

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

# \*\* 09hr\_AC-Ed\_Misc\_pt03b

## WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE HEARING RECORDS

### 2009-10

(session year)

### Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

## Committee on Education

### (AC-Ed)

(FORM UPDATED: 06/28/2010)

## COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

➤ Committee Reports ... CR  
\*\*

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES  
\*\*

➤ Public Hearings ... PH  
\*\*

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP  
\*\*

## INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL ...

➤ Appointments ... Appt  
\*\*

Name:

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule  
\*\*

➤ Hearing Records ... HR (bills and resolutions)  
\*\*

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc  
\*\*

( )



STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
**CHRIS DANOU**

WISCONSIN STATE ASSEMBLY

91ST DISTRICT

**REMARKS BEFORE ASSEMBLY EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

By

**Chris Danou, Representative to the Assembly-District 91**

SFN?  
Date?

**Madame Chair, members of the Committee,**

Thank you for the opportunity to testify here before you today.

I come before you as the elected Representative of the people of the 91<sup>st</sup> Assembly District. The 91<sup>st</sup> Assembly District is a rural district, composed of Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and Jackson Counties. The largest incorporated Municipality is approximately 2,500 people

I am here to tell you a little about the crisis that is taking place in rural Wisconsin. In rural Wisconsin our schools are coming up against the consequences of a flawed school funding formula that is forcing the closing of rural schools and the imposition of heavy property tax burdens on already struggling families.

In all of our communities, the local school is often at its very heart. All one has to do is drive past the school parking lots in the fall during football season and see the overflowing parking lots. When you drive into a community whose school won a state championship in recent memory there will be signs at both ends of town commemorating the occasion. There is immense pride in the athletic programs of our communities, but also come by during the music pageants and graduation. These schools matter.

Rural Wisconsin also recognizes how important it is to provide our children with the educational tools that are critical to succeeding in the highly competitive world of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Parents want their children to have the best educational opportunities, and they are willing to make necessary sacrifices to ensure their children have those opportunities. We will not convince working families to remain in or relocate to communities that cannot provide their children with quality educational opportunities. Communities that lack strong local schools have much more difficulty when it comes to attracting and retaining businesses. If we lose our schools, we lose our communities. All one has to do is observe communities that have lost their local schools due to consolidation or dissolution. While they may be surviving, they certainly are not thriving as they once were.

The crisis clearly has its roots in the way schools are funded in Wisconsin. The school funding formula was flawed at its inception. It created a system that favored wealthy suburban school districts that, quite frankly, had fat to cut, while punishing rural school districts that had historically run very lean. It also favored school districts that were growing in population and

had a wealthy property tax base. In essence, it favored the more populous regions of the state, while shortchanging the less populous rural areas.

I am here to talk mostly about one particular school district; The Pepin school District. Its problems are perhaps the most acute in my district, but there is not a single school district in the area that is not under the same kinds of pressures.

The Pepin Area School district is located in the southern portion of Pepin County along the shores of Lake Pepin on the Mississippi River. It is an extraordinarily beautiful and scenic area.

Unfortunately, while the beauty of the area is a great blessing, it has also proven to be something of a curse. The area in recent years has become extremely popular as a place to retire or buy a vacation home. As a result, this phenomenon has driven up local property values. Additionally, most of these new residents do not bring children with them and the school district is experiencing declining enrollment rates. Because of the inequities in the School funding formula, The Pepin Area Schools are funded at a rate of 24% from the State of Wisconsin, with the rest being made up by local property tax payers due to the district's high equalized values and low student numbers. This burden is proving to be devastating to local residents. Some may argue if the community is that wealthy, they can afford to pay, but in fact the community income level among its student families is less than neighboring school districts that receive substantially more money in state aid compared to the Pepin area school district. The Pepin school district probably cannot survive under these types of conditions. In the long-term, the community is simply not able to pay the increasing property taxes that would maintain a quality education for their students.

The Supreme Court has held that Wisconsin students have the **RIGHT** to an equal opportunity for a sound education that "will equip them for their roles as citizens and enable them to succeed economically and personally." The system must take into account districts that are economically disadvantaged.

Clearly, the case for Pepin School District, along with every other school district I represent in the 91<sup>st</sup> district, the current funding formula is **BROKEN**. What is happening in the Pepin School District is happening throughout rural Wisconsin. Since the school funding formula was created, we have been witnessing a gradual yet consistent decline in the ability of our rural school districts to be able to deliver a high quality education. Every year a little more gets trimmed away, until there is literally nothing is left to cut. In a rural school district, it is simply not feasible to cut math sections from twelve to eleven, or enlarge class sizes from say 25 to 30. Many if not most of my districts have a single teacher who handles the subject matter. There is absolutely nothing left to cut. There are some who say, just CONSOLIDATE. Create one

school district for an entire county. While that may work in certain areas, it is generally not realistic considering the sheer geographic size of some of the districts that would be created.

A new and realistic funding system needs to be created that does not penalize schools with declining enrollments and elevated property values. This is ever so important and it must consider the fact that the property values often do not reflect the true wealth of the families within the school district.

The need to address these issues has been long overdue; the current system is not sustainable. My constituents and I believe that if the school funding system is not changed, we will continue to see a wave of rural school dissolutions because they simply cannot provide an adequate education to their families under these conditions. Wisconsin has a proud tradition of providing its children with an excellent education. Year after year Wisconsin students have been ranked among the top scorers in many national measures. That tradition is in danger, particularly for our rural schools. The RIGHT to a quality education for your children should not depend on where you live. That is not a choice children can make, nor is it often a choice that adults can always make either due to family or work commitments.

I am very fortunate that I live where I do. Rural Western Wisconsin is a special place that is, geologically unique, spectacularly beautiful, and possesses a diverse agricultural, manufacturing and tourist economy. However, our future is in great doubt if we do not find a way to create a school funding formula that guarantees every student in the state access to a quality education that is affordable. We recognize educational opportunity is the first step in providing equal opportunity for all. We have the knowledge and the ability to find a new way to fund Wisconsin's schools. All we need to do is extend our hand across the aisle and work together to do so.



# School District of Rhinelander

665 Coolidge Avenue – Suite B  
Rhinelander, WI 54501  
(715) 365-9700

SFU?  
Date?

## Testimony of

**Brad Kowieski, Business Leader**  
4235 Northview Drive, Rhinelander, WI 54501  
(715) 360-9213 - [Brad.kowieski@gmail.com](mailto:Brad.kowieski@gmail.com)

Good Afternoon.

My name is Brad Kowieski. I am a proud product of Rhinelander Catholic schools and Rhinelander's public schools, and the state's UW system. I am a 1993 graduate of Rhinelander High School and a 1998 graduate of the UW – Eau Claire. I'm proud to be a Hodag and proud to be from Wisconsin.

Currently, I am the Vice-President of Sales and Business Development for One Prospect Technologies, headquartered in Crandon, Wisconsin, with my office in Rhinelander. One Prospect Technologies provides technology for companies in the Northwoods and conducts business throughout the state.

Businesses in the Northwoods rely on healthy and top performing schools. We need good schools to retain and attract smart, talented employees. We need good schools to help attract good doctors and other service providers to create a better community. We need top schools to educate and have graduates ready to enter the workforce to join and improve our companies.

