanurell@co.buffalo.wi.us	
Chippewa	Lawrence	Willkom	Chippewa County Board Rep	711 N Bridge St	Chippewa Falls	WI	54729	(715) 723-5804	lwillkom@co.chippewa.wi.us	Snail Mail and Email to:
Chippewa	Jared	Zwiefelhofer	Chippewa County Board Chair	1802 Ivy St	Bloomer	WI	54724	(715) 568-1636	jzwiefelhofer@co.chippewa.wi.us	
Chippewa	Jackie	Sadler	Chippewa County Clerk	711 N Bridge St, #109	Chippewa Falls	WI	54729	(715) 726-7980	jsadler@co.chippewa.wi.us	for purposes of emailing materials
Columbia	Vern E.	Gove	Columbia County Board Chair	112 E Edgewater Street	Portage	WI	53901		vern.gove@co.columbia.wi.us	
Columbia	Lois	Schepp	Columbia County Comptroller		Portage				Lois.Schepp@co.columbia.wi.us	
Douglas	Mark	Liebaert	Douglas County Board Chair	1316 N 14th Street, Suite 301	Superior	WI	54480	(715) 395-1493	mark.liebaert@douglascountywi.org	
Dunn	David	Bartlett	Dunn County Board Chair	800 Wilson Ave	Menomonie	WI	54751	(715) 232-2429	dbartlett@co.dunn.wi.us	
Grant	Robert	Keeney	Grant County Board Chair	111 S Jefferson St, PO Box 529	Lancaster	WI	53813	(608) 723-2711	rkeeney@co.grant.wi.gov	
Jefferson	Jim	Schroeder	Jefferson County Board Chair	311 S Center Ave	Jefferson	WI	53549		james@jeffersoncountywi.org	
Jefferson	Tammie	Jaeger	Jefferson County Courthouse	311 S Center Ave	Jefferson	WI	53549	(920) 674-8671	tammiej@jeffersoncountywi.gov	
Jefferson	Walt	Christiansen	Jefferson County Board Super	651 Walton Drive	Whitewater	WI	53190	(920) 397-2751	WaltC@jeffersoncountywi.gov	
Kenosha	Daniel	Esposito	Kenosha County Board Chair	3630 98th Place	Pleasant Prairie	WI	53158	(262) 945-1381	daniel.esposito@kenoshacounty.org	Send Snail Mail
Kenosha	Mary	Kubicki	Kenosha County Clerk	1010 56th St	Kenosha	WI	53104	(262) 653-2552	Mary.Kubicki@kenoshacounty.org	Send Snail Mail
Kewaunee	Scott	Feldt	Kewaunee County Administrator	810 Lincoln St	Kewaunee	WI	54216	(920) 388-7164	feldts@kewauneeco.org	
Kewaunee	Robert	Weidner	Kewaunee County Board Chair	E2111 Hillside Road	Luxemburg	WI	54217		weidner.robert@kewauneeco.org	
Kewaunee	Linda	Sinkula	Kewaunee County Board Vice	N890 Town Hall Road	Kewaunee	WI	54216	(920) 388-3251	carltonhall@yaho.com	
Kewaunee	Cory	Cochart	Kewaunee County Board						cochart.cory@kewauneeco.org	
La Crosse	Steve	O'Malley	La Crosse County Administrator	400 4th Street North, Room 101	La Crosse	WI	54601	(608) 785-9789	omalley.steve@co.la-crosse.wi.us	
La Crosse	Tara	Johnson	La Crosse County Board Chair	400 4th Street North, Room 101	La Crosse	WI	54601	(608) 785-9563	johnson.tara@co.la-crosse.wi.us	
La Crosse	Sharon	Davidson	La Crosse County Finance Dir	212 6th Street North	La Crosse	WI	54601	(608) 785-9580	sdavidson@lacrossecounty.org	
Manitowoc	James	Brey	Manitowoc County Board Chair	809 S 25th Street	Manitowoc	WI	54220		jimbrey@co.manitowoc.wi.us	
