2008 Comparative Revenue & Expenditure Report



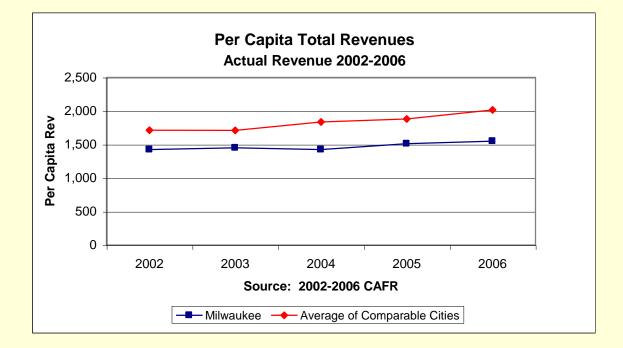
W. Martin Morics Comptroller

Methodology

- 9 Peer Cities
- 2000 Census Population 300,000-900,000
- Economic Hub of Region
- Full Service Cities
- Not A City/County Blend
- 2006 Fiscal Year CAFR
- 5th year Comptroller has prepared the report

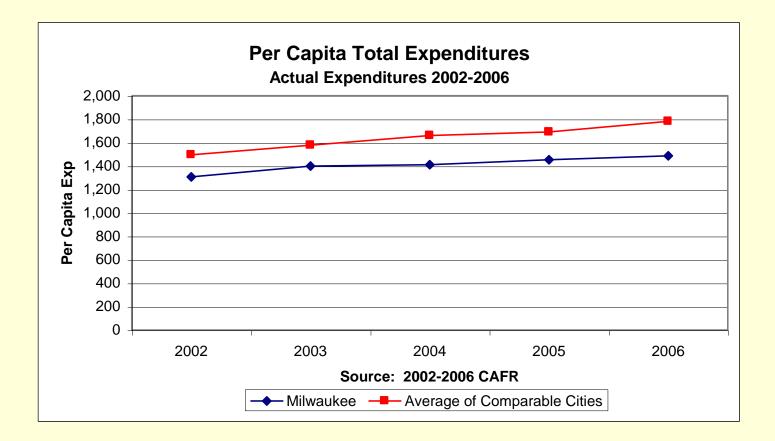
Emerging Trends

In this the 5th year of the report, some trends are beginning to emerge...



The gap in revenue between Milwaukee & peer cities is widening...

...as is the gap in expenditures.



Expenditures by Purpose

2006 Per Capita Expenditures by Purpose

			Variance	Milwaukee's
		Average of	Between	Percentage
	City of	Comparable	Milwaukee and	Variance from
	Milwaukee	Cities	City Average	City Average
Public Safety	\$576	\$621	(\$45)	-7%
Public Works	537	670	(133)	-20%
General Government	111	167	(56)	-34%
Conservation and Development **	112	126	(14)	-11%
Interest Expenses	54	68	(14)	-21%
Culture and Recreation	45	92	(47)	-51%
Health *	52	38	14	37%
Total Expenditures	\$1,487	\$1,782	(\$295)	-17%

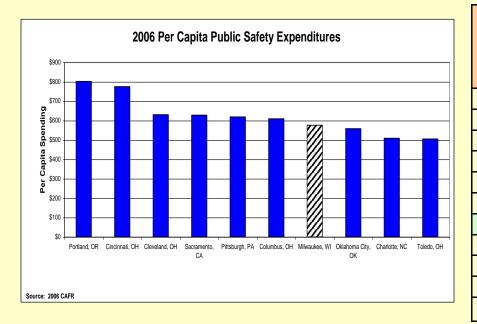
* Only five cities including the City of Milwaukee report health expenditures.