You understand the 3r's are still important, but are an expectation not a standard. With the current funding formula pushing districts to cut programs and services, our Northwoods economy is at risk. Failure to address the problem will lead to an inability to grow or attract talent to our area. This is a top threat to Northwoods businesses.

The makeup of the joint finance committee doesn't reflect it very well, but there are vibrant and exciting communities North of Highway 29. Yet, the school funding formula drives dollars away from our districts and puts our communities and economies at risk. We can no longer afford this.

Citizens and businesses of the North are willing to work in order to gain. We understand taxes, to a point. We understand having skin in the game. But when a formula or state rule works inherently against you, it's harder to want skin in the game, thus referendums are hard to pass. We may live North, but we understand the law of diminishing returns.

You have a tough obligation. Every political platform supports strong education, yet the state formula doesn't allow you to deliver completely on this promise. You have citizens and businesses willing to work for change. Please consider options to the funding formula. The time is now. We can't wait.

In closing, each summer Rhinelander has a very large country music festival. Country music is known for its working man themes and often laments the loss of life as it was, or speaks about how factories are closing and jobs are being lost. In an ironic twist, I'm worried now that Rhinelander just may become another tagline for one of those songs if our funding for schools isn't change and our schools fail. That's not a song I want to hear. Please change that tune.

Thank you.

Brad Kowieski  
Business Leader



School District of Rhinelander  
665 Coolidge Avenue – Suite B  
Rhinelander, WI 54501  
(715) 365-9700

SFU?  
Date?

**Testimony  
of  
Judy Conlin  
Board of Education Member  
5619 Riverview Drive, Rhinelander, WI 54501  
(715) 369-2534**

To: Ms. Pope-Roberts, Chairperson  
and Members of the Committee on Education

The current funding formula is based on the premise that districts with high property values have commensurate incomes and, thus, can afford to fund the education provided to their children with local tax dollars. The current funding formula goes even further to require districts at tier 3 to receive less state funding while our general purpose revenue is taken from our area and made available to districts with lower property values. The reality of incomes and home ownership does not support the premise that most tax-payers in our district live on the highly-priced water property, yet they must pay for funding our schools based on those higher averaged property taxes. We have attempted to remedy our situation by conducting referenda to exceed the revenue cap for operating expenses and to repair and improve our buildings. We have lost five out of the last five referenda and, as a result, have closed and sold five school district buildings. In 1999-2000 our operating budget was \$30,909,241; in 2007-2008, it is \$28,812,067. We have been responsible in our use of taxpayer dollars. See attached chart.

In 2007, the estimated median house or condo value was \$163, 235; the estimated median value in 2007 for Wisconsin was \$168,800. The range in Oneida County is \$116,272 - \$263,451. In 2000 the median house value was \$103,400, a 63% increase in value, yet incomes did not rise 63%. Our median house values are less than the state estimated value. Yet, because of the tax value of water property, our tax payers receive less state aid because of the perception that all home values are equivalent to those that are on water.

The per capita income in Oneida County (in 2007 inflation adjusted dollars) was \$26,931. In 2003, the average wage per job was \$26,854. In 2007, 7.4% of residents had incomes below the poverty level; 2.6% had incomes at 50% of the poverty level.

When we compared information for 6 negatively aided and positively aided districts in our area, we found the amount of revenue aid per student was quite similar, and we had similar percentages of students qualifying for free and reduced lunch. But, we varied widely in the amount of revenue from state aid: \$160 for Lakeland Union High School and \$2,846 for Rhinelander compared to \$6,691 for Wausau and \$7,018 for D.C. Everest.

Positively aided districts receive revenues from local taxes ranging from \$2,306 in Merrill and \$3,548 in Wausau. Local tax revenue amounts for negatively aided districts range from \$5,846 in Crandon to \$7,325 in Rhinelander, to \$12,921 for Lakeland Union High School. This is placing a burden on our local taxpayers that places some residents, especially senior citizens on fixed incomes, in danger of being taxed out of their homes. See attached chart for details.

The formula was designed so that districts that can afford to fund a larger portion of local education do so. This works for districts like Whitefish Bay, a district of similar size to Rhinelander, where they receive approximately the same reimbursement per student from the state but enjoy incomes roughly three times those of Rhinelander. See attached graphs.

We do not support either of the proposed changes to the funding formula. These changes merely delay the time when our districts will not be able to afford to fund education using property taxes. Changes in the funding formula need to reflect per capita incomes because that reflects the economic reality for tax payers.

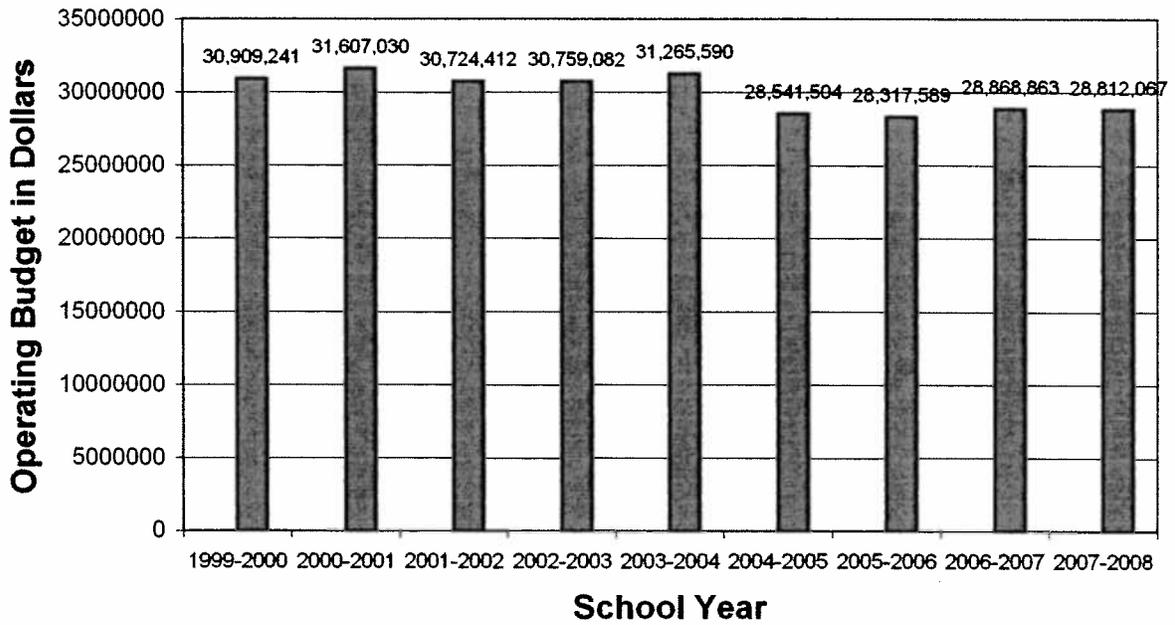
Respectfully submitted,

Judith Conlin  
School Board Member

1999-2000	30,909,241
2000-2001	31,607,030
2001-2002	30,724,412
2002-2003	30,759,082
2003-2004	31,265,590
2004-2005	28,541,504
2005-2006	28,317,589
2006-2007	28,868,863
2007-2008	28,812,067

