CITY OF PRESCOTT, WISCONSIN
MEETING NOTICE
REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 2016 AT 6:30 P.M.
PRESCOTT MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 800 BORNER STREET
PRESCOTT, WI 54021
WEBSITE: PRESCOTTWI.ORG

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
4. **PUBLIC COMMENTS – THE CITY COUNCIL WILL RECEIVE PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ANY ISSUE(S) NOT RELATED TO AGENDA ITEMS. LIMITED DISCUSSION BY THE CITY COUNCIL MAY TAKE PLACE, HOWEVER NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN ON ANY ITEMS. THIS INCLUDES RECEIVING WRITTEN REQUESTS OR DOCUMENTATION AND POSSIBLE ACTION AT A FUTURE COUNCIL MEETING**

5. **CONSENT AGENDA**
   1. REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES JANUARY 11, 2016
   2. PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES JANUARY 20, 2016
   3. PRESCOTT HOUSING AUTHORITY MEETING MINUTES DECEMBER 9, 2015
6. **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

A. PUBLIC WORKS
1. CHANGE ORDER # 1 FOR SOUTH LIFT STATION REHABILITATION
2. PAY REQUEST #1 FOR SOUTH LIFT STATION REHABILITAION
3. REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS FOR PERFORMANCE-BASED CONTRACTING SERVICES

B. LICENSE
1. OPERATOR LICENSE
2. TEMPORARY CLASS "B" BEER AND CLASS "B" WINE LICENSE FOR ST. JOSEPH'S GALA FOR JANUARY 30-31, 2016

C. PLANNING COMMISSION
D. FINANCE COMMITTEE
E. ORDINANCE
F. PERSONNEL
G. HEALTH & SAFETY
H. PARKS & PUBLIC PROPERTY
I. COMMUNICATIONS & NEW BUSINESS
1. PUBLIC COMMENTS
2. WISCONSIN TAXPAYER ALLIANCE
3. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MEETING FEBRUARY 15, 2016 AT 6:00 P.M. AT CITY HALL
3. OTHER BUSINESS
4. ADJOURNMENT

NOTICE
ACCESS TO THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING FOR THE DISABLED IS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE REAR PARKING LOT ENTRANCE. ALL THOSE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS SHOULD CALL CITY HALL OFFICES (715-262-5544) IF ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED

JANUARY 11, 2016 REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Pursuant to due call and notice thereof, a regular meeting of the Prescott City Council was held on Monday, January 11, 2016 in the Prescott Municipal Building, 800 Borner St., Prescott, WI 54021.

Call to order/Roll Call: Mayor David Hovel called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Members present were Joshua Gergen, Maureen Otwell, Robert Daugherty, Bill Dravis, Jack Hoschette and Galen Seipel. Public Works Director Hank Zwart and City Administrator Jayne Brand represented staff. Also present Russ Kivienmi of Cedar Corporation, City Engineers

Pledge of Allegiance was said.

Public Comments: Don Petersen of 134 Monroe Street requested a place to meet for the Neighborhood Watch group. Don was instructed to contact city hall to use the Council Chambers.

Daugherty/Seipel motion to approve the consent agenda which included regular city council meeting minutes for December 14, 2015, Plan Commission meeting minutes for January 4, 2016, December building report, Chief of Police yearend report, cash balances, budget year to date, accounts payable, payroll and review of receivables passed without a negative voice vote.

Gergen/Dravis motion to approve transfer of Class "B" beer license and Class "B" liquor license to Melons Joints Inc. doing business as No Name Saloon, Monkey Bar contingent on release of license from Smouth Enterprises passed without a negative voice vote.

Daugherty/Gergen motion to approve operator's license for Lucas Huebner, Lauren Mitchell, Justin Theese and Terrence Schommer passed without a negative voice vote.

Mayor Hovel presented the proposed project of underpassed under Highway 10. The recommendation of the Plan Commission is to cross at Eagle Ridge Drive and Canton Street. Options of crossing just north of the stoplight were discussed but there are issues with stormwater in this area which would make this crossing difficult. There was also discussion of crossing State Road 29 at Eagle Ridge Drive and North Acres Road. This crossing would be at the north end of the city limits and did not seem viable. Alderperson Seipel questioned how the structure would be created. Russ Kivienmi, City Engineer, explained it is a large box culvert. The structure would be ADA compliant. There was a question of how the water would drain out of the culvert. Kivienmi explained there would be storm outlets at both ends of the culvert. Lighting in the underpass was discussed and also the line of site from one end to the other. Kivienmi also explained as part of the grant the proposed sidewalks would be included. Dave French questioned if the intention is to do both underpasses at the same time. It was explained the city is going to write an TAP grant with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation which would be a 80% of federal funding and the city would need to come up with the 20% of funds. The intention is to apply for both underpasses as part of the grant. The grant application is due at the end of January. The city would hear later in 2016 if they received the grant. Plan and design would occur in 2017 for a proposed 2018 project. The funding of the 20% would be a TIF eligible expense. The underpasses are proposed for both bicycle and pedestrian traffic. **Dravis/Daugherty motion to approve Resolution 01-16 "Adopting the City of Prescott Bicycle and Pedestrian Network Plan" passed without a negative voice vote.**

Gergen/Dravis motion to approve Resolution 02-16 "Resolution of Support WISDOT 2016-2020 Transportation Alternatives Program Award Cycle" passed without a negative voice vote.

The Council reviewed purchases outside of the 2015 budget causing the Municipal Court to be over budget. It was explained the Court revenues also current exceed their 2015 budget. **Otwell/Hoschette motion to approve Municipal Court to be over 2015 budget approximately $8,000 due to 2015 revenues also being over budget passed by a majority vote with Gergen and Dravis voting nay.**

Gergen/Dravis motion to approve meter reading contract with SL-Serco for 2016 passed without a negative voice vote.

Daugherty/Gergen motion to approve 3rd reading and approval of Ordinance 14-15 Chapter 563 Water, Article II Cross Connection passed without a negative voice vote.

Dravis/Otwell motion to appoint Jeff Ryan as special registration deputy for 2016-2017 election cycle passed without a negative voice vote.

Gergen/Dravis motion to approve request to close Elm Street from Orange Street to Kinnickinnic Street on Friday, June 3, 2016 from 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. for Kick Off to Summer passed without a negative voice vote.

Gergen/Dravis motion to approve amplifier permit for Kick Off to Summer on June 3, 2016 from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. passed without a negative voice vote.

Alderperson Jack Hoschette updated the Council on quiet zone for railroad crossing. Jack has contact the Federal Railroad Administration in regards to the quiet zone. Jack has been working to determine the risk analysis for the tracks. In order to determine the risk there needs to be a traffic count for the number of vehicles which cross the tracks. Jack stated the city's risk has gone done because the vehicle accident has come off of the risk because it happened more than 5 years ago. Jack stated the traffic counts could be done Tuesday through Thursday. Alderperson Maureen Otwell questioned if doing traffic counts during these days would reflect the true amount of traffic which crosses the tracks. There was a question if you either have a quiet zone or you don't have a quiet zone. Jack stated there could be a quiet zone for just night. Jack will work with Public Works Director Hank Zwart to determine the best way to get traffic counts. Jack will report back to Council as things move along.

An emergency management plan meeting has been set for Monday, February 15th at 6:00 p.m. at city hall.

Gergen/Dravis motion to adjourn passed without a negative voice vote.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jayne M. Brand
City Administrator

Minutes for the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Prescott Housing Authority on December 9,2015.

Chairperson David Sterud called the meeting to order. Roll call showed those present to be: David Sterud, Dorothea Morris, Richard Matzek, Brenda Haas.
Also present was Anne McAlpine, Management Agent.
Absent: Gary Dunn

Minutes of the November 11, 2015 meeting were approved. Morris/Matzek.

The Financial reports through October 31,2015 were reviewed and approved. Morris/Haas
Current checks were signed and approved. Morris/Haas

The 2015 Audit Report was discussed and reviewed and indicated everything was in order. Haas/Matzek

There were no tenants present.

Sterud noted that there is $650,064.27 loan balance,at 1% ,with approximately 30 years remaining for property of the Prescott Housing Authority.

Old Business: The new Mission Statement for the Prescott Housing Authority will be added to a new brochure. McAlpine

New Business: Morris discussed the covered Gazebo Project for possible construction in Spring of 2016. Haas to explore possible Lions Club involvement. McAlpine to check into material costs.

Chair Report: Sterud presented Possible Appointments for Commissioners on typed form. Matzek/Morris
Brenda Haas was welcomed as a new Commissioner.

Sterud noted that he will be out of town from January through March 2016.
Matzek will also be out of town for February and March 2016.

Management Report:McAlpine advised there is still a waiting list. Two new tenants are scheduled to move in December/2015.

There being no other business motion to adjourn at 9:57 Morris/Haas

Respectfully submitted Rich Matzek, Recorder

CITY OF PRESCOTT, WISCONSIN

JANUARY 20, 2016 PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Pursuant to due call and notice thereof, a meeting of the Public Works Committee was held Wednesday, January 20, 2016, 800 Borner St., Prescott, WI 54021.

Call to order/Roll Call: Committee Chair Rob Daugherty called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m. Members present were Rob Daugherty, Joshua Gergen and Bill Dravis. City Administration Jayne Brand represented staff. Also present Trish Curtis of Johnson Controls.

Dravis/Daugherty motion to approve the minutes for October 19, 2015 passed without a negative voice vote.

Trish Curtis of Johnson Controls presented information on energy savings performance contracting. This type of contracting is allowed by Wisconsin Statues 66.0133 which allows for a municipality to work with a qualified provider to do a performance contract for evaluation and recommendation of energy conservation and facility improvements for implementation of these recommendations. The state statue allows for specific energy conservation measures which are spelled out in the statute. Johnson Controls made the initial contact with city staff and did a walk-through of the city's facility. Based on the walk-through and discussion with city staff Johnson Controls put together a preliminary report of items which could be addressed for energy savings. The city will need to put out a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) for a company which is Energy Certified with the State of Wisconsin. Once the RFQ are received the city will need to review and make a determination which company they are going to work with. Once the company is selected the city will sign a professional development agreement. The company will work to determine what types of items will be needed in city buildings to create energy efficiencies. The city will then be able to choose which of these projects they will want to move forward with. The projects can be phased in and it was suggested that it could be up to four years. The reduced energy costs can be used for other projects to repay debt if funds are borrowed. The company who is chosen also will guarantee the savings and will make a payment to the city if the savings does not happen. The committee discussed this is a good way to go with some of the needs of the city such as HVAC for the municipal building. They will review options and determine what would be best for the city. The company will also work to find any grants for installing energy efficiencies. The committee also talked about warranties and how we can use the warranties rather than using time of our public works employees. **Dravis/Gergen motion to move the RFQ to council for energy savings performance contracting passed without a negative voice vote.**

Gergen/Dravis motion to adjourn passed without a negative voice vote.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jayne M. Brand
City Administrator

EJCDC
ENGINEERS JOINT CONTRACT DOCUMENTS COMMITTEE

SECTION 00941
CHANGE ORDER

Change Order No. 1

Date of Issuance:	12/1/15	Effective Date:	1/13/16
Owner:	City of Prescott	Owner's Contract No.:	
Contractor:	TJ's Excavating & Process Works	Contractor's Project No.:	
Engineer:	Cedar Corporation	Engineer's Project No.:	P1338-149
Project:	City of Prescott – South Lift Station Rehabilitation	Contract Name:	

The Contract is modified as follows upon execution of this Change Order:

Description: The existing 4" diameter ductile iron pipe between the wet well and valve pit was in poor condition, and improperly aligned to allow for secure installation of the new valve pit fittings and valves. The area between the wet well and valve pit was excavated, old piping removed and replaced with new 4" ductile iron pipe. The pipe penetrations into the valve pit were properly aligned to allow the new check valve, gate valves, and other fittings to be securely aligned. The pipe penetrations were grouted, and the area backfilled and compacted. Total price for the work $5,481.20.

Attachments: See the attached time and materials invoice from TJ's Trucking & Excavating, Inc.

CHANGE IN CONTRACT PRICE	CHANGE IN CONTRACT TIMES *[note changes in Milestones if applicable]*
Original Contract Price: $ 98,950.00	Original Contract Times: Substantial Completion: December 2015 Ready for Final Payment: February 2016 days or dates
[Increase] [Decrease] from previously approved Change Orders No. 0 to No. 0: $ 0	[Increase] [Decrease] from previously approved Change Orders No. 0 to No. 0: Substantial Completion: December 2015 Ready for Final Payment: February 2016 days
Contract Price prior to this Change Order: $ 98,950.00	Contract Times prior to this Change Order: Substantial Completion: December 2015 Ready for Final Payment: February 2016 days or dates
[Increase] [Decrease] of this Change Order: $ 5,481.20	[Increase] [Decrease] of this Change Order: Substantial Completion: N/A Ready for Final Payment: N/A days or dates
Contract Price incorporating this Change Order: $ 104,431.20	Contract Times with all approved Change Orders: Substantial Completion: December 2015 Ready for Final Payment: February 2016 days or dates

RECOMMENDED:	ACCEPTED:	ACCEPTED:
By: [signature]	By:	By: [signature]
Engineer (if required)	Owner (Authorized Signature)	Contractor (Authorized Signature)
Title: Project Manager	Title	Title Project Manager
Date: 1/13/16	Date	Date 01/18/2016

Approved by Funding Agency (if applicable)

By: N/A Date:

Title:

TJ's Trucking and Excavating, Inc.

1762 Ronco Avenue, Winona, MN. 55987
PHONE: 507-452-5225 FAX: 507-457-9790
info@tjswinona.com

Change Order / Proposal Request #1

Job Name: **Prescott LiftStation 15044**

Date: 1/12/2016

Attn: Kevin Oium
Cedar Corp
604 Wilson Ave
Menomonie, WI
507-454-2702

Scope: PR#1 - Remove and replace piping between Lift Station and Valve Vault

Labor & Equipment		Rate/Hr	Hrs	Total
Backhoe		$200.00	8	$1,600.00
Labor		$80.00	20	$1,600.00
Total				$3,200.00
Materials / Misc.				
Item 1	4 Nos. of Fl x PE DIP and 2 Nos. of MJ Sleeves			$ 1,782.91
Total				$1,782.91
Contractor's Fee (OH&P) 10%				$498.29
Total for Proposed/Completed Changes		**$ 5,481.20**		

Pri Ratnayake (signed electronically)

TJ's Trucking & Excavating, Inc.