Manitowoc	Chuck	Hoffman	Manitowoc County Supervisor	2020 Steiners Corners Road	Two Rivers	WI	54241	(920) 323-2692	chuckhoffman@co.manitowoc.wi.us	
Marathon	Brad	Karger	Marathon County Administrator	500 Forest Street, Room 107	Wausau	WI	54403	(715) 261-1400	brad.karger@co.marathon.wi.us	
Marathon	Kurt	Gibbs	Marathon County Board Chair	500 Forest Street	Wausau	WI	54403	(715) 370-7435	kurt.gibbs@co.marathon.wi.us	
Marathon	Lance	Leonhard	Marathon Deputy County Adm	500 Forest Street	Wausau	WI	54403	(715) 261-1400	lance.leonhard@co.marathon.wi.us	
Marinette	Mark	Anderson	Marathon County Board Chair	N6506 Anderson Road	Porterfield	WI	54159		manderson@marinettecounty.com	
Marinette	Don	Pazynski	Marinette County Supervisor	N2766 Stanley Lane	Marinette	WI	54143	(715) 735-5585	pazynskidb@gmail.com	
Marinette	Kathy	Brandt	Marinette County Clerk						mcclerk@marinettecounty.com	
Ozaukee	Jason	Dzwiniel	Interim Ozaukee County Adm	PO Box 994	Port Washington	WI	53704	(262) 238-8201		
Ozaukee	Lee	Schlenvogt	Ozaukee County Board Chair	4250 County Rd H	Port Washington	WI	53074	(262) 284-5728	lschlenvogt@co.ozaukee.wi.us	
Rock	Nick	Osborne	Rock County Assistant to the	51 S Main St	Janesville	WI	53545	(608) 757-5506	osborne@co.rock.wi.us	
Rock	J. Russell	Podzilni	Rock County Board Chair	51 S Main St	Janesville	WI	53545	(608) 757-5540	podzilni@co.rock.wi.us	
Rock	Bob	Yeomans	Rock County Supervisor	2943 Timber Lane	Janesville	WI	53545	(608) 756-1755	bob.yeomans@co.rock.wi.us	
Sheboygan	Thomas	Wegner	Sheboygan County Board Chair	508 New York Avenue, Room 31	Sheboygan	WI	53810	(920) 459-3103	Thomas.Wegner@SheboyganCounty.com	
Sheboygan	William	Goehring	Sheboygan County Supervisor	N185 County Road DE	Random Lake	WI	53075	(920) 994-4749	william.goehring@sheboygancounty.com	
Vernon	Dennis	Brault	Vernon County Board Chair	E8569 County Road Y	Viroqua	WI	54665		dbrault@vernoncounty.org	
Vernon	Ron	Hoff	Vernon County Clerk						rhoff@vernoncounty.org	
Washington	Josh	Schoemann	Washington County Administ	432 E Washington St	West Bend	WI	53095	(262) 306-2200	joshua.schoemann@co.washington.wi.us	
Washington	Don	Kriefall	Washington County Board Chairperson			WI	53095		don.kriefall@co.washington.wi.us	
Waushara	Robert	Sivick	Waushara County Administrator	209 South Saint Marie Street	Wautoma	WI	54982-0300		robert.sivick@co.waushara.wi.us	
Waushara	Michele	Olson						(920)787-0424	michele.olson@co.waushara.wi.us	
Outagamie	Jeff	Nooyen	Outagamie County Board Chair	1754 Winesap Ln	Grand Chute	WI	54901	(920) 738-7724	jeff.nooyen@outagamie.org	Guest
Outagamie	Brian	Massey							brianmassey@outagamie.org	Guest
Outagamie	Craig	Moser							craigmoser@outagamie.org	Guest