### SDR Operating Budget 1999-2008

(Does include Interfund Transfers)



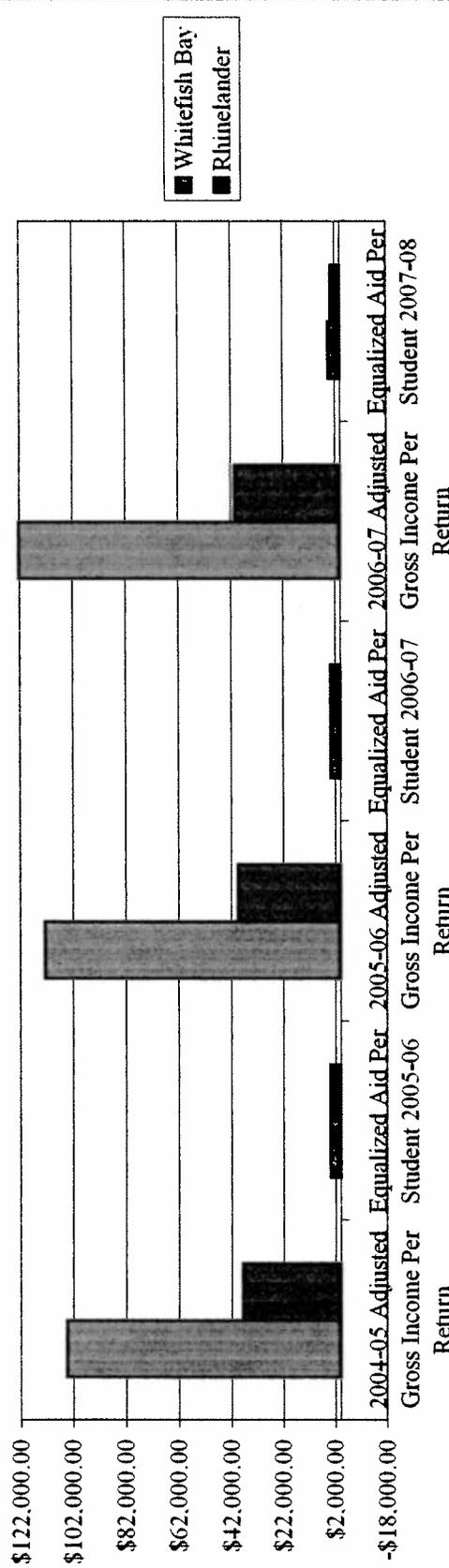
2008-09	Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
	Amount per student	Amount from state aid	Amount from local taxes	Free and Reduced	Free and Reduced	Free and Reduced
<b>Negative aid school districts</b>						
Crandon	9,363	3,517	5,846		43%	
Tomahawk	9,488	2,920	6,568		34%	
Rhineland	10,172	2,846	7,325		41%	
Northland Pines	11,342	166	11,176		36%	
Three Lakes	12,169	230	11,939		32%	
Lakeland UHS	13,088	166	12,921		32%	
<b>Positive aid school districts</b>						
Wausau	10,238	6,691	3,548		42%	
DC Everest	10,217	7,018	3,199		27%	
Antigo	9,578	6,847	2,731		48%	
Mosinee	9,407	5,763	3,644		25%	
Merrill	9,070	6,764	2,306		36%	

Note: Data source is DPI website: 2008-09 revenue limit and free and reduced reporting

School District	2004-05 Adjusted		2005-06 Adjusted		2006-07 Adjusted		Equalized Aid Per Student 2007-08	
	Gross Income Per Return	Equalized Aid Per Student 2005-06	Gross Income Per Return	Equalized Aid Per Student 2006-07	Gross Income Per Return	Equalized Aid Per Student 2007-08	Return	Student
Whitefish Bay	\$104,380.00	\$3,844.00	\$112,492.00	\$3,574.00	\$122,115.00	\$4,200.00	\$40,166.00	\$3,340.00
Rhineland	\$37,451.00	\$3,872.00	\$39,063.00	\$3,680.00				

### Adjusted Gross Income Per Return and Equalized Aid Per Student

Source: WI Taxpayer's Alliance





## **School District of Rhineland**

665 Coolidge Avenue – Suite B

Rhineland, WI 54501

(715) 365-9700

SFN?  
Date?

### **Testimony**

of

**Connie Samz**

**Elementary School Counselor**

**Central School – 418 N. Pelham Street - Rhineland, WI**

**(715) 365-9600 - Extension 2413**

- I have been a school counselor for over twenty years and a parent of two graduates from Rhineland High School. My children would tell you that they received an excellent education from the School District of Rhineland, but I will tell you that the School District of Rhineland, like most school districts, has seen some shortfalls. We need everyone on board to help change and support the Wisconsin School Funding System.
- The new School Finance Network Plan recognizes new investments that are needed to protect our public education for all students. We need to strengthen our math and reading courses and continue to support our technology, music, art, physical education, and counseling areas.
- Improving the Wisconsin School Funding System also will help prevent the loss of top-quality teachers that school districts are facing. I have personally seen teachers with 10-plus years of service receive lay-off and new teachers not being able to get a teaching position. And if they do get a teaching position, they receive lay-off the next year.
- Changing the public school funding is important for everyone; from our families, to our neighbors, to our businesses. I encourage each of you to learn more about the plan and discover what you can do to help all children in Wisconsin continue to have great opportunities with public education. We need your help; our children need your help to get public schools back on track.



## **School District of Rhinelander**

**665 Coolidge Avenue – Suite B  
Rhinelander, WI 54501  
(715) 365-9700**

SNF?  
Date?

**Testimony  
of  
Nancy Kuczmariski  
High School Teacher  
Rhinelander High School - 665 Coolidge Avenue - Rhinelander, WI  
(715) 365-9500 - Extension 8239**

I am a teacher at Rhinelander High School. I was born and raised in Rhinelander, and I have had the opportunity to return to my hometown to live and teach in the high school I graduated from. All of my children graduated from the same high school, as well.

Since revenue controls were enacted, I have seen the quality of the educational system deteriorate year by year to now a crisis level. Starting next year, students will be limited in course offerings. Only students with a significant grade point will be able to take seven classes a day. Approximately seventy percent of the students will be required to take a study hall. A school that offered three languages for decades will soon be offering only two languages. Music and art programs are being cut. Teachers and support staff are being laid off, and class sizes are increasing. Books and supplies are desperately needed. This is all part of the necessity to cut two million dollars because of the funding formula.

Hard choices have had to be made in our community this year, and unless something changes even more drastic cuts will be made during the next three years. By the end of that time, there will be a significant dismantling of an excellent educational facility.

Revenue controls were to be temporary, and instead have become an albatross around the necks of many excellent school districts. It is time to unburden the state of a broken system that is harming the future of our young people, and it is time to come up with a plan that benefits the school districts of this great state. Working with the School Finance Network is a step in the right direction. We need to put our words into measures that will provide fair funding for the education of Wisconsin's greatest resource, its young people.

Sincerely,

Nancy Kuczmariski  
High School Teacher



*School District of Rhinelander  
Dr. Roger G. Erdahl  
Superintendent of Schools*

SFN?  
Date?