EJCDC
ENGINEERS JOINT CONTRACT DOCUMENTS COMMITTEE

Contractor's Application for Payment No. 1

	Application Period: December 1, 2015 - January 8, 2016	Application Date: 1/13/2016
To (Owner): City of Prescott	From (Contractor): TJ's Excavating & Process Works	Via (Engineer): Cedar Corporation
Project: South Lift Station Rehab	Contract:	
Owner's Contract No:	Contractor's Project No:	Engineer's Project No: P1338-149

Application For Payment
Change Order Summary

Approved Change Orders		
Number	Additions	Deductions
1	$5,481.20	
TOTALS	$5,481.20	
NET CHANGE BY CHANGE ORDERS	$5,481.20	

1. ORIGINAL CONTRACT PRICE	$	$98,950.00
2. Net change by Change Orders	$	$5,481.20
3. Current Contract Price (Line 1 ± 2)	$	$104,431.20
4. TOTAL COMPLETED AND STORED TO DATE (Column I total on Progress Estimates)	$	$101,931.20
5. RETAINAGE:		
a. 5% X $101,931.20 Work Completed	$	$5,096.56
b. 5% X Stored Material	$	
c. Total Retainage (Line 5.a + Line 5.b)	$	$5,096.56
6. AMOUNT ELIGIBLE TO DATE (Line 4 - Line 5.c)	$	$96,834.64
7. LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS (Line 6 from prior Application)	$	
8. AMOUNT DUE THIS APPLICATION	$	$96,834.64

Contractor's Certification

The undersigned Contractor certifies, to the best of its knowledge, the following:
(1) All previous progress payments received from Owner on account of Work done under the Contract have been applied on account to discharge Contractor's legitimate obligations incurred in connection with the Work covered by prior Applications for Payment;
(2) Title to all Work, materials and equipment incorporated in said Work, or otherwise listed in or covered by this Application for Payment, will pass to Owner at time of payment free and clear of all Liens, security interests, and encumbrances (except such as are covered by a bond acceptable to Owner indemnifying Owner against any such Liens, security interest, or encumbrances); and
(3) All the Work covered by this Application for Payment is in accordance with the Contract Documents and is not defective.

Contractor Signature

By: Rodney Ate Date: 01/18/2016

Payment of: $ $96,834.64
(Line 8 or other - attach explanation of the other amount)

is recommended by: Greg Adams PE (Engineer) 1/19/16 (Date)

Payment of: $ $96,834.64
(Line 8 or other - attach explanation of the other amount)

is approved by: _____ (Owner) _____ (Date)

Approved by: _____ Funding or Financing Entity (if applicable) _____ (Date)

Unit Price Progress Estimate

Contractor's Application

Project: South Lift Station Rehab								**Application Number:** 1			
Application Period: December 1, 2015 - January 8, 2016								**Application Date:** January 13, 2016			
A			B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Item	Estimated Bid Quantity	Unit Price	Quantity Completed						Total Completed & Stored to Date (C+E+G)		% Comp.
			Previous Applications		This Application		Materials Stored				
Description			Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	
Demolition of Pumps, Controls and Electrical	1 L.S	$3,500.00	1	$3,500.00					1	$3,500.00	100.0%
Temporary Bypass Pumping (Install and Maintain)	1 L.S	$12,000.00	1	$12,000.00					1	$12,000.00	100.0%
Submersible Duplex Lift Station (Installation of Pumps, Controls, Cabinet & all Appurtenances)	1 L.S	$57,950.00	1	$57,950.00					1	$57,950.00	100.0%
All Electrical for Submersible Duplex Lift Station	1 L.S	$16,000.00	1	$16,000.00					1	$16,000.00	100.0%
Forcemain Modifications & Testing	1 L.S	$5,000.00	1	$5,000.00					1	$5,000.00	100.0%
Traffic Control	1 L.S	$2,000.00	1	$2,000.00					1	$2,000.00	100.0%
Restoration of Site	1 L.S	$2,500.00									
TOTAL				$96,450.00						$96,450.00	

Preliminary Assessment

City of Prescott, WI

December 15th, 2015

Submitted By:
Trish Curtis, Local Government Account Executive
Greg Doornink, Energy Solutions Development Engineer

Energy Solutions for Local Government
Helping Communities Achieve

Johnson Controls

Executive Summary

The City of Prescott recently adopted and updated their Comprehensive Plan. This plan acts as a map for the future while addressing a number of different issues, goals and objectives. Provided in this plan was an evaluation of population and demographic which included a number of notable statistics and statements. From 1970 to 2010, Prescott's population grew from 2,331 to 4,258, an increase of 83%. Forecasting this population to 2040, the City of Prescott is expected to add another 722 residents. The percentage of the population with an education of a Bachelor's Degree or higher has increased from 15% to 22% between 1990 and 2010, while the household median income increased 27% from 2000 to 2012. A goal stated in the Comprehensive plan reads, "The City of Prescott Comprehensive Plan has a clear vision of the how it wants to grow and develop over the next 20 years and is committed to achieving this vision using sustainable methods." Under this goal is a recommendation that says, "Incorporate energy saving technologies and sustainable practices when implementing the City's Comprehensive Plan to minimize the impact City growth has on the environment, and to prepare for the challenges of the future (environmental, social, and economic)."

Through the utilization of Wisconsin Statute 66.0133 for Energy Saving Projects, the City can address the deferred maintenance and capital needs through the design and construction of a project and guarantee the improvements that will generate energy cost savings to pay for the project over the term of the contract. The advantages are:

- Single point of accountability
- Project management
- No low bid requirement (best value)
- City participates in equipment and subcontractor selection
- Partnership for grant and rebate funding
- Guaranteed costs
- Guaranteed savings
- Guaranteed performance

From the statics and statements noted an underlining theme for the City of Prescott is *growth*. Growth for the residents now and the future population of Prescott. Maintaining structures and facilities that serve the City can have a direct impact on the people and the environment. We believe at Johnson Controls that we can provide a solution to improve today's facilities by reducing operating costs, addressing deferred maintenance, increasing indoor comfort and reducing energy consumption.

Johnson Controls' Solutions initiative is a long term, results oriented program that addresses building operational inefficiencies and depreciated assets while maximizing comfort and occupant productivity. This program which affords local governments the opportunity to establish long term partnerships with private business to assist in implementing and financing energy conservation measures.

Johnson Controls has completed a preliminary analysis of the Public Works Facility, Police Department, City Hall, Fire Station, Freedom Park, the Welcome and Heritage Center and the Waste Water Treatment Facility. We see potential for *at least* $30,000 in annual savings. These savings can fully pay for the improvements and services necessary to achieve them.

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City Hall/Library

Overview

City Hall Chiller

Prescott City Hall is a 12,000 square foot building that composes a library, council chambers and various offices. The building is served from seven blower coil units with six of them connected to an energy recovery ventilator. One unit was disabled that serves the council chamber as it leaks water. Providing heat to the building are two hot water condensing boilers with cooling coming from an air cooled chiller on grade. The unit appears to be weathered quite a bit. Controlling the building are individual thermostats with some setback utilization. Lighting in the building is made up of T8 32W, T12 34W, and U-Tube fluorescent and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL).

City Hall Boilers

Overall the building envelope looked to be in good condition. It was noted in 2009, exterior tuck pointing was done, and the windows were redone then. Exterior doors looked to be in good shape and no obvious sources of unwanted infiltration were identified.

A project done in 2005 included a mechanical renovation, however it was noted on the day of the walkthrough that there are still comfort issues. These comfort issues could be because of a design issue due to localized returns, constant volume blower coils and a general building controls issue.

Opportunities	Benefits
• Lighting Retrofit • Central Digital Control System • Lighting Control System • Occupancy Sensors • Dehumidification • Security	• Energy savings • Improved lighting quality • Occupancy comfort • Temperature and humidity control

Wastewater Treatment Facility

Overview

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Constructed in 1970 the Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) is a multi-building facility that treats Prescott's wastewater and discharges it into the Mississippi River. Wastewater arrives at the facility through gravity sewers and four lift stations. An upgrade in 1995 to the WWTF included a 2nd package plant, UV disinfection, sludge thickening and storage. Heating the building are gas fired and electric unit heaters. A mix of lighting is in the WWTF including T12 and T8 florescent, high pressure sodium (HPS) and CFL.

UV disinfection typically uses 25% of the total plant power. Unfortunately on this scale there are not too many ways in optimizing this kind of system. To save energy a chemical treatment system would be more efficient, but may not be as operator friendly. The best potential would come from optimizing the blower system, requiring further evaluation. Before further evaluation of the facility can be done, a good start is provided from a study done by Focus on Energy in 2006. Below is a table from the study that separates wastewater facility types and provides an average potential savings for type and flow range.

Table 3
Best Practice Benchmarks and Top Performance Quartiles for Wisconsin Wastewater Facilities

Facility Type	Flow Range (MGD)	Average Energy Use (kWh/MG)	Top Performance Quartile (kWh/MG)	Best Practice Benchmark (kWh/MG)	Average Potential Savings [10]
Activated Sludge	0 - 1	5,440	< 3,280	3,060	44%
	1 - 5	2,503	< 1,510	1,650	34%
	> 5	2,288	< 1,350	1,760	23%
Aerated Lagoon	< 1	7,288	< 4,000 [11]	3,540	51%
Oxidation Ditch	< 1.2	6,895	< 4,000 [12]	4,320	37%

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- Energy Savings
- Improved lighting quality
- Operational savings
- Occupancy comfort
- Improved system operation and remote accessibility

Opportunities	Benefits
• Lighting Retrofit • Install VFDs • Chemical Treatment • SCADA Control Upgrade • Security	

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Freedom Park

Overview

Freedom Park is a 6,000 square foot building constructed in 2005 is a single story with a mechanical basement and storage. Serving the building are four air handling units (AHU) that are a mix of suspended and base mounted. Each unit has DX cooling and a programmable thermostat. Two air exchange energy recovery ventilators are located in the basement as well. Providing heat are two condensing boilers that look like they are in good condition, as well as in-floor radiant heating separated into five zones. No notes during the walkthrough indicated comfort issues. Lighting appeared to be mostly T8 32W interior with CFLs on the exterior.

The building envelope appeared to be in good shape. Since it is only ten years old, the windows are newer and in good condition. No unwanted infiltration was identified.

During the walkthrough it was noted that lightning struck the building and damaged the low voltage lighting control system, now the lighting automation has been disabled. Lamp replacement is a frequent operational cost and maintenance request.

Freedom Park Energy Recovery Unit

Opportunities	Benefits
• Lighting Retrofit • Lighting Control repair/replace • Security	• Energy savings • Improved lighting quality • Operational/maintenance savings

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Public Works Buildings

Overview

Two buildings were looked at for Public Works facility of Prescott. The first is a Quonset hut that is 3,500 square feet. This building is used for storage and is currently heating with infrared heating that is kept at 56 degrees. Prefab structure has very little insulation, and it is not in very good shape as it is an old building. It has been proposed to convert this building completed to cold storage and move what needs to be kept warm to the adjacent newer shop building. T12 fluorescent provides lighting.

The second building looked at is the Public Works Shop that includes a 6 bay garage. A make-up air handling unit (MAU) serves the space that is connect to the exhaust and NO2 sensor that runs 45 minutes every three hours. Infrared heat serves this space as well. The building looked to be in good shape with no obvious unwanted infiltration observed during the walkthrough. T8 fluorescent lighting was observed here.

Quonset Hut Storage

Public Works Shop

Opportunities	Benefits
• Lighting Retrofit • Quonset door replacement • Patching and insulation • Temperature control setback • Destratification fans • Quonset conversion to cold storage	

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Fire Station

Overview

The main fire station in Prescott was built in the 1960s with an addition in the 1980's and is roughly 9,700 square feet. The fire station contains a large garage for the vehicles, locker room and a meeting room. The garage is heated with infrared heating. A furnace installed horizontally serves the rest of the space. T12 fluorescent lighting is in the garage with a mix of T12 and T8 in the other areas that include a mix of lighting retrofits. A few lights were on motion sensor detectors.

The building looks to be in good shape. Exterior walls, doors and windows did not have any indicating signs of unwanted infiltration. There was one noted roof leak on the day of the walkthrough.

- Energy savings
- Operational/maintenance savings

- Energy Savings
- Improved lighting quality
- Operational savings
- Occupancy comfort

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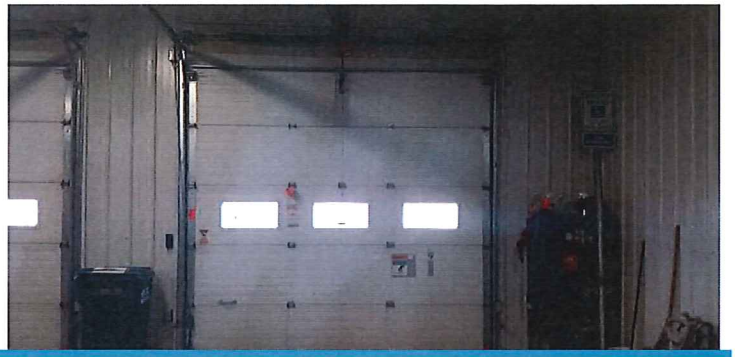
OTHER MEDIA) WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF JOHNSON CONTROLS, INC.

Police Station

Overview

Prescott Police Station is roughly a 13,000 square foot building with three sections, an office area, garage space, and a meeting area and living quarters. The west side of the building is the office area. Serving this side of the building are two furnaces, one for the offices and on for the police department room with two DX units outside. The garage spaces are served from two MAUs one for each bay, carbon monoxide detectors are tied into each MAU. The third section of the building is served from two furnaces from outdoor DX units, one serves the meeting and classroom space and the other the living quarters. T8 32W lighting was observed throughout the building with nearly all tied into occupancy sensors. During the walkthrough it was noted that there are comfort issues in in the West side of the building, as well as leakage during a storm around the furnace area.

The building overall looked to be in good shape. Exterior doors and windows did not appear to have unwanted infiltration, and most of the seals around the garage doors were in good condition.



Prescott Welcome

Opportunities	Benefits
Opportunities	Benefits
• Lighting Retrofit • Roof repairs • Destratification fans • Temperature control setback • Zone control • Security • Replacement of inefficient refrigerator • Security	• Energy savings • Improved lighting quality • Occupancy comfort • Temperature and humidity control

Lighting Retrofit
Roof repairs
Destratification fans
Temperature control setback

& Heritage Center

Overview

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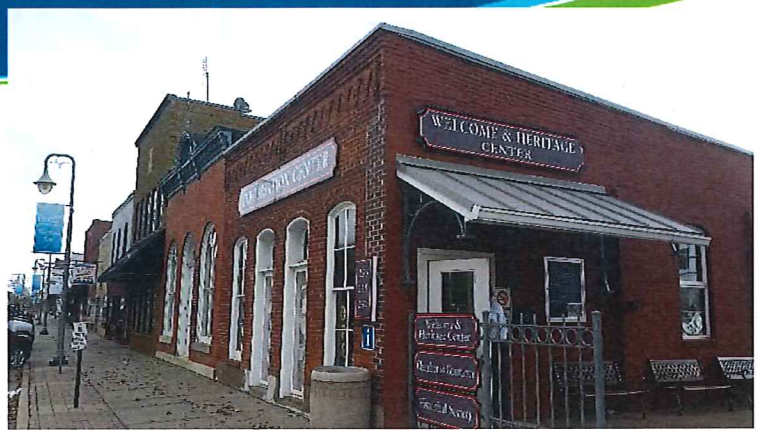
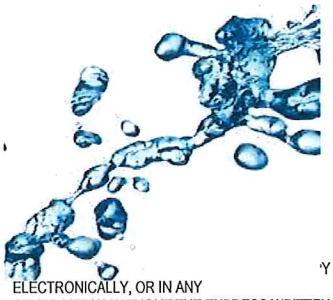


The Prescott Welcome & Heritage Center is a multipurpose building that houses meetings, Prescott's welcome center and a historical museum section. The building is served from two furnaces that located in the basement, with two condensing units outside. Individual thermostats for each furnaces control the building. For lighting the building had a mixture of CFL, incandescent, and fluorescent tube lighting.

The building is older, but looked to be in good shape. It was noted that replacing the windows on the street side was a project mentioned for the near future.