** Nine cities including the City of Milwaukee report Conservation & Development expenditures Source: 2006 CAFR

Expenditures

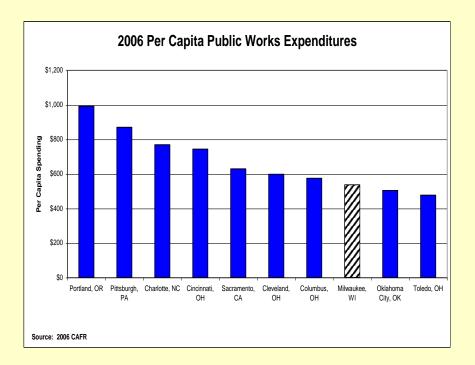
2006 Per Capita Expenditures Total Expenditures				
			Prior Year	
		Amount	Ranking	
Portland, OR	\$	2,553	1	
Cincinnati, OH		2,315	2	
Pittsburgh, PA		1,908	3	
Cleveland, OH		1,908	4	
Sacramento, CA		1,823	5	
Columbus, OH		1,662	6	
Charlotte, NC		1,616	7	
Milwaukee, WI		1,487	8	
Oklahoma City, OK		1,291	9	
Toledo, OH		1,248	10	
Average of Comparable Cities	\$	1,782		

Public Safety



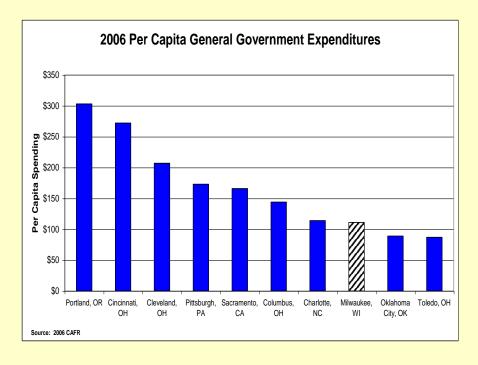
2006 Per Capita Expenditures Public Safety					
			Prior Year		
	Amo	unt	Ranking		
Portland, OR	\$	802	1		
Cincinnati, OH		775	2		
Cleveland, OH		630	4		
Sacramento, CA		628	7		
Pittsburgh, PA		619	3		
Columbus, OH		609	5		
Milwaukee, WI		576	6		
Oklahoma City, OK		558	8		
Charlotte, NC		509	10		
Toledo, OH		505	9		
Average of Comparable Cities	\$	621			

Public Works



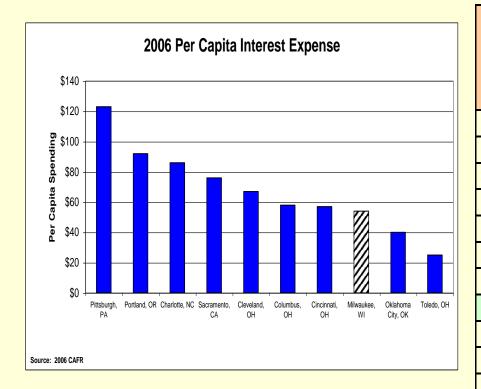
2006 Per Capita Expenditures					
Public Works					
			Prior Year		
	Am	ount	Ranking		
Portland, OR	\$	992	1		
Pittsburgh, PA		870	2		
Charlotte, NC		769	3		
Cincinnati, OH		744	4		
Sacramento, CA		629	5		
Cleveland, OH		598	6		
Columbus, OH		575	7		
Milwaukee, WI		537	8		
Oklahoma City, OK		504	9		
Toledo, OH		477	10		
Average of Comparable Cities	\$	670			

General Government



2006 Per Capita Expenditures General Government					
			Prior Year		
	A	mount	Ranking		
Portland, OR	\$	303	1		
Cincinnati, OH		272	2		
Cleveland, OH		207	3		
Pittsburgh, PA		173	4		
Sacramento, CA		166	5		
Columbus, OH		144	7		
Charlotte, NC		114	8		
Milwaukee, WI		111	6		
Oklahoma City, OK		89	10		
Toledo, OH		87	9		
Average of Comparable Cities	\$	167			