Assemblywoman Pope-Roberts and  
Members of the Assembly Committee on Education,

Thank you for holding this hearing today to hear from those of us who are working with you to keep Wisconsin's educational system one of the top in the nation.

My name is Roger Erdahl. I am the superintendent of the Rhinelander schools, and I am here today with a delegation of Rhinelander citizens who will be speaking to you momentarily. We are here to ask that you consider revamping the state's funding formula. Our district is a poster child for how the current formula does not work.

Since my arrival in Rhinelander in 2002, we have reduced our staff by over 130 FTE, we have closed neighborhood schools, we have slashed our supply and textbook budgets, we have reduced teacher and administrative staff development, and we are continuing to cut back our co-curricular programs.

Each of the citizens we have with us today has a perspective on this issue, which I believe will illustrate that while it was probably a good concept when first adopted, the funding formula is broken and no longer works in districts where incomes are moderate and property values are rising. As Americans have become more affluent in recent decades, more and more of them are deciding to buy property in northern Wisconsin. The net effect is rapidly rising demand for lake and recreational property in our districts. As you know, with rising property values comes a tax shift from statewide taxpayers to local property owners. Our district's property values are rising at a rate of \$200,000,000 per year while our local incomes are quite modest. This is true in many northern Wisconsin districts where several have already reached the point of virtually zero state support.

Our plan today is to provide you with a wide spectrum of testimony from teachers, parents, business leaders and board members. Our first speaker is Angie Roberts.

Good afternoon. I am Dave Polashek, Superintendent at the Oconto Falls School District and this is Oconto Falls High School math teacher and chief negotiator, Jerry Moynihan. Thank you for the opportunity to share some thoughts before the Assembly Education Committee as you learn more about the School Finance Network school funding reform plan. Many times we have sat across the negotiation table as we worked together for the improvement of the conditions for students and teachers in our school district. Almost always, at some point in those sessions, the state funding formula becomes a topic of discussion.

The Oconto Falls School District is a quick 15 or 20 minutes north of Green Bay and has an enrollment of just under 2,000 students. Revenue limits were put in place for the 93-94 school year. At that time the Oconto Falls expenditures per student that were below the state average. Factors contributing to the below average spending rate included a long time conservative approach to budget management, reluctance to levy property taxes to build a fund balance, and a philosophy to make do with outdated and crowded school buildings, due to a lack of community consensus about how to address school facility needs.

Once revenue limits were implemented, we learned very quickly that the below average spending status was locked in place. Today, we continue to hold that relative position and trail the state average in spending. Ordinarily, that would not necessarily be all bad. Like the people in Lake Wobegon, and every small town in Wisconsin, we think our students are above average and we want to provide for their needs, even if we must do so while using resources as a rate lower than is the case in the average school district in Wisconsin.

In November of 1994 and again six years later in April of 2000 the district was successful in gaining voter support for much needed building projects. The last major building project had been in 1967 which meant there was a lot of facility work waiting to be done. In both cases, the voters were also asked to allow the district to exceed the revenue limits for operational purposes for the new facilities. In both cases those requests were rejected and the additional costs for the on-going operations of the new facilities had to be absorbed within the regular budget under the revenue limits. Compounding the problem of higher energy cost due to increased square footage has been the skyrocketing cost per energy unit in the past year or two.

One final unmet facility need in our district is related to crowded and deteriorating outdoor athletic facilities. The district does not own outdoor athletic facilities but leases them from the City of Oconto Falls. Three times in the last two years, the district has gone to the voters seeking support for outdoor facilities improvements but was not successful. This may have been due in part to the incorrect assumption that under the current funding formula, the total cost would be passed on to the local tax levy.

During the fifteen plus year era of revenue limits in Wisconsin, a number of factors have emerged which caused budget management tension. Technology has made rapid advances during that period and eaten a much bigger piece of the budget pie. In 1994, we had no internet access, no technology support staff, no distance learning classrooms and only one small classroom computer network. To move into the 21<sup>st</sup> century and to prepare our students to thrive in that world, we have had to make major outlays of district funds to upgrade technology on a regular basis. There was almost no technology expenditure base in the budget prior to the time

revenue limits were implemented. While it is true there have been additional sources of revenue to support the implementation of technology, these fall short of meeting the need and resources in other parts of the budget have had to be shifted to support the increased technology presence.

Special education programming costs have risen dramatically in the revenue limit era due to a number of factors. We are serving more students than we had in the past and a number come to us with more severe disabilities. Our district has a reputation for doing good work in this area. As a result, we find ourselves attracting families who have children with those needs, which expand personnel costs. Complicating the issue further is the fact that the state level of reimbursement for allowable special education costs has been on a steady decline in the revenue limit era. During the 93-94 school year the reimbursement rate was at 44%. With a gradual slide in support, the 2008-09 reimbursement rate is expected to be down to 28.5%. Next year's projection is for another drop to 17.3%. The increasing non-reimbursed portion of those costs has to be picked up with a transfer from the general fund, adding to the tension in the budget under revenue limits. That transfer represented 7.7% of total Fund 10 expenditures in 2003-2004. That transfer is projected to be 9.3% in 08-09 or an increase of almost \$500,000 in 5 years.

Transportation cost has always been a concern for the Oconto Falls Schools District. With an area of 178 square miles, Oconto Falls is about 20% larger than the average sized school district in Wisconsin. Each day our buses travel 1,900 miles transporting students to and from school. When and where we can, we combined bus routes and limited non-essential trips, we have done so and continue to look at this each year. We have lengthened the cycle of bus replacement in order to hold down costs. In 07-08 our Fund 10 transportation cost was \$840,454 or 4.55% of the total budget that year, compared to a 3.9% average across the state for school district transportation cost as a portion of total budgets. We are a rural district and understand that geography is a given. We love where we live but it costs more to bring our students to school each day. There is a wide variation in the makeup of Wisconsin school districts and some naturally are going to have a higher transportation cost, which means that all other things being equal, a smaller portion of available resources can be used for the instructional program because of that geography.

Recent state budgets have increased reimbursement for transportation costs, which has been greatly appreciated. However, the transportation categorical aid we received this year, based on last year's student travel, was \$161,132.50 or just over 19% of the previous year's transportation cost. The balance had to be picked up by the general fund, causing more tension. During the revenue limit era we have seen dramatic increases in the cost of school buses. In 1994 our cost for a new bus was \$44,500. This year we purchased a new bus for \$86,570, nearly double what it cost 15 years ago when revenue limits were first put in place. Much of this increased cost had to do with changes in EPA emission standards for diesel engines, additional safety standards, and other costs beyond our control. We own our own fuel tanks at our bus maintenance facility. Since revenue limits were implemented, we have had a number of new annual and one-time costs associated with meeting state and Federal standards related to those fuel tanks. Drug testing, which didn't used to be required, runs us about \$2,500 a year. We appreciate the fact that the Joint Finance Committee on Friday voted to eliminate an item from the budget which would have required that we pay an annual inspection fee for each of our buses, which would have

added additional transportation costs which would have unfairly penalized rural school districts. Each of these changes is well and good but the point is, that we have had to cover these costs within our budget under the revenue limits, which resulted in funds being shifted away from other needs, which were also important.