Opportunities	Ben
• Lighting Retrofit • Lighting Control • Security	• Energy Savings • Improved lighting quality • Operational savings • Occupancy comfort

Additional Opportunities



<u>Water Metering</u>

Upgrading Prescott's water metering from manual reading to automated meter reading and detection not only saves substantial costs in operations but also identifies lost revenue. Through the

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infrastructure improvements, you can improve the accuracy of your meters, right size your meters, identify and correct leaks, and improve water treatment efficiency.

Security

Building and personal security have a new priority and can be integrated into Building Management Systems. Through security and automation integrated systems such as card access, cameras, and alarms you can closely match building safety and occupancy with operations; providing a piece of mind while saving energy.

Facility Energy Use

The first step in estimating energy savings potential was review of utility data, which is summarized in the table below. The most recent three years of utility data was chosen. Review of this data is an important first step because it:

- Establishes a baseline for energy efficiency improvements
- Identifies the maximum potential of energy efficiency improvements
- Provides quick means of efficiency comparison to similar buildings in the same region

An important note to mention, utility bills for the Welcome and Heritage Center were not analyzed as they are billed under the Heritage Center and not the City, therefore, setting a

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savings benchmark was not done, just estimated. Another note is that the utility summary for the public work facilities were estimated on a square foot basis from one set of utility data.

City of Prescott, WI								
Building	Square Footage	Utility Type	Utility Usage		Utility Cost	Utility Rate	kBtu /SF	$/SF
Public Works Shop	6,600	Electric	10,747	kWh	$ 1,355	$ 0.126	5.6	$ 0.21
		Electric	N/A	kW/mo avg				
		Natural Gas	3,729	therms	$ 2,878	$ 0.772	56.5	$ 0.44
				Totals	$ 4,233		62.1	$ 0.64
Public Works Hut	3,500	Electric	5,787	kWh	$ 729	$ 0.126	5.6	$ 0.21
		Electric	N/A	kW/mo avg				
		Natural Gas	2,008	therms	$ 1,550	$ 0.772	57.4	$ 0.44
				Totals	$ 2,279		63.0	$ 0.65
Police Dept	13,000	Electric	43,783	kWh	$ 5,378	$ 0.123	11.5	$ 0.41
		Electric	N/A	kW/mo avg				
		Natural Gas	1,911	therms	$ 1,624	$ 0.850	14.7	$ 0.12
				Totals	$ 7,002		26.2	$ 0.54
City Hall	13,200	Electric	119,480	kWh	$ 11,545	$ 0.097	30.9	$ 0.87
		Electric	27	kW/mo avg				
		Natural Gas	4,692	therms	$ 3,266	$ 0.696	35.5	$ 0.25
				Totals	$ 14,811		66.4	$ 1.12
Fire Station	9,700	Electric	34,480	kWh	$ 4,267	$ 0.124	12.1	$ 0.44
		Electric	N/A	kW/mo avg				
		Natural Gas	3,653	therms	$ 2,870	$ 0.786	37.7	$ 0.30
				Totals	$ 7,137		49.8	$ 0.74
Freedom Park	12,800	Electric	50,895	kWh	$ 6,269	$ 0.123	13.6	$ 0.49
		Electric	N/A	kW/mo avg				
		Natural Gas	1,538	therms	$ 1,301	$ 0.846	12.0	$ 0.10
				Totals	$ 7,570		25.6	$ 0.59
WWTF	2,300	Electric	571,040	kWh	$ 45,398	$ 0.079	847.4	$ 19.74
		Electric	94	kW/mo avg				
		Natural Gas	5,952	therms	$ 4,662	$ 0.783	258.8	$ 2.03
				Totals	$ 50,060		1106.1	$ 21.77
SUM	73,260				$ 93,092		71.0	$ 1.27

Facility Energy Use

Site Energy Use Intensity (EUI) is the value of most importance as it represents overall energy use. It is in units of kBtu per square foot for electric and gas utilities combined. EUI simply quantifies a building's energy usage as a function of its size and type so it can be compared to other buildings of the same type while removing the effect of utility rate structures. It also provides equitable comparison of facilities depending on utility source. The lower the EUI, the better.

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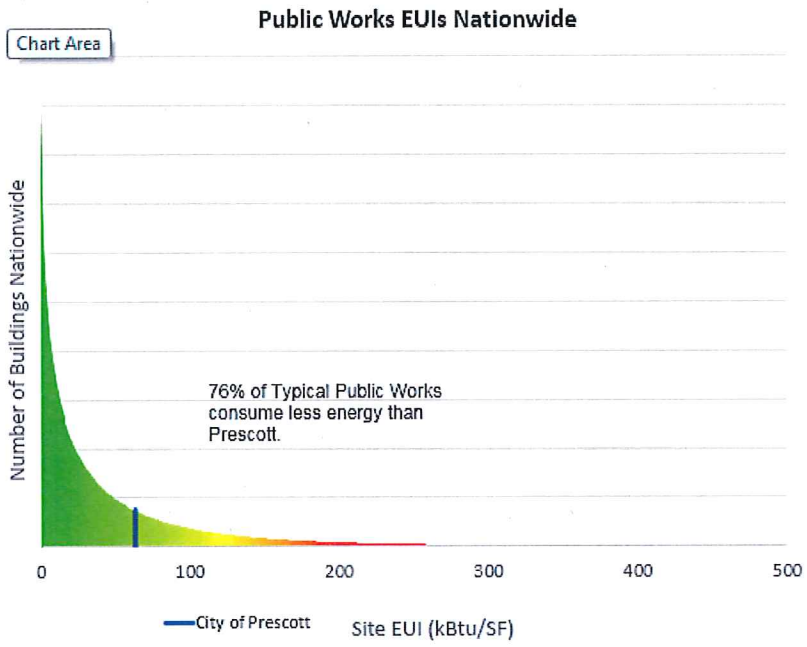
Nationwide data was obtained from the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration's (EIA) benchmark data. Periodically, EIA collects data on thousands of commercial facilities nationwide through its *Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey* (CBECS) with the most recent fully published data set from 2003. Compared to facilities for the same type the City of Prescott ranks as follows.

- Prescott Public Works ranks in the 76th percentile for public works nationwide.
- Prescott Police Department ranks in the 27th percentile of police departments nationwide.
- Prescott City Halls ranks in the 32nd percentile of the city halls nationwide.
- Prescott Fire Station ranks in the 44th percentile of fire stations nationwide.
- Prescott Freedom Park ranks in the 43rd percentile of public facilities nationwide.

The figures following illustrate how the City facilities other nationwide.



on the pages statistically of Prescott's compare to buildings

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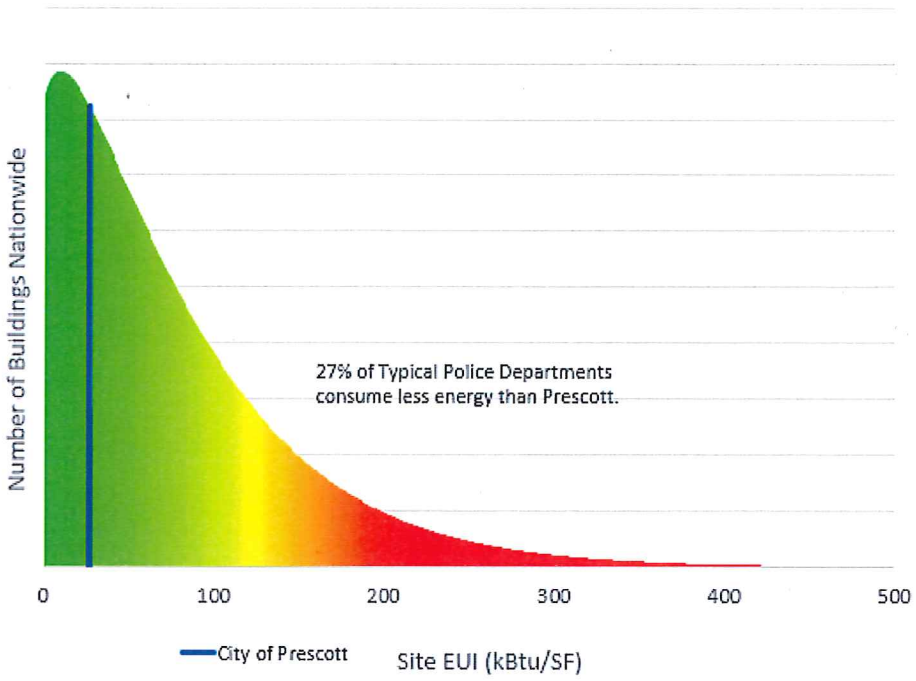
Police Dept EUIs Nationwide



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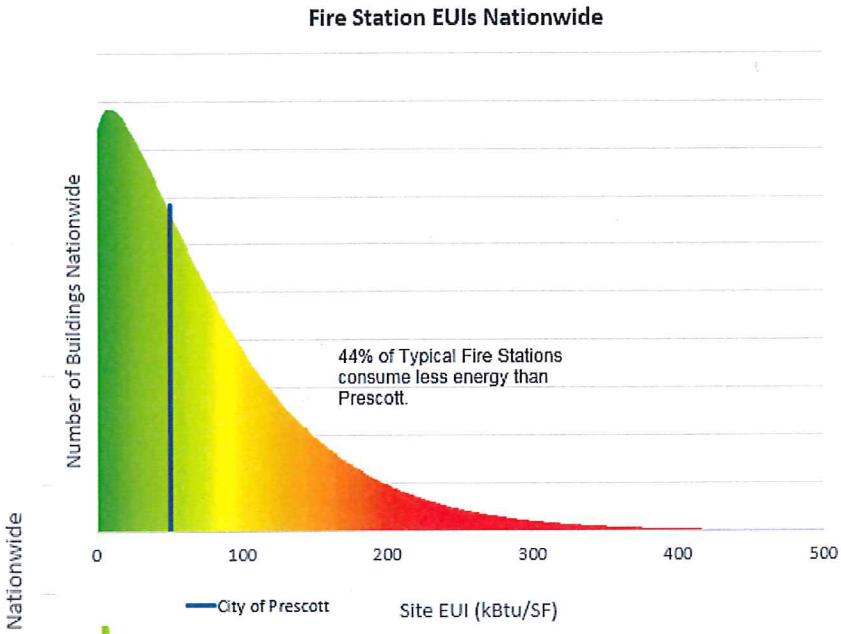
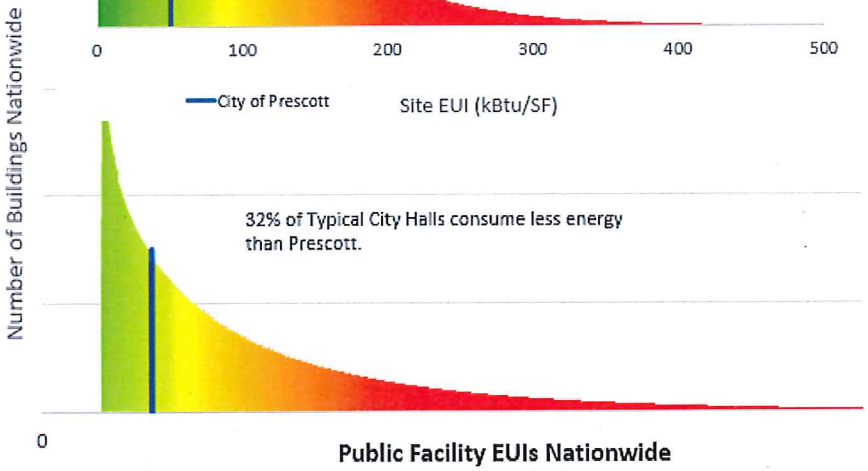
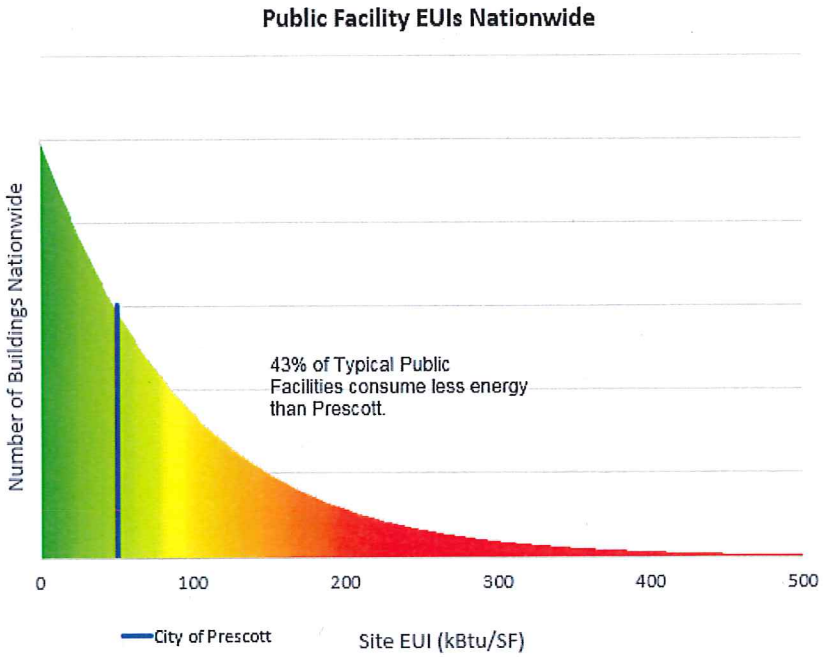
Facility Energy Use







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Facility Improvement Measures

The following table shows potential Facility Improvement Measures (FIMs) for the City of Prescott.

Potential Facility Improvement Measures									
FIM #	Description	Public Works Shop	Public Works Hut	Police Dept	City Hall	Fire Station	Freedom Park	WWTF	Welcome & Heritage
1.1	Interior Lighting Upgrade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2	Exterior Lighting Upgrade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.1	Upgrade to DDC Controls				✓				
3.1	Destratification Fans	✓				✓			
4.1	Building Envelope Sealing		✓	✓	✓	✓			
5.1	Aggressive Temperature Setback	✓				✓			✓
6.1	Recommissioning			✓					
7.1	Install VFDs							✓	

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Preliminary Financial Analysis

Based on industry benchmarks, preliminary models, and Johnson Controls' best-in-class practices, a conservative annual utility and operational cost savings would be around $30,000. An Investment Grade Audit would definitely increase this number. This financial benefit translates to a guaranteed outcome by overlaying newer technology onto existing equipment or replacing equipment all together. To quantify the impact of these savings, it is crucial that Johnson Controls and the City of Prescott collaborate to identify, quantify, and agree upon the potential impact.

A preliminary estimate for a facilities project is approximately $450,000 and is displayed in the sample cash flow below. Additional improvements and projects may require supplemental investment.