Debt Service



Per Capita Expenditures Interest Expense					
			Prior Year		
	An	nount	Ranking		
Pittsburgh, PA	\$	123	1		
Portland, OR		92	2		
Charlotte, NC		86	3		
Sacramento, CA		76	6		
Cleveland, OH		67	5		
Columbus, OH		58	7		
Cincinnati, OH		57	4		
Milwaukee, WI		54	8		
Oklahoma City, OK		40	9		
Toledo, OH		25	10		
Average of Comparable Cities	\$	68			

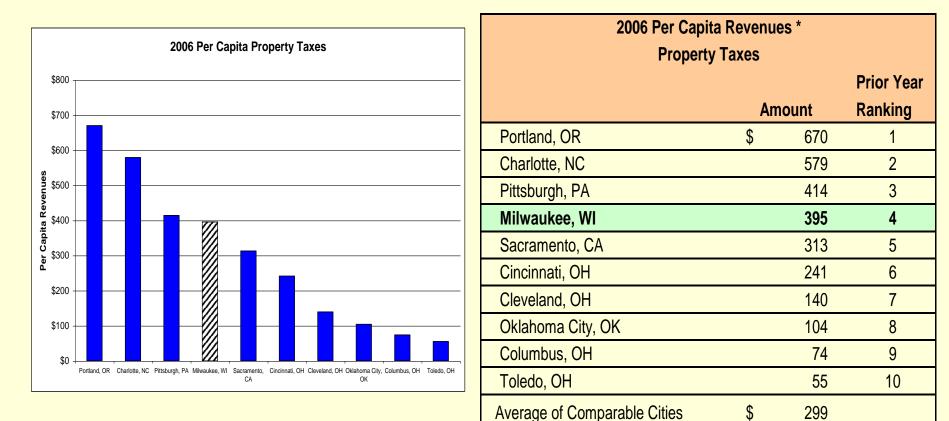
Revenues

2006 Per Capita Municipal Revenues

		Average of	Variance:	% Variance
	City of	Comparable	Milwaukee vs	Milwaukee vs
	Milwaukee	Cities	Average City	Average City
Property Taxes	\$395	\$299	\$96	32%
Other Local Taxes	0	482	(482)	
Total Local Taxes	\$395	\$781	(\$386)	-49%
Grants & Aids	\$579	\$442	\$137	31%
Total Local Taxes and Intergovernmental Aids	974	1,223	(249)	-20%
Charges for Services	425	680	(255)	-38%
Other Revenues	150	113	37	33%
Total	\$1,549	\$2,016	(\$467)	-23%