Another trend we have seen in recent years of the revenue limit era is a cost shifting pattern from municipalities as their budgets get tighter. We now are charged new license and inspection fees, new fire protection access fees, higher costs associated with crossing guards, police liaison services, and increased fees for use of city parks and buildings. These new fees and increases in existing fees might be assumed to be a cost of doing business and reimbursed by additional state equalization aid or increased tax levy if revenue limits were not in place. Instead, the new or increased costs need to be absorbed within the budget under the revenue limits, creating more tension.

The real elephant in the room making tension in the budget during the revenue limit era has been in increasing cost of health insurance. Looking at the combined funds in our budget with personnel costs, health insurance made up 7% of the total in 1995-1996. This doubled to over 14% of the total in 03-04 and was at 17.32% of the total budget in 06-07. With the latest change in plan, this dropped to 16.13% of the total budget in 07-09. The 8% increase for the health insurance premium for 08-09 will cause that percentage of our total budget to edge back up a bit. During this revenue limit era, three times there were agreements between employees and management to modify the insurance plan to slow cost increases and contract modifications were made to limit health coverage for part time employees. Even so, costs continued to escalate and add to the budget tension under the revenue limits.

Given that tension, over the years, choices had to be made. We have limited field trips and professional development travel. Maintenance projects were slowed. We are sure you have heard the list from other districts and our story is not much different.

Parent groups and fund raising drives have been used to support things that used to be paid through the regular budget. It got to be a bit of an embarrassment a year or two ago when a building principal was going to use the proceeds from a parent group candy sale to help pay for replacement lockers in his building.

We are a SAGE school but maintaining the small class size is getting to be a challenge, since the sage categorical aid does not fully cover the cost of the additional personnel. A number of times in the past several years, as we planned for the opening of school in the fall we anticipated fewer students. As a result, we dropped sections at the elementary level. Twice, as the numbers in the sections edged up, parents came to us at the beginning of the school year and a section was restored after doors opened for classes in the fall, adding to the budget tension after we thought we were in good shape.

Teacher budgets for supplies and materials were reduced over the years. After allowing for minimal budget increases from one year to the next for a number of years, classroom supplies and equipment budgets were frozen with a zero increase the past two years. For 09-10, teachers were told to go with a 10% reduction.

Over the years, some programs and staffing have been eliminated or restructured. Examples include the high school reading teacher and just this past year, high school family and consumer education. Restructuring included replacing the Activities/Athletic Director administrative position with a secretary and additional role for the assistant principal. Each time a teacher or other employee retires or moves on we look very closely at how we might avoid replacing the spot at the same level. Attrition is the kindest staffing reduction.

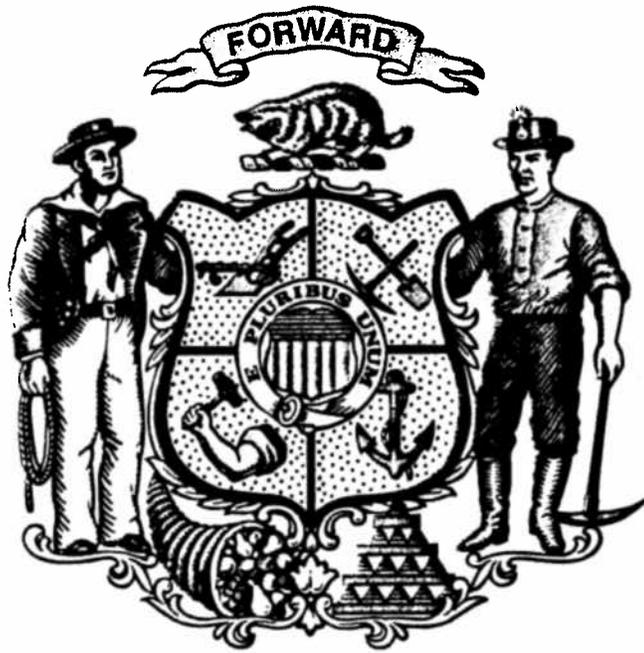
During the revenue limit era, contract negotiations became more difficult with salary growth slowed or held steady. This created challenges to recruit or retain some staff as they relocated for higher salaries. Three times since revenue limits were implemented there was no increase in the starting teacher's salary from one year to the next.

Teacher layoff notices have been issued in ever increasing numbers on an annual basis because future budgets became tighter and tighter. In almost all situations things falls together and the teachers are recalled, but the tension this creates does not do much for morale and promoting a positive learning atmosphere. Personally delivering these notices can be one of the toughest things a superintendent has to do. I delivered four of these on Monday of this week.

The district has been fortunate to have a growing enrollment for the early and middle years of the revenue limit era because of the proximity to Green Bay and the attractiveness of the housing market and good schools in our district. Not too long ago the new housing bubble began to slow. Like most schools in Wisconsin, in recent years our enrollment began to decline with a sudden drop this past fall. The declining enrollment exemption has helped to cushion the decline, but when one of the bigger years drops off the three year rolling average, we can really feel it.

In spite of all the budget tension, we have a great school district. We would like to think that it is a district of choice in the area. The net positive flow of open enrollment students has helped, no doubt in some small respects to the detriment of neighboring school districts who must be facing even higher levels of budget tension under the revenue limits. We have been creative and pulled together. More and more we are seeing that "We'll make do with less if we have to" attitude as the marching orders of the day. You can do that only so long. We have aggressively sought grants and outside funding to supplement the limited resources under the revenue limits. We try to look through the lens of "What's best for kids?" as we make decisions about the most effective use of limited resources.

The revenue limit era has been a long period of tension for educators in the Oconto Falls School District. Our goal is not to whine, but to paint a picture of what forces have come into play during the decade and a half under the revenue limits. We can only hope that there will be some relief in the near future for that budget tension. If not, like a rubber band stretched too far, eventually it will snap. We fear that it is the students in the Oconto Falls School District who will feel that sting.





Established 1967

SFN?  
Date?

# SCHOOL DISTRICT OF KETTLE MORAINE

Patricia F. Deklotz • Superintendent

563 A. J. Allen Circle, Wales, WI 53183

Phone (262) 968-6300 ext. 5301 • Fax (262) 968-6390 • Email [deklotzp@kmsd.edu](mailto:deklotzp@kmsd.edu) • Website [www.kmsd.edu](http://www.kmsd.edu)



1996-1997

Cushing Elementary

Kettle Moraine School District, located west of Milwaukee in Waukesha County, educates 4,281 students with 450 staff in four elementary schools, one middle school and one high school, with a small number of students served through an alternative middle/high school setting. The District's current operating budget is \$54M which is funded primarily (89%) by local property tax and state aid. In the current year, we received approximately \$15M in state aid and \$33 M through property tax revenue accounted for \$33M.

I want to thank the State Assembly Education committee and Chairwoman Sondy Pope-Roberts for keeping education a top priority in Wisconsin and for scheduling this hearing. I thank you for your leadership and for your advocacy on behalf of our children. Now, more than ever, we need your leadership to fix the problems of our school funding formula.



1996-1997

Dousman Elementary

In 1998, five years after Revenue Limits were implemented, KM served 4,252 students with 495 staff. This year we serve 4281 students with 458 staff. That is 29 more students with 37 less staff. Since 1993 we have reduced our spending by \$7.3M through efficiencies and reductions. While demand for services has increased, we continue to reduce staffing in order to balance our budgets. Like all schools in Wisconsin, we have been operating under the state imposed school funding gap defined by revenue limits and QEO for the past 15 years. What was intended to be a temporary, five year strategy is now eroding the very programs that were designed to meet student needs and the needs of our state. This focuses our leaders on issues like budgets and reactive decision-making rather than educational best practice and innovation.