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SAMPLE CASH FLOW

$ 300,000	Capital Contribution	Project Size	$ 450,000
$ 150,000	Financed Amount		
3.000%	Interest Rate		
10	Financing Term (yr)	Balance Year 10	$ 135,032
$ 25,846	Interest	Simple Payback (yrs)	5.33
$ 475,846	Project+Interest		

			10.0%								
Escal %	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%		3.0%						
Term of Contract (yr) Summations					5						
10	$ 293,475	$ -	$ 29,348	$ -	$ (11,946)	$ 310,877	$ -	$ (175,846)	$ 135,032		

Year	Total Savings		O&M Savings	Other Savings	M&V	Free Cash Flow	Additional Capital Contributions	Debt Service P+I PMT	Cash Flow	Balance
0						$ -			$ -	$ -
1	$ 25,600	$ -	$ 2,560		$ (2,250)	$ 25,910		$ (17,585)	$ 8,325	$ 8,325
2	$ 26,368	$ -	$ 2,637		$ (2,318)	$ 26,687		$ (17,585)	$ 9,103	$ 17,428
3	$ 27,159	$ -	$ 2,716		$ (2,387)	$ 27,488		$ (17,585)	$ 9,903	$ 27,331
4	$ 27,974	$ -	$ 2,797		$ (2,459)	$ 28,313		$ (17,585)	$ 10,728	$ 38,059
5	$ 28,813	$ -	$ 2,881		$ (2,532)	$ 29,162		$ (17,585)	$ 11,577	$ 49,637
6	$ 29,677	$ -	$ 2,968		$ -	$ 32,645		$ (17,585)	$ 15,061	$ 64,697
7	$ 30,568	$ -	$ 3,057		$ -	$ 33,625		$ (17,585)	$ 16,040	$ 80,737
8	$ 31,485	$ -	$ 3,148		$ -	$ 34,633		$ (17,585)	$ 17,049	$ 97,786
9	$ 32,429	$ -	$ 3,243		$ -	$ 35,672		$ (17,585)	$ 18,088	$ 115,874
10	$ 33,402	$ -	$ 3,340		$ -	$ 36,742		$ (17,585)	$ 19,158	$ 135,032

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An Invitation

Thank you for the opportunity to learn more about your facilities, your experiences, and your challenges. We are happy to further present our qualifications and are committed to making your partnership a successful venture.

We understand your objectives, appreciate the challenge you face, and present an excellent case for a positive financial impact to the City of Prescott. Entering into a partnership with JCI allows you to address your facilities' needs while minimizing both the capital required and the associated risk.

Our invitation is to explore the opportunities afforded to you and your city in identifying potential investments that can be funded through energy and operational savings. We look forward to pursuing this opportunity with you.

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City of Prescott Wisconsin

Prescott Public Works

January 20, 2016

Trish Curtis-Johnson Controls

Local Government Account Executive WI/MN

Johnson Controls

City of Prescott Wisconsin

Background

Initial Meeting-October 7

Walk Throughs-October/November

Presentation of Report-December 15

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City of Prescott Wisconsin

WI Statute

66.0133 Energy savings performance contracting

.....any local governmental unit may, in accordance with this section, enter into a performance contract with a qualified provider to reduce energy or operating costs, realize operational savings, conserve water resources, ensure state or local building code compliance, or enhance the protection of property of the local governmental unit.

Source: https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/66/I/0133/6

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Why Performance Contracting?

- Focused and Efficient Approach
- Work gets done all at once – there's less disruption to the occupants of the buildings
- City had limited time to allocate to project development
- Maximizes utility rebates-engaging your utility partners
- Single Source Engineering and Design firm
- Guaranteed Savings
- Freed Up Capital Dollars for other Projects

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City of Prescott Wisconsin

Key Differences In Performance Contracting

Traditional Bid/Spec

- Low bid awarded based on specifications
- Project costs funded by capital budgets
- Piecemeal approach
- Upfront fee for evaluation/studies
- Multiple contracts with multiple vendors
- Contractors have no accountability to reduce energy or maintenance costs
- Owner assumes risks

Performance Based

- Bid awarded based on performance and lifecycle costs
- Project payments are offset by guaranteed savings
- Comprehensive approach
- No up front fee required
- Long term performance and savings are guaranteed
- One contact, single point accountability
- Johnson Controls is tied to providing savings over term of contract
- Johnson Controls assumes risk

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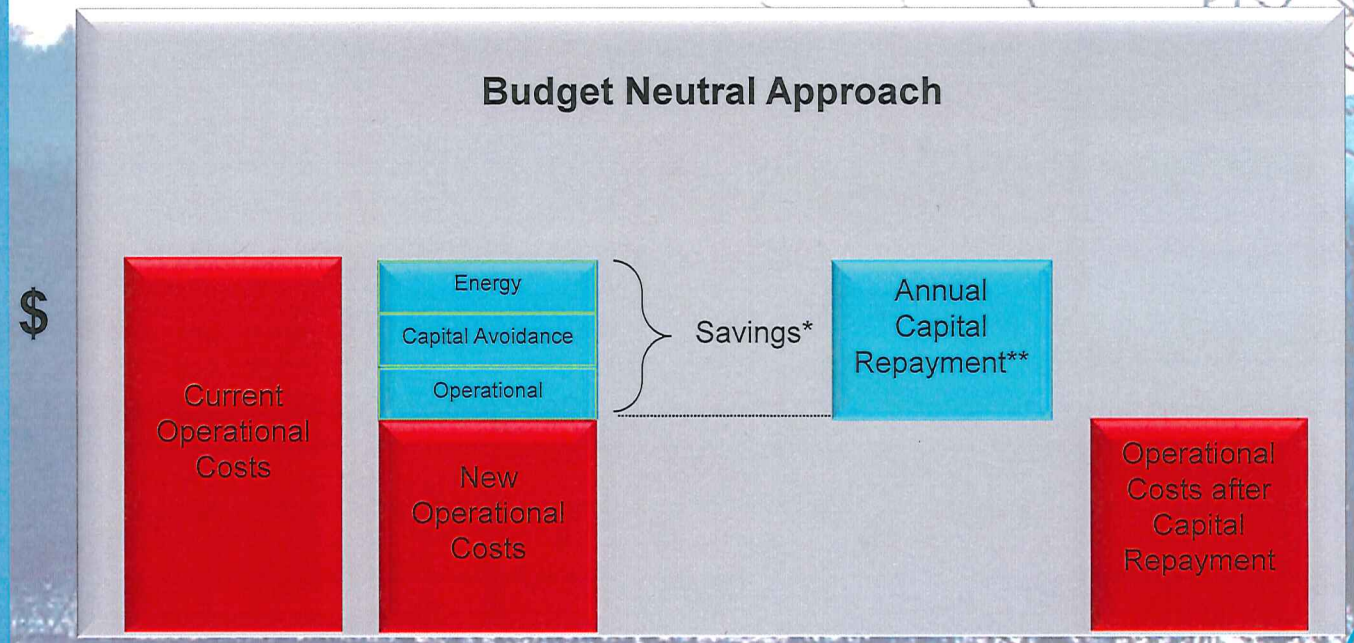
City of Prescott Wisconsin

Performance Contracting

Performance Contracting uses energy, operational savings and avoided capital expenditures to fund repayment of capital for building/infrastructure needs.



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City of Prescott Wisconsin

Process

Discovery → Prelim Analysis → Presentation → Professional Development Agreement → Project Development → Contract Presentation → Contract Approval → Implementation

- RFQ to 3 ESCOS, website, newspaper
- RFQ Due
- Select ESCO

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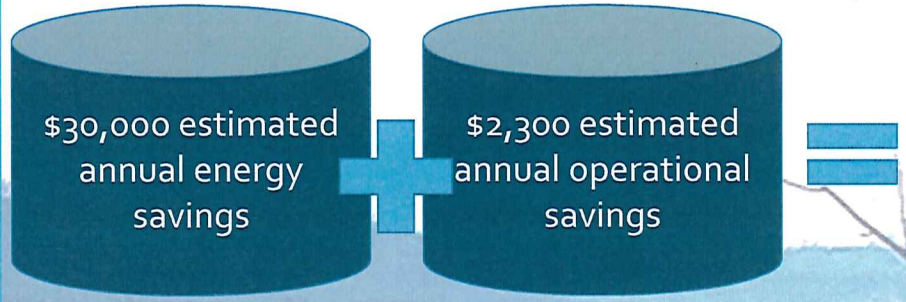
Potential Project Impact



$32,300 Annual Energy and Operational Savings

$32,300 Annual Savings x 10 year term= $323,000 Project Budget

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Prescott Opportunities

Potential Facility Improvement Measures

FIM #	Description	Public Works Shop	Public Works Hut	Police Dept	City Hall	Fire Station	Freedom Park	WWTF	Welcome & Heritage
1.1	Interior Lighting Upgrade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2	Exterior Lighting Upgrade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.1	Upgrade to DDC Controls				✓				
3.1	Destratification Fans	✓				✓			
4.1	Building Envelope Sealing		✓	✓	✓	✓			
5.1	Aggressive Temperature Setback	✓				✓			✓
6.1	Recommissioning			✓					
7.1	Install VFDs							✓	

City of Prescott Wisconsin

Key Benefits

- Improved Indoor Air Quality and comfort issues at City Hall/Library
- Improved lighting quality
- Improved temperature and humidity control at Police Station
- Reduction in Operational & Maintenance Costs
- Health, Safety and Code Updates to buildings and equipment
- Replacement of Inefficient and High-cost Equipment
- Addresses Deferred Maintenance Needs
- Project costs are offset by guaranteed savings
- Rebate coordination and maximum leverage with utilities
- Comprehensive approach rather than piecemeal
- One contract and a single point of accountability
- Low risk: Long term performance and savings are guaranteed by Johnson Controls

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Next Steps

RFQ

- Release RFQ
  - Publish and send to 3 ESCOs
  - Receive by due date (Usually 2 weeks)

Select ESCO

- PW Committee selects ESCO
  - Makes recommendation to Council
  - Council approves ESCO

PDA

- PW Committee recommends to Council to secure a **P**rofessional **D**evelopment **A**greement with selected ESCO
- Commence project development

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Many Thanks

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City of Prescott

Request For Qualifications (RFQ) for Qualifications for Performance-Based Contracting Services

The City of Prescott is requesting Qualifications from interested and qualified performance-based contractors for the following project:

Implementation of Guaranteed Energy Savings and cost reduction solutions for the City of Prescott

The City of Prescott plans to select the most qualified contractor for performance-based contracting services in accordance with: 66.0133and the (RFQ) Request for Qualifications process. The objective in issuing this Request for Qualifications is to solicit Qualifications from companies that have the experience, capability, and track record to identify, design, install, maintain, monitor and arrange financing for a large-scale performance-based contracting program. The selected performance-based contractor shall provide the City of Prescott a comprehensive program which shall include: (a) water and energy audits, (b) design and installation of water/energy efficient equipment and systems, (c) training of existing personnel in the operation and maintenance of installed systems, (d) monitoring of water/energy costs and systems, (e) financing for the project, and (f) a written guarantee that total program costs shall be one hundred percent (100%) covered by the program benefits. Program benefits will include, but not be limited to, energy savings, revenue enhancement and operating cost reductions achieved through this program. The City of Prescott anticipates facility improvements, cost reductions and revenue enhancements to City building energy consumption through HVAC, interior and exterior lighting, motors, technology improvements and integrated systems.

All qualified firms interested in providing the specified performance-based contracting services should respond with written Qualifications to the City of Prescott. Final selection will be made in accordance with the policies and administrative directive of the City of Prescott and other statutory provisions. Responses must be received by **February 15, 2016** at **5:00 PM local time** at the City Clerk Office, after which time and date they will no longer be accepted. Late responses will be returned and will not be considered. Bids received in a timely manner shall be reviewed at the next regular meeting of the governing Board in the Meeting Room at the City Hall. Responses may be mailed or delivered to:

City of Prescott
ATTN: City Administrator/Clerk Jayne M. Brand
800 Borner St.
Prescott, WI 54021

Section I -- General Information

1) Purpose
This Request for Qualifications (RFQ) request's qualifications from companies for performance-based contracting services to develop and implement energy savings, revenue enhancement and cost reducing strategies at the City of Prescott. Responding companies must be accredited by the National Association of Energy Services Companies (NAESCO) and must prove their accreditation over the past five (5) years. The funds generated from such strategies will be utilized to provide water, facility, lighting improvements and upgrades. Timely implementation of this project is of the essence.

2) Performance-Based Contracting
For the purposes of this document, "Performance-Based Contract" means a contract that provides improvements and upgrades for water/energy efficient equipment and associated services in which the payment obligation is guaranteed by the performance-based contractor to be less than the program benefits attributable to the equipment and services under the contract for the term of the agreement.

3) Program Benefits Guarantee
The performance-based contractor shall provide a written guarantee in accordance with 66.0133. The total program costs, including financed equipment cost, maintenance costs, and other costs, shall be one hundred percent (100%) covered by program benefits. The guarantee shall be monitored monthly and reconciled on an annual basis, commencing one year from the date of completion of installation. In the event that the actual program benefits are less than the guaranteed program benefits, the performance-based contractor shall provide cash reconciliation of the difference. The performance-based contractor's guarantee shall be a first party direct guarantee from the contractor to the City of Prescott. A third-party guarantee or performance bond in lieu of the guarantee is not acceptable.

4) Eligible Bidders
The City requests that the provider reference two projects older than four years and two recently completed projects. Responses from other parties shall not be considered.

5) Qualifications Format
Qualifications must be submitted in the format outlined in this document. Each Qualifications will be reviewed to determine if it is complete prior to actual evaluation. Qualifications not containing the information requested will not be considered. Respondents shall use the prescribed format to clearly indicate their experience and qualifications, describe their technical approach to this project, and fully describe their proposed guaranteed performance contract. Qualifications will be evaluated in light of the material and substantiating evidence presented in the Qualifications, and not on the basis of what is inferred.

6) Contract Responsibility

The selected contractor will be required to assume total responsibility for all services offered in the Qualifications. The selected contractor will be considered the prime contractor and the sole point of contact with regard to all contractual matters.

7) Required Bonds and Insurance

Prior to award of a contract, the performance-based contractor shall provide the City of Prescott with a 100-percent project value bond for its faithful performance as required by 66.0133 and the (RFQ) Request for Qualifications The successful respondent shall procure and maintain in effect during the life of the agreement commercial general liability insurance in amount not less than $5,000,000 each occurrence, comprehensive automotive liability insurance in amount not less than $5,000,000, and workers compensation insurance in accordance with the Worker's Compensation Act of the State of Wisconsin to adequately protect the interests of the City of Prescott for all labor employed by the contractor. In addition, professional liability insurance coverage shall be in force according to the requirements for engineering design work in the State of Wisconsin. Evidence of required bonds and insurance shall be presented prior to execution of a guaranteed performance contract. Insurance policies to be carried under the agreement shall not be changed or canceled without prior written notification to the City of Prescott.

8) Taxes, Fees, Code Compliance, Licensing

The performance-based contractor shall be responsible for payment of any required taxes or fees associated with the execution of the guaranteed contract. The performance-based contractor shall be responsible for compliance with all applicable codes and Statutes. All engineering, design, installation and construction work shall be done by contractors licensed in the State of Wisconsin.

9) References and Proprietary Information

Submission of a response deems permission to make inquiries concerning the respondent and its officers and to any persons or firms deemed appropriate by the City of Prescott. Any proprietary information that the contractor does not want disclosed to the public shall be so identified on each page in which it is found. Data or information so identified will be used by the City of Prescott solely for the purpose of evaluation and contract negotiations.

10) Inquiries

Questions that arise from respondents prior to Qualifications submission shall be submitted in writing to the City of Prescott. The point of contact for these questions shall be Public Works Director, Hank Zwart.

11) Communications

Respondents are prohibited from communicating with: 1) City officials and their staff; and 2) City employees regarding the RFQ during the selection period. This includes direct contact or indirect contact through "thank you" letters, phone calls, emails and any contact that results in the direct or indirect discussion of the RFQ and/or Qualifications submitted by Respondent. Violation of

this section by Respondent may lead to disqualification of Respondent's Qualifications from consideration.