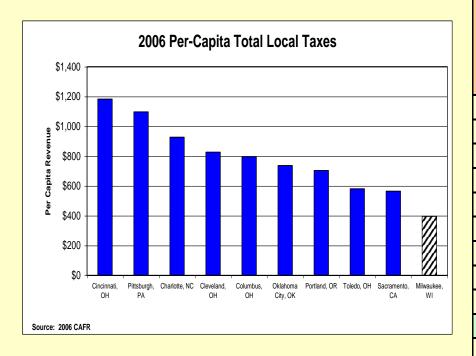
Source: 2006 CAFR

Property Taxes



* Source: 2006 CAFR

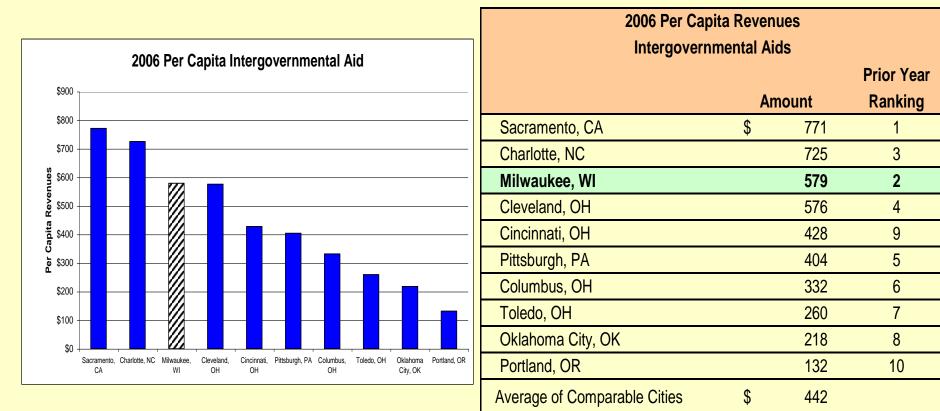
Local Taxes



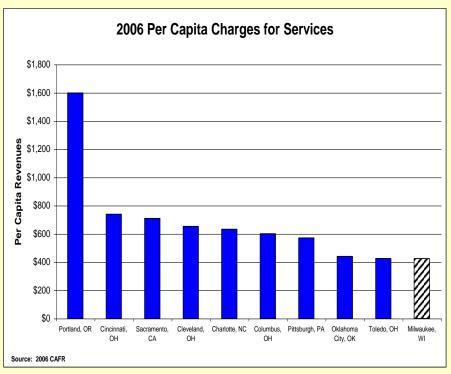
2006 Per Capita Revenues *						
Local Taxes						
			Prior Year			
	A	nount	Ranking			
Cincinnati, OH	\$	1,182	1			
Pittsburgh, PA		1,096	2			
Charlotte, NC		927	3			
Cleveland, OH		826	4			
Columbus, OH		796	5			
Oklahoma City, OK		737	6			
Portland, OR		703	7			
Toledo, OH		580	8			
Sacramento, CA		564	9			
Milwaukee, WI		395	10			
Average of Comparable Cities	\$	781				

* Source: 2006 CAFR

Intergovernmental Aids



Charges For Services



2006 Per Capita Revenues Charges for Services					
			Prior Year		
		Amount	Ranking		
Portland, OR	\$	1,598	1		
Cincinnati, OH		739	2		
Sacramento, CA		710	3		
Cleveland, OH		653	5		
Charlotte, NC		632	4		
Columbus, OH		601	6		
Pittsburgh, PA		571	7		
Oklahoma City, OK		440	9		
Toledo, OH		426	8		
Milwaukee, WI		425	10		
Average of Comparable Cities	\$	680			

- Measures City's overall capital maintenance effort.
- Looks at whether repair and replacement efforts matches an infrastructure asset's "life expectancy".
- Replacement cycles are a better measure of infrastructure maintenance than comparative public works expenditures.

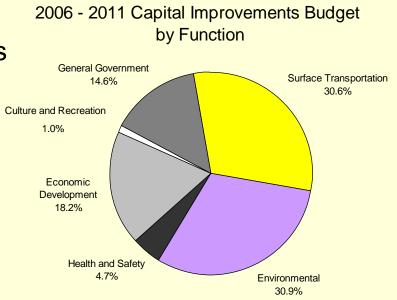
City Infrastructure Assets <u>Streets</u>

- Major streets 351 miles
- Local streets 942.1 miles
- Alleys 416 miles

<u>Sewers</u>

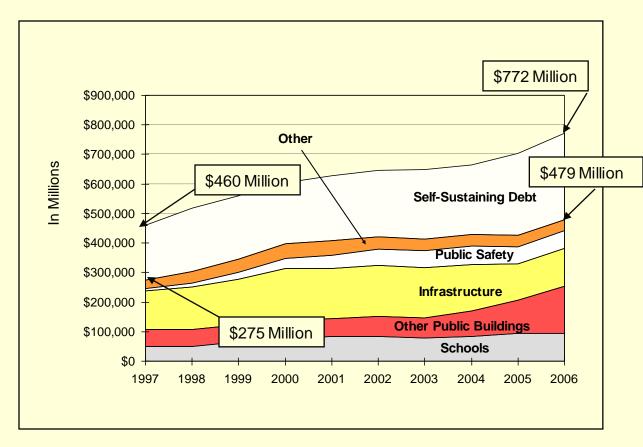
- Storm Sewers 956 miles
- Sanitary Sewers 935 miles
- Combined Sewers 548 miles