1993-1994

Magee Elementary

This next year my district is anticipating making \$1.2M in reductions to spending to align costs with revenues. Below the state average, Kettle Moraine's per pupil spending is now closer to the national average than to that of our own state's average. Many of my neighboring districts have per pupil spending above the state average. Yet we all share the same regional economic conditions and opportunities. My neighboring districts must pay more in taxes to enjoy that higher revenue limit, right? Not so. As an example, City of Delafield taxpayers pay the same amount of property tax for schools, whether their student is attending Kettle Moraine, Arrowhead, or Lake Country schools. One might think this illustrates how the equalization formula is working. I disagree and these two tax statements illustrate my point. While we pay the same amount in taxes, we do not receive the same amounts for schools. K-8 and Union high schools receive a greater amount of equalization aid than K-12 school districts. Why? K12 districts are more efficient. Our state funding formula rewards inefficiencies. My parents share lawns with Lake Country parents. There is no difference in the cost of living or the taxes they pay. Yet their per pupil expenditure is \$3,370 more than we have in Kettle Moraine. We are more efficient and they are rewarded. Using Kettle Moraine's student population, we would have over \$14M more for programs and services. Some have suggested referendum as the answer to Kettle Moraine's issues. I disagree. A successful referendum in Kettle Moraine would cause KM taxpayers to pay a higher amount of taxes for their property than their neighbors while operating under a funding formula that generates significantly less per member than those same neighbors. This is simply wrong and it needs to be changed.



1998-1999

Wales Elementary

I applaud the School Finance Network for taking the initiative and demonstrating the commitment to develop a plan. It is a beginning and we have to begin. We have to start having the conversation before another 15 years go by. Education represents a significant portion of the state budget and it deserves a significant amount of attention. Please do not avoid the conversation because it is difficult work. Our district's vision is **Learning without Boundaries**. Focused on the future, we are committed to transforming our district to meet each student's needs, preparing them for a global economy. We believe in the future. Our students are the future - for our community, our state, our nation. They deserve the best as they assume leadership in these challenging times. Please, give them your best.



1999-2000

KM Middle School



2001-2002

KM High School

Patricia F. Deklotz, Superintendent

*Learning without Boundaries*

*Cultivating academic excellence, citizenship, and personal development*



**Prepared by: Terri Phillips**  
**262-968-9787**  
**632 Wakefield Downs**  
**Wales, WI 53183**

SFN?  
Date?

Good afternoon. My name is Terri Phillips and I am a parent of three children. My oldest daughter is 19 and attends the University of Wisconsin – Madison, my second daughter is a junior at Kettle Moraine High School, and my son is in the fifth grade at one of our elementary schools. Although I serve as the Vice-President for our school board, I am here today to speak to you as an individual and a concerned parent and citizen.

Due to the 8-year gap between my oldest daughter and my son, I have the advantage of being able to compare and contrast their educational experiences within the Kettle Moraine District. My older children had the advantage of small class sizes, an integrated Spanish curriculum, more breadth in the areas of art and music, and throughout their high school years a rigorous curriculum including AP coursework. Upon entering kindergarten, my son was immediately at a disadvantage with class sizes of 29 with no aids, no Spanish curriculum, and fewer opportunities in the arts. With the current funding formula, we are looking ahead to continued program cuts during his remaining 7 years at Kettle Moraine.

But this is a bigger problem than the disparities between my own children's education. I would like to take a moment to look beyond the borders of the KM district. I would like to share some information from a research study conducted by Dr. David Ward, an expert in economics. As you know, Wisconsin's per capita income is currently \$4,000 behind Minnesota's. Did you know that Minnesota ranks 11<sup>th</sup> in our nation in educational attainment while Wisconsin only ranks 33<sup>rd</sup>? This means more citizens of Minnesota are attaining higher education and the resulting increase in per capita income that results.

In addition, a citizen with a high school diploma will earn at least \$400,000 more over their lifetime than someone without a high school diploma. Someone with a bachelor's degree will earn more than \$1,000,000 over their working lifetime than someone with only a high school diploma. With each additional educational degree, lifetime earnings, and revenues for our state, continue to increase.

It's clear that an investment in education is what will turn Wisconsin's economy around. Or conversely, without the investment in education, the future of our state's economy is in peril.

With the state of today's economy and the stock market in constant flux, it's difficult to decide where the best investment opportunity is. Clearly, for the state of Wisconsin, the best investment opportunity is with the education of our children. It is time to make sure that every student in the state of Wisconsin is assured not an ADEQUATE, but an EXCELLENT, public education. It is time that our legislators work together and show great leadership in examining the funding of this system to make sure we get it right.

Thank you for your time.

*Terri Phillips*



Ruthann Smith  
S26 W31207 Cregennan Bae  
Wales, WI 53183  
(262) 968-9839  
(608) 355-7026

SFN ?  
Date ?

My name is Ruthann Smith. I have three children in the Kettle Moraine School District in Wales, Wisconsin. Each of my children is musically gifted...a singer, a percussionist and a young violinist. They have many other interests as well, from drama to sports, and a ferocious drive to succeed academically...so when the time came to finally settle into a community and get serious about our children's education, my husband, an officer in the U.S.Navy for 27 years, and I spent about 4 months looking for a school system that would fill all of our needs. Kettle Moraine is that place.

Because of the flawed formula for state funding of our school districts throughout Wisconsin, Kettle Moraine, along with many other schools, is facing some deep and scary cuts into the very quality that I invested in when I bought my home in Wales. Besides worrying about the quality of my children's education, I know that the insufficient funding for public schools in my community will also affect and erode the value of the property inside our school district. I'm not the only person shopping for schools with dedicated teachers, terrific music programs, healthy athletic opportunities and facilities, new millenium technology, academic excellence...investing your life and children's future in purchasing real estate in a healthy school community is important to everyone. Strong schools mean strong communities.

Today I am here to implore you, as a decision making body, to take a long and hard look at this formula and help us find solutions for educating our children and helping us to maintain the economic health of our community and state.

Thank you





Date?

# **School Finance Network**

## **Statement of Purpose and Principles of Unity**

Nine statewide education organizations established the School Finance Network to focus on school funding reform. The network began meeting in mid-2006, with Julie Underwood, dean of the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Education, as facilitator.

The organizations are working with a common agenda to improve the funding system for Wisconsin's K-12 public schools. The network members believe that greater investment in the state's public school system will improve educational quality, which is critical for Wisconsin's economic growth.

State policymakers have at times been confused by the sometimes-conflicting demands of multiple education advocacy organizations. There have been repeated requests for education advocates to "speak with one voice." It is clear that the needs of Wisconsin's children—and Wisconsin's future—can be better served by public-school organizations working together with a common agenda and a consistent message.

### **Principles of Unity**

We believe it is critical for Wisconsin to have a system of public education that has the resources to deliver high quality teaching and learning for all children.

We believe that the current amount of funding is inadequate to ensure student success.