12) Schedule Of Events

The City of Prescott expects to undertake the selection process according to the following schedule:

Request for Qualifications Issued: **January 26, 2016**

Submission of Qualifications: **February 15, 2016 5:00 p.m.**

Contractor Selection: **March 7, 2016**

13) Question and Answers

In an effort to clarify any issues in this RFQ, the City of Prescott will only respond to questions that are presented in writing and received by mail, facsimile, or e-mail. Questions should be addressed to Public Works Director, Hank Zwart at the contact information provided above and will be provided to other respondents.

14) Blackout Period

Other than the RFQ response itself - and questions allowed according to this RFQ document - any direct or indirect communication with City of Prescott council members or staff or is strictly prohibited until after selection of the finalist. Any violation of this standard may be grounds for disqualification.

Section II -- Response Format and Preparation Instructions

Responses must be submitted in the format outlined in this section. Provide three (3) copies of your responses. Each response will be reviewed to determine if it is complete prior to actual evaluation. The City of Prescott reserves the right to eliminate from further consideration any response that is deemed to be substantially or materially unresponsive to the requests for information contained in this section. The intent of the City of Prescott is that all responses follow the same format in order to evaluate each response fairly. Qualifications will be evaluated in light of the material and substantiating evidence presented in the Qualifications, and not on the basis of what is inferred.

Begin each section and subsection described herein on a separate page. Each page shall have the name of the respondent indicated clearly at the upper right corner of each page.

1. Table of Contents

Responses shall include a table of contents properly indicating the section and page numbers of the information included.

2. Executive Summary

Responses shall include an abstract of no more than four (4) pages on the information presented in the Qualifications and the contractor's unique qualifications and services.

3. Background, Experience & Capabilities

A. *Background and Firm Profile*

Provide general information on the responding firm, including; name, business address, local telephone number, officers of the firm, and contact person for this project. Indicate the age of the company, number of years in performance-based contracting, number of guaranteed performance contracts, and the firm's approach to performance-based contracting. Also include a complete description of the firm's local branch or office service strength and capabilities.

The respondent shall provide a certificate of insurance detailing their present coverage and limits. The respondent shall also provide their bonding capacity and bonding rate. **Provide the last three years of annual reports, and summarize the financial strength and longevity of the firm.** If the firm is a separate legal entity from the manufacturer, for example a distributorship or manufacturer's representative, specify the legal business classification of the responding firm, describe the legal relationship between the responding firm and the manufacturer, provide audited financial statements of the local firm for the last two years, and summarize the longevity and financial strength of the local firm. **All respondents must submit the last three years of Audited Financial statements for their company.**

B. *Protect Team*

List the members of the project team. Provide a list of the personnel to be used on this project and their qualifications. A one-page resume including education, experience, and any other pertinent information shall be included for each team member assigned to this project.

C. *References*

The respondent shall include references that shall indicate the prior relevant work experience of the prime contractor. References shall be of the type and format described below:

> Performance-Based Contracting - Four (4) references shall indicate completion date of installation, services and equipment provided, guaranteed and actual program benefits, project cost and financing description, contract term, and benefits to the owner. Provide the owner's name, address, telephone number, and contact person for each reference. References for projects where the responding firm was not the ***prime contractor*** are not acceptable. **The City of Prescott is particularly interested in performance-based contracting references in the local government market in Wisconsin and for the City s protection should reference two (2) projects that have been installed over 4 years and two (2) current projects to demonstrate firm's ability to successfully implement new technology.**

D. *Maintenance Services*

Describe maintenance services provided by the RFQ Respondent, including a description of the service organization and personnel directly employed by the RFQ Respondent. Include a list of services provided and the ability to provide service at the City's request for all related improvements. It is important for the City that the providerемploy a trained mobile service department.

4 Technical Approach

A. *Needs Analysis*

Indicate the respondent's approach to performing detailed audits, identification and design of improvement measures, and a comprehensive solution that addresses all aspects of energy savings, revenue enhancement and operating cost reductions.

B. *Training*

Provide detailed information on the training programs available to in-house maintenance personnel, including course content, location, schedule, and number of trainees. The respondent will also include programs available for promoting water and energy awareness among City personnel.

C. *Project Management*

Indicate your firm's approach to managing the project. Include a timeline showing the necessary activities and schedule for implementation of the project. Describe the various responsibilities and coordination of your team members for effective project management.

D. *Program Benefits Projections*

Indicate your firm's approach to projecting the program benefits that will be generated as a result of this project. Describe the methodology, formulas, and reporting of the program benefits. Describe the processes and tools used to effectively project these program benefits.

5 Financial Approach

A. *Financing Source*

Describe the sources and types of financing the respondent will use to implement this project. Indicate the prior use and experience with this method of financing and provide letters of commitment from the financing entity.

B. *Guarantee Documents*

Provide a copy of the performance guarantee documents to be used for this project. Describe the reconciliation process of the guarantee.

C. *Standards of Service*

Describe the method and documentation of standards of service for this project. Describe the contract language for maintenance responsibilities, occupancy schedules, operational cost reductions, and other responsibilities in the guaranteed contract.

D. *Program Benefits Calculations and Monitoring*

Indicate your firm's approach to proving the financial and technical guarantees associated with the project. Provide the program benefits calculation document, which will become an attachment to the guaranteed contract. Describe the methodology, formulas, and compliance with the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) for calculations and monitoring of program benefits. Describe the processes and tools used to effectively monitor the performance of these program benefits.

6 Other Benefits

Describe any other benefits the City of Prescott will realize through this financially guaranteed contract.

Section III -- Selection Criteria

A. *Completeness*

Each response will be reviewed prior to the selection process for completeness and adherence to format. A response will be considered complete if all requested sections are included in the proper order.

B. *Formal Evaluation*

The City of Prescott will appoint a selection committee to formally evaluate each response. The evaluation process will objectively grade the responses on their merit and responsiveness. Responses will be evaluated in light of the material and substantiating evidence presented in the response, and not on the basis of what is inferred. The evaluation process will include verification of performance-based contracting references, verification of project team resumes, confirmation of financial information, and may also include site visits or other information as directed by the City of Prescott.

C. *Grading Format*

Each section or subsection of the RFQ response will be considered a separate selection criterion and will be graded individually. The maximum possible grand total score for the RFQ response is 100 points. Scoring will be summarized on the Formal RFQ Evaluation Form.

D. *Point Values*

Experience & Background	**45 Total Points**
Criterion	*Point Value*
Firm Profile	1-10
Project Team	1-10
References	1-20
Maintenance Services	1-5
Technical Approach	**20 Total Points**
Criterion	*Point Value*
Needs Analysis	1-5
Training	1-5
Project Management	1-5
Program Benefits Projections	1-5
Financial Approach	**25 Total Points**
Criterion	*Point Value*
Financing Source	1-5
Guarantee Documents	1-5
Standards of Service	1-5
Program Benefits Calculations and Monitoring	1-10
Other Benefits	**10 Total Points**
Criterion	*Point Value*
Other Benefits	1-10
Grand Total	**13-100**

E. *Oral Interview*

After the formal evaluations, the City of Prescott may decide to conduct oral interviews to address specific issues with selected respondents. The respondent's answers will be graded using the same format as the formal evaluation of the RFQ responses. The maximum possible grand total score of the oral interview will also equal 100 points.

F. *Final Selection/Notification*

The grand total scores of the RFQ response and the oral interview (if required by the City of Prescott) will be summed. The respondent with the highest sum shall be selected. The City of Prescott will notify the selected firm. The City of Prescott reserves the right to reject any and all Qualifications at its discretion and choose the most qualified provider.

G. *Project Development Agreement (PDA)*

Once a final selection has been made, the selected contractor will submit a PDA which, when approved by the City of Prescott, will allow the selected contractor to proceed with a detailed audit, engineering design, and financial analysis of the City of Prescott's infrastructure and facilities. If during this phase, it is determined that the project fails to meet the criterion set forth in the PDA, the City of Prescott can terminate the PDA with no financial liability. If the project meets the criterion set forth in the PDA, and the City of Prescott agrees to the scope of work presented, a Performance-Based Contracting Agreement will be implemented, and the contractor will proceed to implement the proposed improvement measures.

H. *Term of Agreement*

The term of any agreement derived from this request is four (4) years and shall commence on or about April 1, 2016 and expire on April 1, 2020. If mutually agreeable to all parties, the contract period may be extended by two (2) additional one (1) year periods. Approval of contracts must follow City of Prescott guidelines.

CITY OF PRESCOTT
800 Borner Street North • Prescott, Wisconsin 54021-2012
(715) 262-5544

OPERATOR'S LICENSE APPLICATION

Instructions:

1. Submit signed and completed application.
2. Pay $15.00 renewal license or temporary license fee, $40.00 new license fee ($25.00 of this fee is for the background check).
3. All licenses are subject to City Council approval. Allow two weeks for processing.

Full Name (first, middle, last) Paula M Reis Weskell

Address 127 Hellridge Court

City Prescott State WI Zip Code 54021

Telephone # 651 494 2820 Driver's License # & State WI R 221 6735 7703 08

Date of Birth 6/3/57 Place of Birth Hudson

New License _____ Renewal X

Have you completed responsible beverage server training course? X Yes _____ No

Establishment where license will be used No Name Starting Date Feb - March

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? Yes _____ No X

If yes, date of conviction _____ Court _____

Nature of Offense _____

Have you ever been convicted of violating any laws of the State of Wisconsin or the United States? Yes _____ No X

If yes, date of conviction _____ Court _____

Nature of Offense _____

Have you ever been convicted of violating any license law or ordinance regulating the sale of alcohol beverages or intoxicating liquors?

Yes _____ No X

The applicant hereby applies for a license to serve fermented malt beverages and intoxicating liquors and agrees to comply with the following:

A. All federal, state, and local laws, resolutions, ordinance statues and regulations affecting the sale of fermented malt beverages and intoxicating liquors.
B. Wisconsin Statues 125.32(2) and 125.68(2).

Applicant Signature Paula M Reis Weskell Date 1-12-16

City Use Only:

Date Filed _____ Fee Paid _____ Receipt # _____ Application # _____

Chief of Police Approval _____ Date _____

City Council Approval _____ Date _____

Application for Temporary Class "B" / "Class B" Retailer's License

See Additional Information on reverse side. Contact the municipal clerk if you have questions.

FEE $ _____ Application Date: 1/19/2016

☐ Town ☐ Village ☒ City of Prescott County of Pierce

The named organization applies for: *(check appropriate box(es).)*

☒ A Temporary Class "B" license to sell fermented malt beverages at picnics or similar gatherings under s. 125.26(6), Wis. Stats.

☒ A Temporary "Class B" license to sell wine at picnics or similar gatherings under s. 125.51(10), Wis. Stats.

at the premises described below during a special event beginning January 30, 2016 and ending January 31, 2016 and agrees to comply with all laws, resolutions, ordinances and regulations (state, federal or local) affecting the sale of fermented malt beverages and/or wine if the license is granted.

1. Organization *(check appropriate box)* → ☐ Bona fide Club ☒ Church ☐ Lodge/Society ☐ Chamber of Commerce or similar Civic or Trade Organization ☐ Veteran's Organization ☐ Fair Association

(a) Name St. Joseph Catholic Church

(b) Address 269 Dakota St. S. Prescott WI 54021
(Street) ☐ Town ☐ Village ☒ City

(c) Date organized _____

(d) If corporation, give date of incorporation _____

(e) If the named organization is not required to hold a Wisconsin seller's permit pursuant to s. 77.54 (7m), Wis. Stats., check this box: ☐

(f) Names and addresses of all officers:
President Father George Szewes
Vice President Deacon Jerry Rynda
Secretary Carrie Haas
Treasurer Ann Schweback

(g) Name and address of manager or person in charge of affair: Ronald Eick 417 Northern Lights Dr Prescott, WI 54021

2. Location of Premises Where Beer and/or Wine Will Be Sold, Served, Consumed, or Stored, and Areas Where Alcohol Beverage Records Will be Stored:

(a) Street number 269 and 281 Dakota St. S, Prescott, WI 54021

(b) Lot _____ Block _____

(c) Do premises occupy all or part of building? _____

(d) If part of building, describe fully all premises covered under this application, which floor or floors, or room or rooms, license is to cover: All School and School and Church Grounds

3. Name of Event

(a) List name of the event St. Joseph Gala

(b) Dates of event 1/30/16 – 1/31/16

DECLARATION

The Officer(s) of the organization, individually and together, declare under penalties of law that the information provided in this application is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

St. Joseph Catholic Church
(Name of Organization)

Officer _____ 1/19/2016
(Signature/date)

Officer _____
(Signature/date)

Officer _____
(Signature/date)

Officer _____
(Signature/date)

Date Filed with Clerk _____

Date Reported to Council or Board _____

Date Granted by Council _____

License No. _____

FOCUS
12.31.2015 • No. 26

Alphabet soup: New state CAFR shows increased "GAAP deficit"

The state controller has released Wisconsin's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report *for 2015. Unlike state budgets susceptible to accounting tricks, the CAFR follows generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). It shows the state's general fund GAAP deficit increased from under $1.4 billion (b) to almost $1.8b, third highest in the nation behind Illinois and California.*

Just before Christmas, Wisconsin closes its books on the prior fiscal year and releases its *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)*. The CAFR, the state equivalent of a company annual report to shareholders, is prepared by the state controller's office according to nationwide "generally accepted accounting principles" (GAAP).

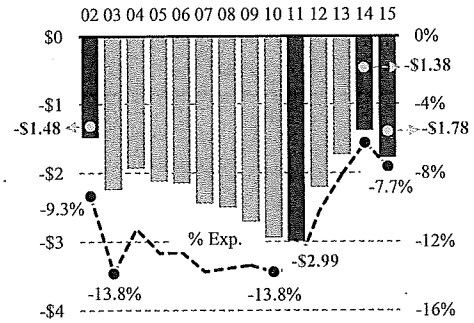
GAAP financial reports are not as susceptible to the accounting gamesmanship that can characterize state budgets prepared on a modified "cash" basis. The irony is that, although the CAFR is more objective and amendable to interstate comparison than the budget, the press and politicians focus on the latter. It is easy to see why: The CAFR is voluminous, containing mostly off-putting financial tables and footnotes.

Are we in the black?

The financial statements, however, provide honest answers to questions about state fiscal health, none more basic than: "Are we in the black?" On paper, general fund budgets must balance when enacted, but elected officials have at times accomplished this with accounting tricks and timing gimmicks, e.g., payment delays. Under GAAP, such maneuvers are reversed (though it should also be noted that the two differ somewhat in how they define general fund).

In fiscal 2015, the state general fund as budgeted ended with a modest surplus of $135.6 million (m). However, as the

Wis. Gen. Fund 'GAAP' Deficits, 2002-15
Dollars ($b) and as Pct. of Expenditures (line)



Wis. Unrestricted Net Assets, 2002-15
General Fund, Dollars ($b)

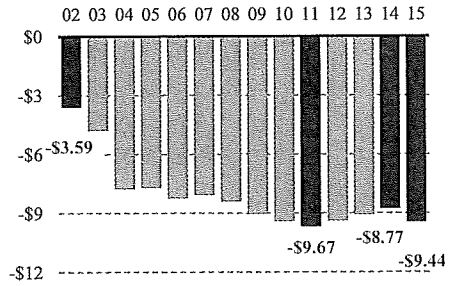


chart above (top) shows, the new CAFR indicates 2015 closed with a GAAP deficit of almost $1.8 billion (b). As the chart also indicates, those deficits generally grew over the years, approaching $3.0b in 2011. They dropped below $1.4b by 2014, but this past year, the deficit grew by almost $400m and approached $1.8b.