- Infrastructure is only a portion of the City's overall Capital Plan
- 61% of City's Capital Plan goes towards surface transportation and environmental purpose.
- Surface Transportation Bridges Streets Alleys
- Environmental Predominately sewers



Debt for infrastructure is consistently around \$150 million.

The City's debt has grown from \$275 million in tax levy supported debt to \$479 million.



- The term "Capital Replacement Cycle" is used to discuss the amount of time between the creation of an infrastructure asset and the need for it to be replaced, understanding that there is periodic maintenance performed to help prolong the asset's useful life.
- This year's report included local streets, alleys and bridges. Future reports will include other infrastructure assets.
- The estimated useful life of local streets averages 40 to 60 years. *
- The estimated useful life of alleys averages 50 to 60 years. *
- The estimated useful life of bridges is 50 years. *

* Source: City of Milwaukee's former Capital Improvements Committee

Local Streets

Miles of Streets	942.1		
Book Value @ 12/31/2006	\$807,726,177		
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$582,496,365</u>		
Net Book Value	\$225,229,812		
Estimated Useful Life (Years)	60.0		
	<u>5 YR AVG</u>	<u>3 YR AVG</u>	<u>1 YR AVG</u>
Estimated Replacement Value	\$982,800,740	\$850,299,772	\$906,336,565
Average Preservation Effort (Miles)	5.9	7.5	5.9
Estimated Cost per Mile	\$1,043,202	\$902,558	\$962,039
Replacement Cycle (Years)	159.7	126.2	159.7
Ratio Replacement to Useful Life	2.7	2.1	2.7

Alleys

Miles of Alleys	414.2			
Book Value @ 12/31/2006	\$11,809,222			
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$4,482,855</u>			
Net Book Value	\$7,326,367			
Estimated Useful Life (Years)	60			
	<u>5 YR AVG</u>	<u>3 YR AVG</u>	<u>1 YR AVG</u>	
Estimated Replacement Value	\$433,260,505	\$505,036,537	\$391,950,858	
Average Preservation Effort (Miles)	1.8	1.9	1.2	
Estimated Cost per Mile	\$1,046,018	\$1,219,306	\$946,284	
Replacement Cycle (Years)	232.5	217.2	354.0	
Ratio Replacement to Useful Life	3.9	3.6	5.9	

Bridges

Number of City Maintained Bridges	203		
Total Square Feet	2,630,876		
Book Value @ 12/31/2006	\$205,163,758		
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$55,210,830</u>		
Net Book Value	\$149,952,928		
Estimated Useful Life (Years)	50		
	<u>5 YR AVG</u>	<u>3 YR AVG</u>	<u>1 YR AVG</u>
Estimated Replacement Value	\$311,743,988	\$312,949,472	\$257,781,445
Average Procession Effort (Sg Et)	28 600	20.010	22 5 4 2
Average Preservation Effort (Sq Ft)	28,609	30,019	32,542
Estimated Cost per Square Ft	\$118	\$119	\$98
Estimated Cost per oquare i t	φιιο	ψΠΟ	ψ50
Replacement Cycle (Years)	92.0	87.6	80.8
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Ratio Replacement to Useful Life	1.8	1.8	1.6

Conclusions

- City Services appear to be priced competitively.
- Fewer local revenue options in Wisconsin & no local taxing options.
- Wisconsin model centralizes sales/use tax collections and redistributes those taxes.
- As for capital infrastructure, there simply aren't enough dollars or contractors available to keep up with the City's infrastructure needs.
- Result: With few revenue options, local governments end up relying on Property Tax.



QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

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