We believe that the current financing methods are flawed.

We believe that while public education is a fundamental state obligation, local control and governance is essential to meet the needs of all students, their communities, and greater Wisconsin.

We believe that it is in the state's interests to deliver high quality education for all students regardless of need or location.

We believe that to succeed we must design a school finance reform action plan with the goal of a long-term, comprehensive solution and monitor our short-term actions in light of that long-term solution.

We believe that advocates who share these principles are more likely to succeed working together on this issue rather than doing so separately.

We believe that these issues must be addressed with urgency.

- American Federation of Teachers-Wisconsin
- Fair Aid Coalition
- School Administrators Alliance
- Southeastern Wisconsin Schools Alliance
- Wisconsin Alliance for Excellent Schools
- Wisconsin Association of School Boards
- Wisconsin Association of School District Administrators
- Wisconsin Education Association Council
- Wisconsin PTA



SFN?  
Date?

## **Rural Schools Initiative**

### **Sen. Kathleen Vinehout and Rep. Chris Danou**

#### **Declining Enrollment Relief**

Under current law, if a school district's three-year rolling average enrollment is less than the prior year three-year rolling average, the district receives a one-year non-recurring adjustment to its revenue limit equal to what the enrollment decline would have generated.

In the year after the enrollment decline, we propose the district receive a non-recurring adjustment equal to 75% of the original adjustment. In the second year after the enrollment decline, the district would receive a nonrecurring adjustment equal to 50% of the original adjustment. This provision would be phased in over two years.

According to the LFB, if this provision were implemented in 2009-10 it would result in an estimated increase in revenue limit authority of \$52 million in 2009-10 and \$35 million in 2010-11. Once fully implemented, this provision would result in an estimated increase in revenue limits of \$90 million annually.

#### **Sparsity Aid**

Under current law, school districts receive aid if they meet the following criteria: (a) membership in the prior year of less than 725 pupils; (b) fewer than 10 pupils per square mile of the district's attendance area; and (c) at least 20% of school district membership was eligible for free or reduced price lunch. Aid is equal to: (a) \$150 per member if less than 50% of membership was eligible to receive free or reduced lunch; or (b) \$300 per member if 50% or more of membership was eligible for free or reduced lunch.

We propose elimination of the low income criterion, and that aid would equal \$300 per member for all districts with less than 725 pupils and fewer than 10 pupils per square mile. If these proposed changes had been in effect for 2008-09, approximately 130 districts would have been eligible for \$17.3 million in aid -- \$13.7 million more than the annual base level funding of \$3.6 million in 2008-09.

#### **Transportation Aid**

We propose increasing school transportation aid by \$7.5 million in each year of the biennium above the current \$27.3 million annual appropriation. In addition we propose increasing per pupil reimbursement rates for both years of the biennium, providing proportionally more aid to those districts transporting students 12 miles or more.



SFN?  
Date?

# Petition to Lower *Property Taxes* and Raise State Funding for our School

The current school state funding formula is decimating our local schools and punishing the local property taxpayer. Pepin Area School is currently funded at 24% from the state of Wisconsin, property tax payers pick up the remainder through property taxes. Our district neighbors are funded at 70% by the state. Our communities income level is less than our district neighbors who are funded at 70%. We have residents who pay more per month for property taxes than they had to pay on their mortgage when they bought there home . Residents who are forestalling medical care to pay property taxes. Our community as a whole cannot endure let alone prosper under these conditions. We believe in tax fairness, quality education for our children, and in our community. We are requesting our state government to review the state school funding system and address our property tax burdens.

Name	Phone#
Bone Anton	715-442-2391 or 715-442-4220
Michael Oh	715-442-4028
Zack Rowe	715-213-7432
Don Peric	715-495-7515
Jenda Jerum	715-442-4634
Jur Jerum	715-442-4634
Marian Kessler	715-442-5525
Chris Enderg	715-442-3509
Mark Enderg	715-442-3509
Erin Bil	715-442-5800
Nick Boy	715-442-5800
Dave Prokash	715-442-2121
Wayne Prokash	715-442-2121
Thomas Tsch	715-442-5092
Richard Tsch	715-442-5092
Dorothy Demma	715-448-3806



SFN?  
Date?

# Petition to Lower *Property Taxes* and Raise State Funding for our School

The current school state funding formula is decimating our local schools and punishing the local property taxpayer. Pepin Area School is currently funded at 24% from the state of Wisconsin, property tax payers pick up the remainder through property taxes. Our district neighbors are funded at 70% by the state. Our communities income level is less than our district neighbors who are funded at 70%. We have residents who pay more per month for property taxes than they had to pay on their mortgage when they bought their home. Residents who are forestalling medical care to pay property taxes. Our community as a whole cannot endure let alone prosper under these conditions. We believe in tax fairness, quality education for our children, and in our community. We are requesting our state government to review the state school funding system and address our property tax burdens.

Name

Phone#

Becky Thompson	715.442.5101
Jeanne Nelson	715.442.3013
Deby Haglund	(715)442.2413
Marcie E Kjarland	715-442-4303
Larry Westberg	715-442-6373
Kathy Church	715-448-3142
Paula Johnson	715 442 2638
Gail Barringer	715-442 2128
Michelle Murray	715-442 2138
Margaret Murray	715-442 5962
Verna Linsi	715-442 3125
Larry R. Erack	715.442.2061
Rick Roffin	651-380-2318
Alta Magnuson	715 442 5018
Jackie Reblatt	715-442-9118
Joe Myers	715 672 5120
Paula Perum	715-279-1429

*Handwritten scribble*

Name	Phone#
Lucille M. Kuehn	715-442-9009
Suzanne Krieger	715-442-6300
Walter C. Muntz	715-442-6777
Donald C. Munn	715-442-2077
Gene Paul	715-442-5020
Don. A. Howard	715-442-2188
Billie Murray	715-442-2818
John F. Reed	715-442-4900
Christy Fairweather	715-442-4980
Quintin d. Burt	715-442-4150
Louis Schmidt	715-751-3761
Roger Mank	715-448-2266
Bill B. Fenstermacher	715-442-2017
Crest Fenstermacher	715-442-2017
Rhonda Fenstermacher	715-442-2017
Kevin Glanville	715-442-2109
Betty Glanville	715-442-2109
Pat S. Glanville	715-442-9013
Frederick M. Anderson	715-442-2006
David A. Anderson	715-442-2006
John J. Glanville	715-442-2081
John J. Glanville	715-795-8835
Mary J. Glanville	715-442-3202
Donna M. Glanville	715-442-2721
Lawrence J. Glanville	715-442-5605
John M. Glanville	715-442-5683
Hebba M. Glanville	715-442-2081

Name

Phone#

Jan Seal	715 442 2206
Jane Seal	715 442 2206
Lucia Seal	715 442 2575
Lisa Johnson	715-442-2310
Steve N. Johnson	715-442-2310
Cher Marie	715-442-3319
Paula Newman	715-442-3026
John Newman	715-442-3026
Dr Roy Hayes	715-442-9000
Karla Foxworth	715-442-2625
Joey D Edlin	715-448-3134
<del>Michael Kahn</del>	715-442-4011
Jean Petersen	715-285-5123
John Krumm	715-442-6406
Bill Christensen	715-442-3211
Maria Christensen	715-442-3211
David R. Zahn	715-442-4011
Don DeGuffe	715-442-6423
Virginia DeGuffe	715-442-6423
Ann Terry	715-442-2231
Jim Terry	715-442-2231
Wayne Kobasch	715-442-2121



SFU ?  
Date ?