July 25, 2018

Prepared by Alice O'Connor, WCUTA Executive Director

WCUTA's desire is to ensure the revenue counties receive from utility aid formula for counties does not deteriorate over time especially as electric utilities move more toward renewable resources. Therefore, WCUTA is investigating the possibility of increasing utility aide payments from pipelines, telecoms, electric overhead lines as well as solar grid panels and small wind generators.

Meeting summary June 25, 2018 members of WCUTA with WCA Executive Director Mark O'Connell and Kyle Christianson, WCA tax lobbyist

Several Supervisors on the WCUTA Board and representatives met June 25, 2018 with Mark O'Connell, WCA Executive Director and Kyle Christianson, WCA tax lobbyist, to discuss possible consideration of a proactive legislative strategy to obtain additional revenue under the current utility tax revenue payment that counties and other units of local government receive from the Dept. of Revenue. This is separate from shared revenue payments each year.

At the meeting besides myself were WCUTA members:

- Supervisor Yeomans, Rock
- Supervisor Goehring, Sheboygan
- Supervisor Gove, Columbia
- Supervisor Keeney, Grant
- Supervisor Sinicki, Waushara
- Supervisor Christiansen, Jefferson
- Columbia County Comptroller Lois Schepp and Outagamie county lobbyist Mark Wadium and myself.
- Mark Wadium, Outagamie County lobbyist and WCUTA guest

The current formula the Dept of Revenue uses to calculate utility tax payments to counties has been steady for a while. But, a variety of factors are contributing to shrinking payments under this formula and are expected to continue to decline. The decline in payments contrasts with the increase in the value of power plants who pay an ad valorem tax to the Dept of Revenue. Counties receive funding based on a Dept. of Revenue calculating that only looks at Plant generating capacity and the net book value of its substations and other assets.

The biggest issues are that we don't know what part of the revenue paid to the state is part capacity and part ad valorem. The Dept of Revenue won't share a breakdown of what each utility pays even though they have those figures. ATC, for example, has a monopoly on energy and is a consortium of utilities. Any transmission lines they build cut across geographic lines that are in a variety of local property boundaries. These above the ground transmission lines are not taxed.

The factors that the state has used to determine its final numbers to provide counties with less revenue under the utility tax, include but are not limited to:

- cheaper energy
- more solar
- purchase of power from out of state energy sources.

The big question asked by WCUTA members was, “Will the WCA join the WCUTA to address the shrinking revenue from the utility taxes and help us figure out what the plausible scenarios might be to jointly pursue legislation in 2019?”

There was immediate consensus this would never be a standalone bill but. Rather it would be pursued as a budget amendment in the first six months of 2019.

In our discussions with Mark and Kyle, Supervisor Yeomans and others laid out what we had been through with multiple meetings at the Dept. of Revenue (DOR) and one meeting at the Public Service Commission (PSC). Supervisors expressed our ongoing frustrations with the Dept of Revenue who simply feels they do not need to release any information that might help us better understand what additional revenue might be plausible to pursue. The secrecy is suspect. Our meeting with the PSC was informative, but still led us back to the DOR. The PSC alluded to the fact that they felt the DOR was giving us the run around.

The good news is Mark O’Connell, WCA Executive Director, pledged 100 percent support from the WCA! He said he would make sure it was a part of the WCA’s legislative platform for 2019. Wonderful news.

Items discussed with the WCA

1. Which option suggested is politically viable and should be pursued?
2. What allies can be soliciting to help us and strengthen our hand?
3. Who will our opposition be?
4. Who are stakeholders that may be able to help but not be front and center?

The possible scenarios for legislation were laid on the table for discussion with the WCA:

A. Pursue an impact Fee from pipelines

1. Under currently law, pipelines are not subject to property taxes. The state collects an ad valorem tax, based on the average net property tax rate in the state (estimated collections from 2017-2018 are \$45,295,000.)
2. Under current law, pipelines do pay one-time fees to counties for any initial infrastructure cost. Towns also get a one-time payment if roads are affected. There is risk if a pipeline bursts or leaks. IE. Local law enforcement or EMS services would be needed. (Sun Prairie explosion July 10, 2018 comes to mind). Local units of government need to be prepared. There should be some compensation for this emergency preparedness, training, and possible use of local resources in the event of an emergency. There is currently no compensation to local units of government factored in for this. These events often result in pollution containment, evacuation of those in affected area, clean up, organizing and providing aid to those affected, along with damaged property assessment and cleanup. In some situations, like most recently, Sun Prairie, there was at least one fatality, too. We can expect litigation resources will also be chewed up.

3. **OPTION TO PURSUE?** To train for preparedness, could there be a percent, say 10%, of the value of the pipeline that would be redistributed through the ad valorem tax collected by the Dept. of Revenue and given to counties? This would be a formula. We need to figure out what the total amount of the ad valorem tax that is collected (which DOR is reluctant to share gross figures) and then see if the 10 percent is a good proposition for counties this would be an annual, not a one-time amount.