Several reasons can be given, but the most important is that the state ended 2014 with a cash balance of $516.9m, which was then largely spent during the past year. The largest expense not originally budgeted was a 2014 decision to "buy down" technical college property taxes by $406m.

Can we pay creditors?

Make no mistake, state government pays its bills. But, what if someone owed significant sums by the state wanted to be paid? Could Wisconsin muster sufficient discretionary funds? CPAs answer that question by examining unrestricted net assets (see chart below, left).

In 2015, Wisconsin had $28.7b in assets from governmental activities, of which the largest part was in buildings and infrastructure that cannot easily be sold. Setting against that various debts, commitments, and legal restrictions, the state's unrestricted net assets, the assets it could use at its discretion for repayment, were less than zero ($-9.44b). This amount was -$3.59b in 2002, peaked at -$9.67b in 2011, and stood at -$9.44b by the end of 2015.

How much do we owe?

Bond debt is one reason Wisconsin has no unrestricted assets on which to draw. The main types of bonds outstanding are: general obligation (G.O.) bonds backed by the state's "full faith and credit"; revenue bonds to be repaid with earmarked sources, such as state gas taxes; and appropriation bonds, which the state indicates it will repay with annual appropriations. A significant portion of the latter was issued to cover unfunded post-retirement liabilities.

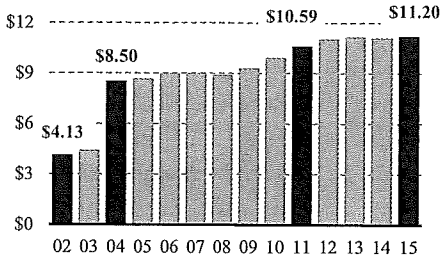
Together, these various forms of debt from "governmental activities" totaled $11.2b in 2015. That compares

to $4.13b in 2002 (see chart, right) and $8.50b in 2004. By 2011, the total had grown by $2b to $10.59b. The subsequent increase through 2015 was about $600m. Not included in this total are some "business-activity" debt, mainly for the U.W. System. If this is included, state debt rises to $13.57b.

How do we compare?

One advantage of the CAFR over the state budget is that it permits cross-state comparisons. Though not yet available from all states for 2015, general fund GAAP balances are available for all states through 2014.

Wis. Debt from Gov't Activities ($b)
Incl. G.O., Revenue and Appropriation Bonds



Of the 50 states, 41 reported GAAP surpluses; nine had GAAP deficits. California ($7.44b) and Illinois ($6.68b) had the largest deficits, followed by Wisconsin ($1.38b). Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia all had smaller general fund deficits. Of the neighboring states, Minnesota ($1.78b), Michigan ($2.08b), and Iowa ($2.78b) had surpluses.

Can we improve?

By halving its GAAP deficit between 2011 and 2014, Wisconsin showed that, with planning and discipline, it can improve its finances. This past year was a reminder that ground can also be lost. What lessons for improving our GAAP financial picture do these years offer? Maintaining adequate budget reserves is key. Not overwithholding income taxes helps. We will also need to spend money to "buy back" past accounting tricks. ☐

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12166 Focus #26-15 7/31/2016

CITY OF PRESCOTT
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PRESCOTT WI 54021-2011

Capitol Notes

■ *The new 2015 edition of WISTAX's* SchoolFacts *reports that, between 2000 and 2015, two-thirds (280) of Wisconsin school districts lost enrollment. Almost a quarter (98) lost 20% or more of their students.*

■ *According to a 2015 report, effective 2014 residential property tax rates in Milwaukee ranked second highest among major cities. For a $150,000 home, the rate was 2.795% vs. a U.S. average of 1.495%. Similar findings held for a $300,000 home (2.866% vs. 1.550%). (Source: Lincoln Land Institute and Minnesota Taxpayers Association)*

■ *Effective for the class of 2018, the Louisiana state board of education is requiring that high school graduation requirements include student completion of the FAFSA application for federal financial aid. In 2012-13, only half of the state's students filled out the form. According to the state education department, part of the reason for the change was Louisiana's need to "fill over 600,000 vacancies in jobs requiring some postsecondary education by 2018."*

■ *In mid-2015, 15,958 Wisconsin vehicles sported Green Bay Packer license plates. Since its inception in 2001, the program has generated between $393,000 and $444,000 per year for maintaining Lambeau Field. (Source:* Milwaukee Business Journal*)*

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FOCUS
01.11.2016 • No. 1

County levies up 2%; total property taxes statewide up slightly more

Based on levy increases of 2.1% for schools, 2.4% for technical colleges, and 2.0% for counties, it is estimated that 2015-16 property taxes statewide will increase about 2.2% when figures are finalized this spring. After state tax credits, the net increase will be somewhat over 1%. County property tax changes were mostly under 2%, though two counties had double-digit increases due to borrowing.

Enough information from local governments around Wisconsin is now available to estimate that total property taxes levied statewide this past December are increasing about 2.2% to over $10.6 billion (b). This compares to annual growth averaging 0.5% during the preceding five-year period (2010-15).

After subtracting state tax-funded property tax credits, the net levy should rise about 1.3% to $9.6b, compared to the prior five-year annual average of 0.6%. The new figures are for December 2015 tax bills payable in 2016. Totals will be finalized when municipal levies are recapped this spring.

By type of government, school taxes are increasing 2.1% to $4.85b, compared to a five-year average of 0.9%. Technical college levies are rising 2.4% to $416.7 million (m) after a dramatic drop last year due to increased state aid. The state forestry tax is up 2.4% to $83.3m.

As detailed here, the latest news is that county property taxes statewide are rising almost 2.0% to $2.09b. This is somewhat above the 2010-15 average (1.3%).

Large counties

Of the $2.09b total, about two-thirds is levied in the 16 most populous counties, those with populations over 100,000 (see table above, right). Tax hikes exceeded four percent in three counties: Dane (4.9%), Eau Claire (4.8%), and Brown (4.4%). Of the most populous counties, three cut levies: Racine (-0.1%), Washington, and Winnebago (both -0.7%).

County Property Tax Levies, 2015-16
Levies in $m and Percent Change

County	14-15	15-16	Chg.
Brown	80.86	84.43	4.4
Dane	154.38	161.91	4.9
Eau Claire	27.69	29.02	4.8
Fond du Lac	41.41	42.20	1.9
Kenosha	61.98	63.52	2.5
La Crosse	31.58	32.68	3.5
Marathon	47.15	47.61	1.0
Milwaukee	283.84	287.83	1.4
Outagamie	64.68	66.01	2.1
Racine	51.14	51.06	-0.1
Rock	63.05	64.16	1.8
Sheboygan	47.01	48.36	2.9
Walworth	61.15	61.55	0.6
Washington	35.43	35.18	-0.7
Waukesha	103.91	104.41	0.5
Winnebago	65.44	65.00	-0.7
State	2,046.5	2,086.5	2.0

Increases—and decreases

Large urban and suburban counties were not necessarily those with the largest levy increases. While the state's second most populous county, Dane, raised property taxes 4.9%, Milwaukee, the state's largest, raised them 1.4%, or less than the 2.0% county average.

The largest increases came in two rural counties to the north, Vilas (19.5%) and Rusk (14.1%). Since state law more or less freezes levy growth, with exceptions mainly for new construction and debt, increases of this magnitude are unusual. In the case of these two counties, the reason behind the increases is borrowing.

The table (below) displays the nine counties with property tax growth of 3.5% or more. Seven of the nine counties with the largest tax increases were in northern or western Wisconsin.

However, another county to the west, Monroe, had the largest cut (-3.2%). Generally, though, reductions were few—only six counties lowered levies—and modest, with the remaining five trimming taxes less than 1% (also, see table below).

Rest of the story

The vast majority of counties were at neither extreme. Of the 72, three-quarters (54) raised levies between 0% and 2%; an added four raised them be-

Largest Changes in Co. Levies. 2015-16
Levies in $m and Percent Change

County	14-15	15-16	Chg.
Co. Increases > 3.5%+ (9)			
Vilas	12.86	15.37	19.5
Rusk	6.37	7.27	14.1
Vernon	9.85	10.47	6.3
Oconto	18.28	19.35	5.8
Dane	154.38	161.91	4.9
Eau Claire	27.69	29.02	4.8
Brown	80.86	84.43	4.4
Trempealeau	10.15	10.58	4.2
Buffalo	6.00	6.22	3.7
Co's with Decreases (6)			
Racine	51.14	51.06	-0.1
Dunn	20.94	20.90	-0.2
Winnebago	65.44	65.00	-0.7
Washington	35.43	35.18	-0.7
Waushara	16.25	16.11	-0.9
Monroe	18.41	17.82	-3.2

tween 3% and 4%. Counties not in prior tables are shown in the accompanying table (right).

The "tightness" of the state-mandated levy limit is also illustrated in the table. In addition to the six counties with tax cuts, 15 more raised levies less than 1%.

Looking ahead

For a number of counties and municipalities that have operated with a near levy freeze since 2011, two questions immediately arise. First, since local services—snow plowing, street repair, police and fire—are labor intensive, can local units hold their annual property tax growth near zero while affording to cover rising utility costs and to increase compensation as needed to retain employees?

And, second, if state government restricts or freezes local revenue increases, how can it justify reaping the benefits of sales and income taxes that often grow between 3% and 6% per year? ☐

County	14-15	15-16	Chg	County	14-15	15-16	Chg
Adams	17.28	17.47	1.1	Lafayette	7.11	7.27	2.4
Ashland	6.59	6.65	0.9	Langlade	9.11	9.19	0.9
Barron	19.17	19.57	2.1	Lincoln	13.62	13.76	1.0
Bayfield	9.48	9.55	0.7	Manit'woc	29.05	29.26	0.7
Burnett	9.26	9.30	0.5	Marinette	15.92	16.28	2.3
Calumet	17.49	17.69	1.2	Marquette	11.62	11.89	2.3
Chippewa	17.21	17.51	1.7	Meno'nee	2.64	2.66	0.8
Clark	14.62	14.74	0.8	Oneida	15.49	15.76	1.7
Columbia	24.86	25.47	2.4	Ozaukee	20.05	20.28	1.1
Crawford	8.15	8.22	0.9	Pepin	3.87	3.97	2.5
Dodge	32.73	32.98	0.8	Pierce	17.08	17.37	1.7
Door	26.31	26.82	2.0	Polk	21.83	22.14	1.5
Douglas	16.28	16.40	0.7	Portage	26.03	26.65	2.4
Florence	4.07	4.10	0.7	Price	7.88	7.94	0.8
Forest	5.36	5.49	2.6	Richland	6.69	6.79	1.4
Grant	11.33	11.45	1.0	St. Croix	29.46	30.49	3.5
Green	14.87	15.04	1.1	Sauk	29.88	30.18	1.0
Gr. Lake	13.94	14.04	0.8	Sawyer	10.19	10.29	1.0
Iowa	10.59	10.61	0.3	Shawano	14.89	15.40	3.4
Iron	4.21	4.26	1.1	Taylor	10.94	11.01	0.6
Jackson	10.03	10.21	1.8	Washburn	10.54	10.62	0.8
Jefferson	28.40	28.62	0.8	Waupaca	24.58	25.21	2.6
Juneau	12.17	12.29	1.0	Wood	22.80	23.38	2.6
Kewaunee	11.03	11.18	1.4	State	2,046.5	2,086.5	2.0

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PRESCOTT WI 54021-2011

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Capitol Notes

■ *Beginning January 9, Division of Motor Vehicle service centers in Madison (East), La Crosse, Eau Claire, Wausau, and Appleton are open from 8:30 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. Last year, there were Saturday hours in only Milwaukee and at a renewal-only office in Madison.*

■ *The 2015-17 state budget increased admission fees and trail pass prices for Wisconsin state parks, forests, trails, and recreation centers. Effective January 2016, annual admission sticker fees increased from $25 to $28 for state residents, from $35 to $38 for non-residents, and $10 to $13 for resident seniors. Trail passes increased from $20 to $25 for an annual pass and from $4 to $5 for a daily pass.*

■ *There are a total of 34,058 tax-exempt organizations registered with the IRS in Wisconsin, or 5.9 per 1,000 state residents. Wisconsin ranks above Michigan (4.8 per 1,000) and Illinois (5.1), but below Iowa (8.8) and Minnesota (6.1). A total of 1,535,388 (5.4 per 1,000) tax-exempt organizations are registered with the IRS nationwide. (Source: Tax Foundation)*

■ *Wisconsin ended 2015 with 556 traffic fatalities, 62 (or 12.6%) more than 2014, according to preliminary data from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. In 2014, traffic fatalities in Wisconsin were at their lowest in 71 years.*

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THE WISCONSIN
TAXPAYER

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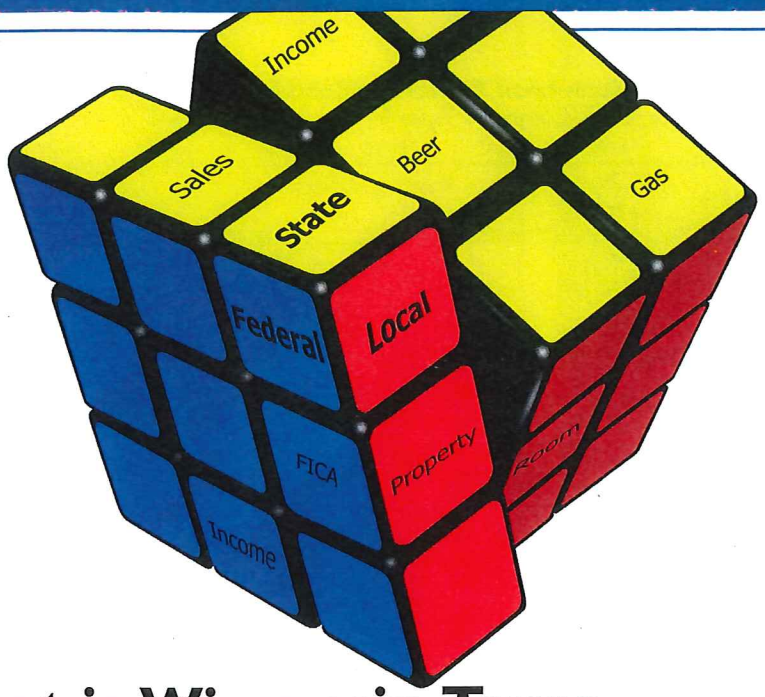


The Puzzle That is Wisconsin Taxes
Recapping Total Taxes in 2015

State and local taxes totaled $27.9 billion in 2015, up 1.4% from last year. As a share of personal income, the state-local tax burden fell from 11.2% of income in 2014 to 11.0% in 2015. Local taxes, which fell from 4.1% to 3.9% of income, drove the decline. The state tax burden was unchanged at 7.1% of income. By comparison, federal tax collections rose to an estimated $52.1 billion and claimed 20.5% of income.

Wisconsinites paid an estimated $80 billion to federal, state, and local governments in 2015. Although federal payments accounted for two-thirds of that total, the focus here is on the taxes that are imposed within our borders.