B. Pursue taxation from Telephone companies who are currently exempt from property taxes

1. No local units of government right now receive any tax dollars from pipelines or telephone companies. Telephone companies current pay an ad valorem tax based on the full market value of the utilities taxable property. That is done by multiplying that value by the net property tax rate in the jurisdictions where the property is located. 2017-2018 estimated tax collections from telephone companies was valued at \$64,817, 000, according to the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.
2. Pursue and get a specific answer we all pay money to the state for telephones. Why are counties not getting any back?
3. **OPTION TO PURUSE? Same angle as above.** Counties incur costs to be prepared for potential disasters even if they never occur. They must have the equipment and trained personnel and be ready.

C. Pursue changing the \$2000/megawatt capacity formula which has not been changed since 2004.

1. Under current law (that has not changed since 2004), counties receive a payment based on \$2000 per megawatt. Even though the cost of providing services has increased since 2004, payments to counties has not. It is worth noting that the state utility tax formula is based on sales, so taxes collected by the state from utilities, has always increased. Yet, the compensation to counties has remained static or declined.
2. The utility tax formula that helps the state determine what a local government should receive for a qualifying utility property is done by applying a mill rate to the net book value of the property. This is separate from the gross licensed fee per megawatt paid the state.
3. **OPTION TO PURSUE?** Discussed idea of increasing payment to counties based on a \$3000 per megawatt formula. We need to see what the numbers look like for counties. We need someone to calculate the dollars before we could commit to this.
4. **OPTION TO PURSUE?** Consider changing the mil rate that has been at 9 mills since 2004. As the value of the property goes up, the same mill rate will result in higher revenue collection. Since utility calculations are based on depreciated property value, the 9 mill rate results in declining local revenue even as the market value of the property likely is increasing over time. One the utility property is depreciated on the books, the 9 mill rate results in "0" compensation even though the asset may continue to have useful life for decades.

D. Pursue putting a value on energy that is generated out of state.

1. **OPTION TO PURSUE?** Ask for an increase in dollars based on actual energy generated in the state. (This needs to be flushed out further). The reality of many companies finding energy cheaper outside of Wisconsin and off the grid during peak hours --- so it is energy generated out of state—how would we capture that value? We would need to try to find some sort of mechanism to tax at a time when the state feels fees overall are going down and they don't want to impose new fees, just yet.

E. Pursue a gross licensing fee for companies that generate energy under 50 megawatts

1. There are increasingly many independent energy producers (wind, solar etc.) who pay nothing for state and local taxes. Some larger companies right now avoid paying taxes by working with these folks, for say 10 year, and then use 60 percent of their electricity. It is a built-in customer for a small producer. It saves a large utility money. It keeps costs down. After ten years, larger utilities buy these smaller operations but, in the meantime, have saved a ton of money and everyone has avoided being taxed.
2. We don't know how many electric suppliers are under 50 megawatts. We need to find out. We don't know if DOR knows? PSC? Requires follow up. Someone knows who is producing energy under 50 megawatts. Ask for help from the Fiscal Bureau?
3. Consider assigning the state to:
 - a. Tax them. And they pay a gross licensing fee that the state collects, and counties get the money back from the various electric and gas companies.
 - b. We could try for a graduated scale for those generators who produce under 50 megawatts? We need to know what revenue would be generated before we decide if it would be worth it. The larger utilities doing a work around in order not to pay higher taxes is a separate issue that might be a way to capture some revenue.
 - c. Also consider a grant so there is no more than 1 or for each county or no more than 12 (??) i.e. example in Jefferson county 1000 acres are eighteen off the property tax rolls with both a 100-megawatt wind farm. In Iowa county a 3500 acres wind farm is producing 350 megawatts of electricity. Supervisor Keeney will try to find out what they are paying in taxes now and what might be off the rolls as one example.

F. Options to pursue? Consider changing formula to a percent of sales, not production.

1. **CHALLENGE:** What would percent be? How do we figure out the right number to get a percent of what number? What do we do if there is a recession and we are basing our revenue off the value of plant and the value of that plant goes down in a recession or shuts down.

CURRENT CHALLENGES

1. Each municipality has its own formula for how they assess the telephone pole value in their community. There are 1000 different valuations, but they do get something from phone companies. This is according to the Legislative Fiscal Bureau. We could likely find this out from the League of Municipalities, too. We don't have all the details about this. Counties receive nothing like the municipalities. There is no current methodology to assess pipelines and telephone companies under current statutes.
2. Where gas and oil are near a source, there is no shipping involved so they may not sell anything per se, but use what they produce. How could we not hurt ourselves under some formula affected by this?
3. We can't make a PILT argument, then say give us more money. Hard to sell according to Mark. How do we come up with what is the value of the structure in lieu of a property tax payment? How do we get to cost? Hard to do. Will see if Fiscal Bureau can help us. We know DOR won't.
4. What is the appropriate percent of state revenue that counties should receive? We would have to mobilize all counties to fight for this. We would have to be very clear about what the value is to each individual county of taking 500 acres off the Property tax rolls and what revenue do they get in return. DairyLand in Grant county took 12 acres. They went from use value (\$200 per acre) to Commercial assessment (\$10,000) per acre. Tax is going to disappear since they are going to name plate and the name plate is under 50 megawatt.
5. As projected utility aid formula shrinks with declining book values, we don't yet know if the percent of decline will be bigger for counties than municipalities, (Municipalities typically always receive more than counties.) On a percentage basis, is it an equally shrinking pot? Is there a higher percentage of reduction likely to hit counties more than munis? Counties will get less with, of course, the consistent declining book value. To do nothing, counties can't complain then as revenues shrink. The law needs to be changed somehow.
6. There is no mechanism currently to come up with an appropriate value to tax energy that is moved across geographic lines. ATC has a monopoly on energy, so they are getting a sweetheart deal.
7. Mark of WCA said he is concerned we would have a challenging time trying to create a distribution mechanism when the energy environment is so dynamic and utility production and consumer consumption change. We don't want to win on 10 percent across the board of some number, then see that there is a loophole for those with a 1000 acre off the rolls.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

1. Railroads and car lines pay taxes, are small, and their fees go to the DOT highway funds. Not worth pursuing anything here.
2. Airline carriers are also exempt. Not much revenue, not worth pursuing.

WCA SUMMARY Mark O'Connell

1. At the WCA annual meeting in August, Mark will seek support for the overall WCA legislative platform that will include payment of utilities paid to counties. This way, it does not have to come through a specific county resolution to be approved.
2. Kyle and Alice are to work together to flush out more details and identify possible lawmakers who might help craft legislation. Two former WCUTA members who are now lawmakers come to mind—Rep. Rob Brooks and Rep. Paul Tittel. Lawmakers in the Senate would be picked based on the potential loss of sizable dollars to a specific county. They would be motivated. Several come to mind: Senator Dan Feyen (Fond du Lac), Senator Howard Marklein (Grant County), Senator Jerry Petrowski (Marathon); New Senator from Chippewa County, Senator Van Wanggaard

(Kenosha) Senator Dan LeMahieu (Manitowoc and Sheboygan), and Senator Scott Fitzgerald who has a chunk of Columbia County.

3. Two former members from the WCUTA Board who are now state representatives include Rick Gundrum and Paul Tittl. We would talk to them first.
4. WCA lobby day will occur in March 2019.. This would be a good time to push whatever we have determined can be pursued.
5. Agreement about long term negative fiscal impact to counties.
6. Path, once decided will likely be a budget amendment.
7. Work to get Towns and possibly Municipalities to join our efforts once we have flushed out our language. But with municipalities getting more money, not sure why they would want to join in our fight.
8. Mark and Kyle will be joining our next board meeting to further define this legislative agenda to discuss what is fair but politically unrealistic (so, why bother), and what might be plausible. (get the ask cleaner, tighter and message it, let's do it!). We seek more money, is our bottom line.

The next WCUTA Board meeting is FRIDAY OCTOBER 5TH AT THE WCA BOARD ROOM, 44 East Mifflin St. 9th floor. We may start at 10 instead of 10:30 to allow ample time for discussion.

NOTE: I met with Kyle Christiansen of the WCA on July 11 per the directive from the meeting.