State-local taxes totaled $27.9 billion in 2015, up 1.4% from last year and 13.0% since 2010. State taxes are mostly on individual and corporate incomes, sales, fuel, and wages (unemployment insurance). Local taxes comprised the remainder, with property taxes accounting for 95% of all local taxes.

Personal income, which includes wage and salaries, as well as investment income and government benefits, rose faster (3.7%) than tax collections (1.4%) last year. As a result, the state-local tax burden fell from 11.2% of income in 2014 to 11.0% in 2015. Local taxes, which fell from 4.1% to 3.9% of income, drove the decline. The state tax burden was unchanged at 7.1% of income.

Wisconsin's tax burden relative to income has been both up and down over the past decade. Tax collections fell during the 2007-09 recession, causing the state-local burden to fall to 11.0% of income in 2009. Collections rebounded as the economy improved and taxes were raised on businesses and high-income individuals, pushing the tax burden up to 11.8% by 2011. Due to income tax cuts in 2013 and 2014, as well as tightening of state property tax limits, the tax burden fell in each successive year. Wisconsin's major state and local taxes are reviewed below and in the table on page three.

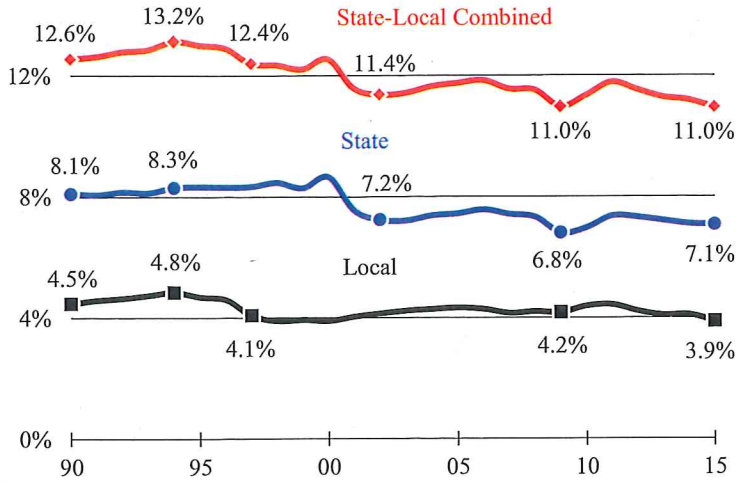
STATE TAXES

State taxes and fees totaled $18.0 billion in 2015, 3.3% more than in 2014. The state tax burden was unchanged at 7.1% but down from 7.4% in 2011 (see Figure 1, page 2), and the lowest since 2010 (7.0%).

Also in this issue:

Metro GDP Growth Uneven • Wisconsin Joins Interstate Licensure Compact • Vocational Rehabilitation in Wisconsin

Figure 1: State-Local Tax Burden Continues to Decline
State, Local, Combined Taxes % Pers. Inc., 1990-2015



Individual Income

The individual income tax is Wisconsin state government's principal tax. At $7.3 billion in 2015, collections exceeded taxes on corporate income ($1.0 billion) and sales ($4.9 billion) combined.

Individual income tax collections have been fairly volatile over the past 10 years. After climbing 7.0% or more annually during 2005-07, they rose only 2.1% in 2008 and declined in both 2009 and 2010 due to recession.

That led to the first of several recent changes to the state income tax code. To help balance the 2009-11 state budget, lawmakers added a new top tax bracket of 7.75%, which applied to incomes above $225,000 for single filers and $300,000 for married couples filing jointly. The budget bill also taxed a greater percentage of capital gains: 70%, up from 40%. These increases, combined with a rebounding economy, led to a 10% increase in income tax collections in 2011, the largest since 2000 (15.5%).

Since then, the focus has been on income tax cuts. In 2013, all rates were reduced. The top tax rate declined from 7.75% to 7.65%, while the bottom rate dropped from 4.6% to 4.4%. In 2014, the lowest rate was further reduced to 4.0%. In addition to other smaller changes, lawmakers also reduced the earned income tax credit for some low-income workers, arguably a form of tax increase.

These tax law changes, combined with a change in paycheck withholding, resulted in a 5.8% decline in collections in 2014. In 2015, collections increased 3.7% to $7.3 billion, although that was still below the 2013 peak of $7.5 billion.

Most recently, to address "marriage penalty" concerns, the 2015-17 state budget increased the standard deduction and extended its phase-out range for married filers. The change was expected to reduce collections by $20.9 million during 2015-17.

Sales

The second largest state tax is the 5.0% sales tax. Like the income tax, sales tax collections are sensitive to economic conditions. As unemployment rises during economic downturns, consumer spending falls as incomes stagnate and households retrench. When the economy improves, however, sales tax collections resume growth. The most recent recession is illustrative: Sales tax collections fell 4.3% in 2009 and another 3.4% in 2010. However, as the economy recovered, collections rose in each subsequent year. In 2015, the tax generated $4.9 billion, up 5.7% over 2014, and the largest increase since 2000 (6.0%).

Increased Internet buying has also affected collections. During 2004-15, online sales as a percentage

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Table 1: State and Local Tax Collections, 2006-15

($ Millions)

Tax/Fee	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
STATE										
Income:										
Individual	$6,144.3	$6,573.8	$6,713.7	$6,222.7	$6,089.2	$6,700.7	$7,041.7	$7,496.9	$7,061.4	$7,325.8
Corp.	780.3	890.1	837.8	629.5	834.5	852.9	906.6	925.4	967.2	1,004.9
Sales	4,127.6	4,158.6	4,268.0	4,084.0	3,944.2	4,109.0	4,288.7	4,410.1	4,628.3	4,892.1
Motor Vehicle:										
Fuel	974.1	994.7	999.9	968.8	971.8	988.3	983.9	967.0	999.4	1,013.4
Vehicle Reg.	449.8	488.2	539.3	600.7	610.5	603.4	634.4	629.9	658.1	665.5
Driver's Licenses	30.5	30.5	35.7	42.1	41.7	41.8	40.8	40.1	39.2	38.6
Limo/Car Rental	5.0	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.7
Excise:										
Cigarette	301.5	296.1	455.7	551.3	644.3	604.8	587.8	569.2	573.0	569.5
Tobacco Products	16.4	17.5	29.7	42.2	59.9	60.9	65.5	63.0	67.7	71.9
Liquor & Wine	41.0	42.7	45.2	44.1	44.2	45.8	47.0	48.3	49.0	48.8
Beer	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.8
Public Utility:										
Electric & Gas	191.5	197.8	214.8	226.2	211.5	230.5	234.6	229.2	235.7	247.1
Telephone	63.0	65.3	59.5	63.5	70.0	67.0	81.0	67.3	72.2	81.9
Railroad	16.4	16.4	19.9	21.6	24.1	24.9	28.1	29.1	31.3	35.7
All Others	25.6	28.8	30.0	36.0	42.4	50.2	57.9	50.9	60.9	61.0
Unemp. Comp.	700.3	663.8	642.3	666.2	760.2	1,015.5	1,187.9	1,149.0	1,129.2	1,065.7
Insurance Premiums	150.8	156.8	172.1	152.0	146.9	156.5	165.8	176.7	185.5	184.2
Inheritance & Estate	108.1	121.1	158.8	20.9	0.9	-0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Hospital Assessment				335.2	379.0	414.7	412.7	414.6	414.6	414.6
Real Estate Transfer	80.5	71.7	59.4	41.2	44.3	35.6	39.8	48.0	51.2	57.8
Temp. Service Charges[1]	19.5	23.5	25.1	27.2	20.6	25.9	27.5	30.4	19.3	27.5
Petroleum Inspection	71.3	52.5	47.0	44.7	61.0	67.6	66.1	41.7	41.2	50.3
Conservation Fees	84.3	85.5	99.8	106.4	106.5	113.2	120.0	100.6	99.6	102.1
Pari-mutuel	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	24.1	25.2	22.5	25.4	24.2	26.4	28.4	29.4	29.5	30.8
Total State	$14,417.1	$15,018.7	$15,494.0	$14,970.0	$15,149.0	$16,253.1	$17,063.9	$17,534.0	$17,430.9	$18,006.7
LOCAL										
Gen. Prop.	$8,326.7	$8,706.4	$9,250.3	$9,667.1	$10,105.7	$10,364.3	$10,384.8	$10,469.9	$10,605.5	$10,383.7
School Levy Credit	-469.3	-593.1	-672.4	-747.4	-747.4	-747.4	-747.4	-747.4	-747.4	-747.4
Lottery Credit	-119.9	-144.7	-129.6	-118.1	-113.2	-131.2	-136.3	-141.5	-171.4	-169.8
First Dollar Credit				-72.6	-141.9	-147.6	-147.3	-148.4	-146.7	-150.0
Net Levy	7,737.5	7,968.6	8,448.3	8,729.0	9,103.2	9,338.1	9,353.8	9,432.6	9,540.0	9,316.5
Room	58.6	63.5	67.9	72.0	62.5	68.4	73.8	78.8	83.4	88.3
County Sales	265.7	272.8	282.8	293.8	272.9	276.5	296.6	302.9	312.7	339.5
Real Estate Transfer[2]	20.1	17.9	14.9	10.3	11.1	8.9	10.0	12.0	12.8	14.5
Motor Vehicle	0.5	0.4	0.3	4.6	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.0	9.0
Local Expo.	16.6	17.4	18.5	18.0	17.2	24.3	27.0	27.2	29.2	31.3
Premier Resort Sales	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	7.2
Stadium[3]	46.8	47.0	47.2	47.1	43.7	46.1	48.2	48.0	51.7	55.1
Total Local	$8,147.9	$8,389.8	$8,882.8	$9,177.5	$9,522.1	$9,775.0	$9,823.4	$9,916.2	$10,044.1	$9,861.4
TOTAL STATE & LOCAL	$22,565.0	$23,408.5	$24,376.7	$24,147.5	$24,671.1	$26,028.0	$26,887.3	$27,450.2	$27,474.9	$27,868.1
Total Personal Inc.	$190,293	$202,289	$211,378	$219,886	$217,247	$220,826	$233,132	$243,096	$245,438	$254,405
Taxes as % of Personal Income	**11.9%**	**11.6%**	**11.5%**	**11.0%**	**11.4%**	**11.8%**	**11.5%**	**11.3%**	**11.2%**	**11.0%**

Sources: Compiled by the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance using published and unpublished information from the Wisconsin Departments of Revenue, Administration, Workforce Development, and Natural Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Note: Detail may not add to subtotal due to rounding.
[1]Was the Recycling Surcharge prior to 2012.
[2]20% of real estate transfer fees collected remain at the local level.
[3]State-imposed 0.1% sales tax in the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha. Brown County has a 0.5% local sales tax.

of total retail sales more than tripled nationally, from about 2% to over 7%. Since only companies with a physical presence in Wisconsin are required to collect the tax, the rise of online shopping meant that some purchases historically taxed because they occurred at "brick and mortar" stores in the state were no longer taxed because they occur online.

In recent years, however, sales taxes lost due to online buying are becoming less of a problem. Many large online retailers (e.g., Best Buy, Walmart, and Target) have a physical presence in the state and must collect the tax. Amazon.com, the nation's largest online retailer, built a distribution center in southeast Wisconsin and began collecting Wisconsin sales taxes in November 2013.

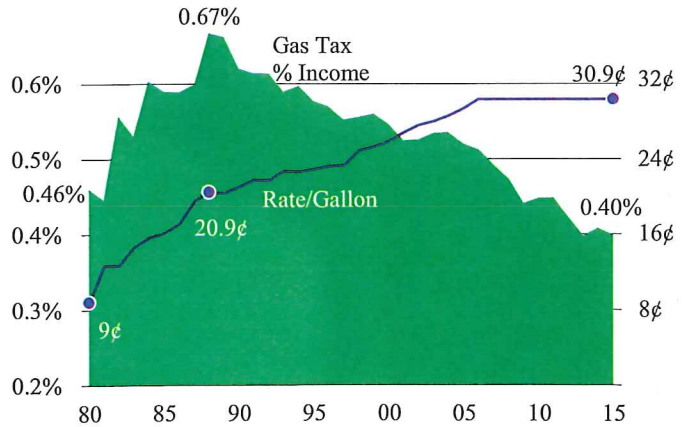
Unemployment

While the corporate income tax is the most discussed business tax, collections from the unemployment insurance (UI) tax are larger. UI revenues fell 5.6% to $1.07 billion in 2015, the third consecutive decline. Nevertheless, 2015 UI collections were about 40% higher than just five years ago.

During the 2007-09 recession, the state depleted its unemployment tax reserves and borrowed more than $1 billion from the federal government to pay benefits. To repay the loan and return the UI fund to solvency, the amount of employee wages subject to tax ("the base") was increased from $12,000 in 2010 to $13,000 in 2011 and to $14,000 in 2013, resulting in significant increases in collections.

As the economy improved and unemployment fell, UI tax rates declined for many individual businesses. Thus, despite an increase in the taxable base in 2013, annual UI tax collections have been falling recently.

Figure 2: Gas Tax Burden Relative to Income Declines
Fuel Taxes, % of Pers. Income and Rates Per Gallon, 1980-2015



Transportation

Various transportation taxes and fees are not deposited in the state general fund but are significant. Gas taxes and vehicle registration fees account for the majority of transportation fund revenues, which are used to fund related projects and local transportation aids.

After declining in 2012 and 2013, gas tax collections have increased over the past two years, rising 1.4% to $1,013.4 million in 2015. Overall stagnation in gas tax revenues is primarily due to improved vehicle gas efficiency, less travel, and a tax rate that is no longer adjusted for inflation. Until 2006, the rate was adjusted for inflation ("indexed"), allowing collections to rise even as vehicles became more energy efficient. As a percentage of personal income, gas taxes have declined for nearly 20 years, falling from 0.67% in 1988 to 0.40% in 2015 (see Figure 2).

Wisconsin's second largest transportation revenue, vehicle registration fees, increased 1.1% from $658.1 million in 2014 to $665.5 in 2015.

The state also collects fees for driver's licenses, though collections have been waning for some time. Collections totaled $38.6 million in 2015, down 1.6% from 2014. Driver's license fees jumped 16.9% and 18.0%, respectively, in 2008 and 2009 following an increase in fees—effective January 1, 2008—from $55 to $75. Since 2010, fee collections have declined 7.5%.

Corporate Income

More volatile than any other major state tax, the corporate income tax is more sensitive to economic conditions than individual income or sales taxes. Recent experience is instructive. Collections fell 24.9% in 2009 as the recession dampened business sales and profits. However, as the economy began to recover in 2010, and business tax hikes enacted in the 2009-11 budget took effect, corporate tax collections rose 32.6%. "Combined reporting" rules also raised incomes taxes on some corporations.

The tax has been less volatile in recent years, with increases ranging from 2.1% in 2013 to 6.3% in 2012. In 2015, corporate income tax collections grew 3.9% to $1.0 billion.

Business tax reductions over the past several years tempered collection growth. The largest cut was a new credit for manufacturing and agriculture whose phase-in began in 2013. The 2015-17 budget delayed final implementation of the credit but, when fully phased in (2017), it will eliminate most income tax liability for manufacturers and farmers.

"Sin Taxes"

State collections of tobacco and alcohol taxes were nearly unchanged from $698.7 million in 2014 to $699.1 million in 2015. The stagnation is not surprising as excise tax collections have declined in three of the last five years, and tax rates on tobacco have not changed since September 1, 2009.