Agreement that we need to see if:

- Is there is any inventory of generators under 50 megawatts? If there is no inventory this might be one place to start with legislation.
- We need to find a way to identify what is the total pot we are talking about and have likely fiscal bureau crunch some numbers for us to see if possible scenarios we are interested in generating the kind of consistent revenue that would replace declining revenue for counties.
- Under current formula, it appears the state collected a total of \$ 358,043,652 million from all utility tax collections in 2017-2018. The forecast Utility Aid was \$72,339,796, (a -.08 from aid in 2016-2017.) This is overall 20 percent, given to local governments while the state keeps 80 percent. (We have known this for some time.).
- When you further break down the \$72,339, based on the 9-mill rate distribution formula, the county portion ends up being .09 percent. (county portion in 2017 was \$34,893,426.) Municipalities receive just over ten percent at \$37,446,370.) 10.4%.
- What we didn't talk about much at the meeting but maybe room for more discussion is this fact. The state total utility tax collection was in 2017-2018 is estimated at \$358,043,652. But the way the state calculates the distribution, it starts with a "Basis for Utility Aid" at \$247,532,000 and therefore skims off the off the top \$110,551,652 before it calculates distribution of money to counties. This, combined with the depreciation formula, is really shortchanging counties. That is a lot of money! (Note: They essentially eliminate any payment for Pipelines \$45,295,000 and Telephones \$64,817,000 in tax collections.

All WCUTA members should put their thinking caps on and read this memo before the October 5th meeting and come prepared to have a robust discussion.

County	DOR 2019 Estimated Utility Tax Payment	2019 Proposed .0015 Dues	2019 Proposed .0020 Dues	2019 Proposed .0025 Dues
County	\$ 104,500.76	\$ 156.75	\$ 209.00	\$ 261.25
County	\$ 201,428.77	\$ 302.14	\$ 402.86	\$ 503.57
County	\$ 67,365.10	\$ 101.05	\$ 134.73	\$ 168.41
County	\$ 42,312.10	\$ 63.47	\$ 84.62	\$ 105.78
County	\$ 1,096,084.93	\$ 1,644.13	\$ 2,192.17	\$ 2,740.21
County	\$ 504,299.15	\$ 756.45	\$ 1,008.60	\$ 1,260.75
County	\$ 50,884.45	\$ 76.33	\$ 101.77	\$ 127.21
County	\$ 207,102.52	\$ 310.65	\$ 414.21	\$ 517.76
County	\$ 1,079,545.54	\$ 1,619.32	\$ 2,159.09	\$ 2,698.86
County	\$ 179,832.92	\$ 269.75	\$ 359.67	\$ 449.58
County	\$ 2,097,268.64	\$ 3,145.90	\$ 4,194.54	\$ 5,243.17
County	\$ 41,544.81	\$ 62.32	\$ 83.09	\$ 103.86
County	\$ 2,683,386.35	\$ 4,025.08	\$ 5,366.77	\$ 6,708.47
County	\$ 467,886.39	\$ 701.83	\$ 935.77	\$ 1,169.72
County	\$ 109,080.25	\$ 163.62	\$ 218.16	\$ 272.70
County	\$ 100,092.90	\$ 150.14	\$ 200.19	\$ 250.23
County	\$ 113,593.72	\$ 170.39	\$ 227.19	\$ 283.98
County	\$ 406,889.88	\$ 610.33	\$ 813.78	\$ 1,017.22
County	\$ 57,409.60	\$ 86.11	\$ 114.82	\$ 143.52
Lac County	\$ 1,553,604.72	\$ 2,330.41	\$ 3,107.21	\$ 3,884.01
County	\$ 10,776.18	\$ 16.16	\$ 21.55	\$ 26.94
County	\$ 331,373.93	\$ 497.06	\$ 662.75	\$ 828.43
Green County	\$ 31,395.88	\$ 47.09	\$ 62.79	\$ 78.49
Green Lake County	\$ 60,406.67	\$ 90.61	\$ 120.81	\$ 151.02
Iowa County	\$ 228,710.23	\$ 343.07	\$ 457.42	\$ 571.78

Iron County	\$ 39,414.40	\$ 59.12	\$ 78.83	\$ 98.54
Jackson County	\$ 66,249.10	\$ 99.37	\$ 132.50	\$ 165.62
Jefferson County	\$ 892,501.12	\$ 1,338.75	\$ 1,785.00	\$ 2,231.25
Juneau County	\$ 136,977.27	\$ 205.47	\$ 273.95	\$ 342.44
Kenosha County	\$ 1,636,432.48	\$ 2,454.65	\$ 3,272.86	\$ 4,091.08
Kewaunee County	\$ 285,961.58	\$ 428.94	\$ 571.92	\$ 714.90
La Crosse County	\$ 522,553.97	\$ 783.83	\$ 1,045.11	\$ 1,306.38
Lafayette County	\$ 82,888.73	\$ 124.33	\$ 165.78	\$ 207.22
Langlade County	\$ 28,678.16	\$ 43.02	\$ 57.36	\$ 71.70
Lincoln County	\$ 117,711.68	\$ 176.57	\$ 235.42	\$ 294.28
Manitowoc County	\$ 1,920,549.81	\$ 2,880.82	\$ 3,841.10	\$ 4,801.37
Marathon County	\$ 1,790,455.49	\$ 2,685.68	\$ 3,580.91	\$ 4,476.14
Marinette County	\$ 810,456.45	\$ 1,215.68	\$ 1,620.91	\$ 2,026.14
Marquette County	\$ 40,156.38	\$ 60.23	\$ 80.31	\$ 100.39
Menominee County	\$ 16,611.62	\$ 24.92	\$ 33.22	\$ 41.53
Milwaukee County	\$ 4,357,508.62	\$ 6,536.26	\$ 8,715.02	\$ 10,893.77
Monroe County	\$ 183,681.60	\$ 275.52	\$ 367.36	\$ 459.20
Oconto County	\$ 200,018.40	\$ 300.03	\$ 400.04	\$ 500.05
Oneida County	\$ 112,733.72	\$ 169.10	\$ 225.47	\$ 281.83
Outagamie County	\$ 611,421.35	\$ 917.13	\$ 1,222.84	\$ 1,528.55
Ozaukee County	\$ 1,514,842.23	\$ 2,272.26	\$ 3,029.68	\$ 3,787.11
Pepin County	\$ 13,060.35	\$ 19.59	\$ 26.12	\$ 32.65
Pierce County	\$ 83,709.15	\$ 125.56	\$ 167.42	\$ 209.27
Polk County	\$ 167,494.09	\$ 251.24	\$ 334.99	\$ 418.74
Portage County	\$ 168,053.93	\$ 252.08	\$ 336.11	\$ 420.13
Price County	\$ 117,757.11	\$ 176.64	\$ 235.51	\$ 294.39
Racine County	\$ 211,100.32	\$ 316.65	\$ 422.20	\$ 527.75

Richland County	\$ 51,110.05	\$ 76.67	\$ 102.22	\$ 127.78
Rock County	\$ 2,040,915.44	\$ 3,061.37	\$ 4,081.83	\$ 5,102.29
Rusk County	\$ 144,968.68	\$ 217.45	\$ 289.94	\$ 362.42
Saint Croix County	\$ 155,572.25	\$ 233.36	\$ 311.14	\$ 388.93
Sauk County	\$ 271,749.71	\$ 407.62	\$ 543.50	\$ 679.37
Sawyer County	\$ 220,089.67	\$ 330.13	\$ 440.18	\$ 550.22
Shawano County	\$ 196,203.33	\$ 294.30	\$ 392.41	\$ 490.51
Sheboygan County	\$ 1,268,673.59	\$ 1,903.01	\$ 2,537.35	\$ 3,171.68
Taylor County	\$ 21,523.29	\$ 32.28	\$ 43.05	\$ 53.81
Trempealeau County	\$ 123,580.80	\$ 185.37	\$ 247.16	\$ 308.95
Vernon County	\$ 596,816.22	\$ 895.22	\$ 1,193.63	\$ 1,492.04
Vilas County	\$ 96,833.75	\$ 145.25	\$ 193.67	\$ 242.08
Walworth County	\$ 288,667.14	\$ 433.00	\$ 577.33	\$ 721.67
Washburn County	\$ 29,495.04	\$ 44.24	\$ 58.99	\$ 73.74
Washington County	\$ 444,455.49	\$ 666.68	\$ 888.91	\$ 1,111.14
Waukesha County	\$ 528,416.44	\$ 792.62	\$ 1,056.83	\$ 1,321.04
Waupaca County	\$ 103,100.27	\$ 154.65	\$ 206.20	\$ 257.75
Waushara County	\$ 69,863.06	\$ 104.79	\$ 139.73	\$ 174.66
Winnebago County	\$ 739,244.00	\$ 1,108.87	\$ 1,478.49	\$ 1,848.11
Wood County	\$ 205,849.82	\$ 308.77	\$ 411.70	\$ 514.62
Totals	\$ 35,552,883.54	\$ 53,329.33	\$ 71,105.77	\$ 88,882.21