Cigarettes. Wisconsin imposes a $2.52 per pack tax on cigarettes, ninth highest nationally. Collections totaled $569.5 million in 2015, or 0.6% less than in 2014. Since 2010, cigarette tax collections have dropped 11.6%, although they are significantly higher than they were in 2007 ($296.1 million) when the tax was $0.77 per pack.

The per-pack tax on cigarettes has been hiked twice in recent years. An increase on January 1, 2008 from $0.77 to $1.77 led to a 53.1% increase in collections from the prior year. The tax was raised again in September 2009 from $1.77 to $2.52, increasing collections by another 21.0%.

Other Tobacco. The state taxes other tobacco products at percentages of the manufacturer's suggested retail price: 100% for moist snuff and 71% for cigars and other tobacco products. Collections totaled $71.9 million in 2015, or 6.2% more than in 2014.

Collections on tobacco products other than cigarettes have increased 20.1% since 2010, and are more than four times their 2007 level ($17.5 million). Like cigarettes, tax rates on other tobacco products were raised in both 2008 and 2009. Additionally, in 2008, tobacco products were taxed according to weight. The 2009-11 budget converted the tax on moist snuff to one based on price, which increased collections an estimated $26.8 million over the biennium.

Liquor and Wine. While cigarette taxes have been increased eight times since 1981, alcohol taxes have not changed. Liquor and wine tax collections fell 0.5% in 2015 to $49.0 million. Since 2010, however, collections have increased 10.3%.

Beer. The $2 per barrel tax on beer remains at the level originally imposed in 1969. After no change in 2014, beer tax collections fell 1.8% to $8.8 million in 2015. Collections have fallen 8.0% since 2010.

LOCAL TAXES

Unlike many states, Wisconsin offers local governments few taxing options; the property tax accounts for about 95% of local collections. Local tax collections totaled $9.9 billion in 2015, 1.8% less than in 2014. As a share of income, the local tax burden fell from 4.1% in 2014 to 3.9% this year.

Property

Gross property taxes totaled $10.4 billion in 2014-15 (levied in December 2014 and collected in 2015), down 2.1% from the previous year. Property tax growth has slowed since 2011, as the state tightened or cut levy and revenue limits. This year was unusual, however, because gross property taxes fell for the first time since 1996-97, when state school aids

Figure 3: Property Tax Burden Timeline: Burden Off From 1990s Peak
Property Taxes as Percent Personal Income, 1980-2015

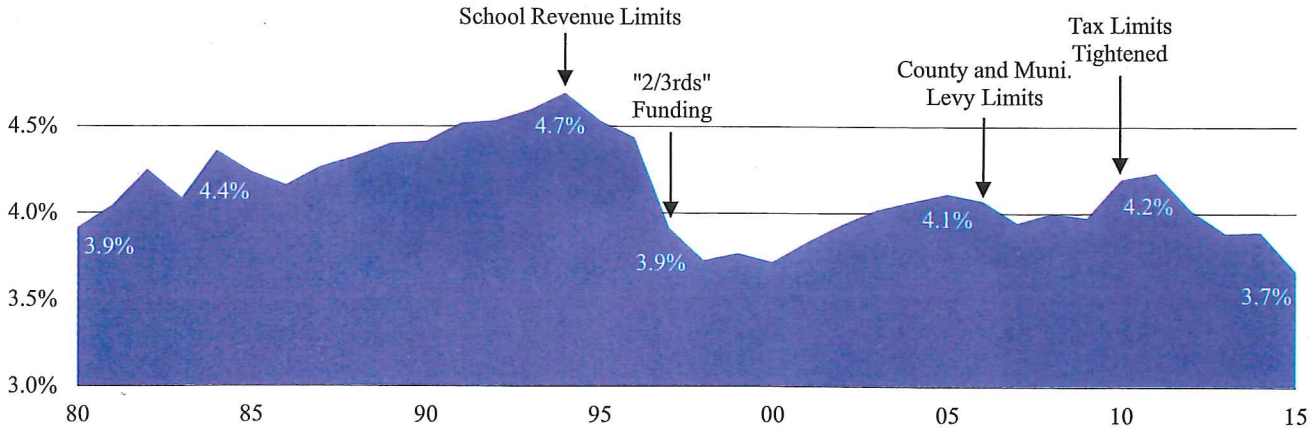
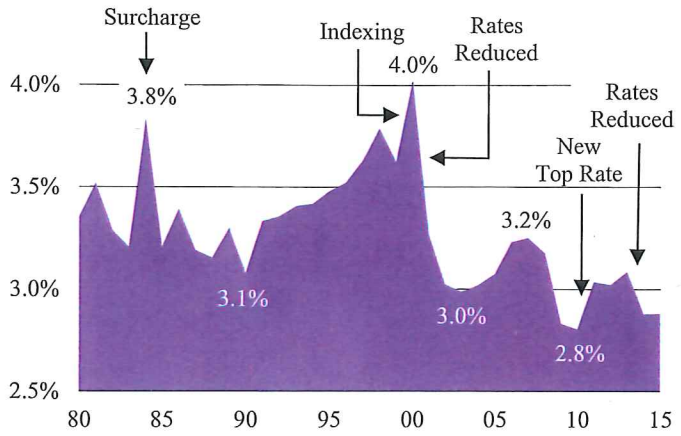


Figure 4: Income Taxes Burden Falls
Income Tax Collections, % Personal Income, 1980-2015



rose by over $1 billion. The levy drop resulted from a $406 million boost in state aid to technical colleges combined with revenue limits on technical districts.

Gross property tax levies are reduced by various state credits: the school levy credit ($747.4 million), the first dollar credit ($150.0 million), and the lottery credit ($169.8 million). After applying state credits, net property taxes fell 2.3% to $9.3 billion. Over the past five years, net levies have grown a total of 2.3%. By comparison, they jumped 20.1% during the five years prior.

At 3.7% of income, Wisconsin's property tax burden is at its lowest since 2000 (see Figure 3). Net levies have hovered around 4.0% of income since the late 1990s and have not surpassed 4.2% (2011).

Sales

Counties can impose a 0.5% sales tax. Currently, 62 of 72 counties use the option, generating $339.5 million in 2015, or 8.6% more than in 2014. Changes in county collections tend to mirror state changes. However, since not all counties tax sales, the relationship is not one-to-one.

In addition to the county sales tax, several other specific and limited sales taxes are permitted. Until earlier this year, Brown County had a 0.5% sales tax designated for Lambeau Field maintenance and improvements. Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha counties impose a 0.1% sales tax to pay for the Miller Park baseball stadium. Combined, these "stadium" taxes totaled $55.1 million, or 6.6% more than last year's $51.5 million.

The two stadium taxes were designed as temporary solutions for construction and maintenance of Miller Park and Lambeau Field. State laws requires that, once sufficient funds are available to meet the obligations of the districts, the taxes end. The Lambeau Field tax ended on September 30. The Miller Park tax is expected to end in 2020.

Wheel Tax

The wheel tax is a fee assessed by a town, village, city, or county when an individual obtains or renews vehicle registration. By law, wheel tax revenues must be spent on transportation-related expenses. Total motor vehicle tax (wheel tax) collections increased significantly this year, rising 12.9% from $8.0 million to $9.0 million.

The increase resulted from four cities and two counties adopting the tax: Appleton, Arena, Gillett, and Kaukauna; plus Chippewa and Iowa counties. In 2014, only Janesville, Beloit, and St. Croix and Milwaukee counties had a wheel tax. Mayville ended its tax in April 2014. Milwaukee County collections comprise the largest share at 73.2% of all 2015 collections.

Room Tax

Municipalities may collect a room tax of up to 8% from visitors staying at temporary lodging establishments. State law requires at least 70% of revenue go to tourism promotion and development. Although collections faltered in 2009 due to the recession, they have since rebounded. In 2014, they totaled an estimated $88.3 million, or 5.8% more than the previous year ($84.2 million).

STEPPING BACK

By focusing on current state and local tax collections, it is easy to forget how their burden has changed over time and to overlook how they play "second fiddle" to federal taxes paid in Wisconsin.

Reviewing the Long-Term Trend

When the history of state and local taxes is considered, one point is clear: The tax burden here is lower now than it has been in some time. In 1994, state-local taxes claimed 13.2% of personal income, 2.2 percentage points more than today.

The decline over the past 25 years (see Figure 1, page 2) is the result of tax policy changes at both the state and local levels. Indexing (adjusting for inflation) and two rounds of rate cuts affected income taxes, while "two-thirds" school funding and school and county property tax levy limits slowed local taxes.

Table 2: A Snapshot of Federal, State, and Local Tax Collections
Amounts ($ Millions), Average Annual % Changes, and % of Personal Income, 1990-2015

						Annual Avg. % Chg.				Taxes as % of Pers. Inc.				
Source	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	90-00	00-10	10-14	14-15	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
Federal	$18,748	$35,890	$38,213	$50,091	$52,095	6.7%	0.6%	7.0%	4.0%	22.0%	24.2%	17.6%	20.4%	20.5%
State	$6,915	$12,846	$15,149	$17,431	$18,007	6.4%	1.7%	3.6%	3.3%	8.1%	8.7%	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%
Local	$3,807	$5,771	$9,522	$10,044	$9,861	4.2%	5.1%	1.3%	-1.8%	4.5%	3.9%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%
Total	$29,470	$54,508	$62,884	$77,566	$79,963	6.3%	1.4%	5.4%	3.1%	34.6%	36.8%	28.9%	31.6%	31.4%
Pers. Inc.	$85,276	$148,287	$217,247	$245,438	$254,405	5.7%	3.9%	3.1%	3.7%	-	-	-	-	-

Property Tax Changes. The school change occurred in 1994, when, at 4.7%, the property tax burden was the highest in 25 years (see Figure 3 on page 5). The state imposed revenue limits on school districts that year in order to slow property tax growth.

Additionally, state lawmakers committed to providing two-thirds of K-12 school revenues beginning in 1996-97. As a result, a greater share of all school revenues were provided by the state, thereby reducing the need for property taxes. As the goal became more and more difficult to attain, the state eliminated the two-thirds commitment in 2003, although legislators tried to maintain it informally for several years thereafter.

In 2006, the state mandated county and municipal levy limits and then tightened them in 2011. Restrictive revenue and levy limits since then have slowed property tax growth.

Income Tax Changes. Beginning in 1999, Wisconsin resumed adjusting income tax brackets and the standard deduction for inflation, which slowed collection growth. As the figure on page five demonstrates, inflation had rapidly pushed up the income tax burden in the 1990s. It peaked at 4.0% in 2000, one year into indexing, but subsequently declined.

In 2000-01, the state reduced income tax rates, which, combined with a recession, reduced the state tax burden to 7.2% of income by 2003. As the economy improved after 2002, state collections rose faster than income, increasing the tax burden to 7.6% in 2006. However, with the 2007-09 recession, collections fell. By 2009, the state tax burden was down to 6.8% of income.

Tax increases included in the 2009-11 state budget combined with a rebounding economy bumped state tax collections to 7.4% of income in 2011. However, the increases were offset by income tax cuts in more recent years, and the state tax burden retreated to its current level.

Federal Taxes

The $27.9 billion in state-local revenues collected in 2015 is dwarfed by $52.1 billion in estimated 2015 federal taxes collected in Wisconsin (see Table 2). Federal taxes here account for nearly two-thirds (65.1%) of taxes paid by state residents and claim 20.5% of personal income, nearly twice as much as state and local taxes (11.0%).

In 2015, federal collections increased for the fifth consecutive year, rising 4.0% from $50.1 billion. During the prior recession, they fell 15.2% in 2008-09 and 1.1% in 2009-10.

The majority of federal taxes (84.4%) are on individual income (see Table 3), which include payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare. Individual income taxes totaled $41.9 billion in 2014. Business taxes of $6.0 billion accounted for another 12.1%. Together, these two categories represented over 96% of all federal tax collections in Wisconsin. Estate and trust income taxes claimed another $724.4 million, or 1.5%; excise taxes another $569.3 million (1.1%); and unemployment insurance, $235.5 million (0.5%).

All in all, the combination of federal, state, and local taxes paid in Wisconsin claimed 31.4% of personal income this year, down slightly from 31.6% in 2014, due mainly to income growth (see Table 2). □

Table 3: Federal Income Taxes Predominate
Collections in Wisconsin ($ Thousands), By Type of Tax, 2014

Federal Tax	Collections	% Total
Individual Income	$41,867,525	84.4%
Business	$6,021,437	12.1%
Unemployment Insurance	$235,497	0.5%
Railroad ret. tax	$3,962	0.0%
Estate and trust income	$724,349	1.5%
Estate	$166,229	0.3%
Gift	$3,768	0.0%
Excise	$569,303	1.1%
Total	$49,592,070	

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WISTAX NOTES

■ **Metro GDP Growth Uneven.** While Wisconsin's real (inflation-adjusted) output (GDP) increased 1.2% statewide in 2014, changes by metro area varied widely according to new figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Total output growth in metro Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, and Wausau topped 3% and ranked among the top 75 of 381 metros nationwide. Real GDP declined in Green Bay, Oshkosh-Neenah, and Racine. In metro Milwaukee (0.8%, 218th) and Madison (0.1%, 276th), the state's two largest metro areas, growth was less than 1%.

During 2010-14, real GDP increased the most in Janesville-Beloit (11.7%), Wausau (10.4%), Fond du Lac (9.8%), and Madison (9.2%). Metro Milwaukee (4.4%) lagged statewide growth (5.3%).

■ **Wisconsin Joins Interstate Licensure Compact.** Gov. Scott Walker signed into law a bill that makes Wisconsin a party to the Interstate Physician Licensure Compact, an agreement that eliminates much of the "red tape" and costs required for doctors licensed in one state to gain credentials in another. Currently, the compact has 12 members; including Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. Legislation to join has been introduced in eight other states.

■ **Vocational Rehabilitation in Wisconsin.** The Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB) has recommended changes to the the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) after auditing its performance between October 2011 and March 2015. DVR helps individuals with disabilities obtain or retain employment through training, job search assistance, and rehabilitation technology. Federal law and program policies require DVR to determine an applicant's eligibility for the program within 60 days of application, and to complete an individualized employment plan for the applicant within 60 days of eligibility. LAB found that from October 2011 through March 2015 eligibility of applicants was determined in a timely manner in 94.7% of cases, and 92.8% of plans were completed on time. □

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Month	Title
January	Wisconsin's Evolving Technical Colleges
February	What's On The Ballot? The Supreme Court
March	Chipping Away At Tradition
April	The Spending No One Sees
May	States Race For Federal Money
June	How Do Towns Measure Up?
July/August	Increasing Complexity, Unplanned Change
September	A State Report Card
October	2015-17 Budget Recapped
November	Two State Economies, One Rare Metro
December	Total Taxes 2015

In FOCUS . . . recently in our biweekly newsletter

- How Wisconsin governments spend: Priorities and trends (I) (#22-15)
- How Wisconsin governments spend: Priorities and trends (II) (#23-15)
- School, technical college tax increases somewhat higher in 2015-16 (#24-15)

The Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, founded in 1932, is the state's oldest and most respected private government-research organization. Through its publications, civic lectures, and school talks, WISTAX aims to improve Wisconsin government through citizen education. Nonprofit, nonpartisan, and independently funded, WISTAX is not affiliated with any group—national, state, or local—and receives no government support. In accordance with IRS regulations, WISTAX financial statements are available on request.