# Petition to Lower *Property Taxes* and Raise State Funding for our School

The current school state funding formula is decimating our local schools and punishing the local property taxpayer. Pepin Area School is currently funded at 24% from the state of Wisconsin, property tax payers pick up the remainder through property taxes. Our district neighbors are funded at 70% by the state. Our communities income level is less than our district neighbors who are funded at 70%. We have residents who pay more per month for property taxes than they had to pay on their mortgage when they bought their home. Residents who are forestalling medical care to pay property taxes. Our community as a whole cannot endure let alone prosper under these conditions. We believe in tax fairness, quality education for our children, and in our community. We are requesting our state government to review the state school funding system and address our property tax burdens.

Name	Phone#
. Shirley Seifert	715-442-5903
. Nana Pruka	715 442-4117
. Allen Brown	715-742-2608
. Remy Cox	715-442-8001
. J Randolph	715-448-3603
. Carol Weisinga	715/448-3502
. Ray Dahl	715-442-2079
. Dennis M. Larson	715 442-2453
. Cindy Baader	715-442-2247
. Arlene Seip	715-442-2150
. Jim Adams	715-442-2379
. Bud [unclear]	715-442-2050
. Lynn Peterson	715-442-2050
. Sue Pitt	715-442-5264
. Mark Peters	715-442-5264
. Lennin Dreyfuss	651 380-3466
. Penny Gahnke	715-442-5641
. Janell Raethke	715-442-4052

Name

Phone#

Doris Fallonsbee	715-307-0172
John McLeon	705-442-5901
Rita McGovern	" " "
Carl R. Jonquist	715-442-4842
Barb Jonquist	" "
Joel Hines	715-442-2717
Everett Hettrick	715-442-2844
Chad Stewart	715-442-2141
Barry Kiches	715-495-9321
John Miller	715-495-2883
Bonnie Higgins	715-495-9004
Len Stegowski	715-442-2082
Shawnie Hing	715-442-5030
Kenny King	715-307-2426
Alvise Jensen	715-442-2259
Carol Bengtson	715-442-2259
Edwin Fernkop	715-497-6146
Nancy Schutler	715-442-5672
Lis Ann Julist	715-442-5411
Deane J. Julist	715-442-5411
Suzanne Church	651-380-0182
Janet DuFresne-Capper	715-448-2345
Dale Royer	612-306-1011
Kathleen Burk	612-306-2100
Eri Caron	715-442-2176
Annanda Carlson	715-442-2176
Mary F. Seymour	715-442-2615

Name	Phone#
Patricia A. Moentzi	442-6777
Larry Marks	442-2074
Kathleen A. Hayes	442-9000
LeRoy S. Hayes	442-9000
William M. Smith	442-4091
James E. Shu	442-2235
Kay Biederman	715-279-1137
Liki Samuelson	715-442-4891
Brian S. Westberg	715-442-4263
Keith Hug	715-442-6405
Janice J. J.	715-442-4220
Gene Eggen	715-448-4700
Stan Schult	715-442-4793
Bob D. Eric	715-495-7010
Alan M. Stahl	715-495-9082
Maggie Schmitt	715-495-2441
Charles M. Serene Jr.	715-442-4441
Paul J. Harrison	715-442-6103
Joe Hunt	715-442-5002
Judy Breidung	715-442-4981
Lubie Wheeler	715-442-3300
Wally Peters	715-442-2168
L. L. G. G. G. G. G.	715-442-5023
Vern Zupart	715-442-5903
Joan Kallstrom	715-442-2325
Bandy Kallstrom	715-442-2325

Name	Phone#
Steve Westberg	715-495-9170
Michael Smith	715-442-6300
Frank Hunt	715-461-0215
Russell Jounds	715-442-2422
Carol Jounds	715-442-2420
Robert Hutnick	715-442-2000
Randy Reinhardt	715-442-2043
Kathy	715-442-2429
Carole Fish	715-579-3085
Quentin Corgan	715-442-5605
Gary Corgan	715-442-5605
Pat Van	715-442-3334
Jolet Winberg	715-442-2437
Michelle Follansbee	715-307-2418
Bonnie Shaw	715-442-4218
And Shaw	715-442-4218
Jessica A. Treis	715-442-4571
Jean A. Johnson	715-442-4571
Judy Kueble	715-442-6292
Patricia Kaplanek	715-442-6292
W. Schube	715-307-1562
Kenneth Schmitt	715-442-3505
Deborah Schmitt	715-442-3505
Jaed Patzay	715-442-5011
Larry Wallner	715-442-5592
Ruth Ann Hawn	715-442-2530

Name	Phone#
Donald L. Fayenue	715-442-2625
Donald Ingalls	715-442-4083
Fran Patterson	
Margaret Hanson	715-442-2067
Susan J. Roffler	715-442-4631
Merle D. Roffler	715-442-4631
Debrah Peterson	715 442 - 2030
Elizabeth Peterson	715 442 - 2030
Mark Johnson	715-442-2638
Joy Johnson	715-442-2700
Edna Horde	715-442-4003
Paul Bucala	715 442 - 6701
Dan Van Allen	715 442 2681
Chris Abitzel	651-212-1833
Mike S	715-495-4011
Susan Platson	651-380-4932
Loid Thymunt	715-442-5550
Ted Sill	651 380 2982
Ellen Gin	715-495-7804
Willi Hoffmann	715-442-6971
Rolof Oep	715-442-2175
Chris Schainig	715 442 6263
Thomas Reinhardt	9507-458 4276
Jenny Noel	715-442-2915
Lee Noel	715-495-3200
Bailey Huse	715-442-5381

Name	Phone#
Mark Cheis	1-715-651-5133
Michelle Ann	715-442-5980
Annie Noel	715-442-5020
Randee March	715-442-2004
Kim March	715-442-2004
Lisa Erickson	715-442-2511
Sube Smith	(715) 442-2290
Terr Messier	715-442-9002
Curt Brownell	(715) 442-6172
Reggie Brownell	(715) 442-6172
Casey Brownell	(715) 442-6172
Dawn Carroll	(715) 442-2029
Daisy Frank	715-442-2130
Judy Scripp	(715) 442-2429
Mary C Olson	(715) 442-3015
Conrad A Cochran	(715) 442-4026
LE Cochran (POA)	(715) 442-4026
Jamie Swintell	(715) 497-9371
Susan Lowe	(785) 341-5753
William P Newcomb	(715) 442-3982
Robert A. Kelly	715-442-2570
<del>Robert A. Kelly</del>	651-343-3526
Jacoby Kelly	715-442-2570
Maree Hare	715-402-0026
Kathy Stute	715-442-2539
Almond Stute	715-442-2539

Name

Phone#

Linda Medstead	715 442-4753
Judy Krohn	715 448-2291
Gib Krohn	715-448-2291
<del>Paul Krohn</del>	715 442 2070
<del>Robin Kulp</del>	715-442-2099
Jeanie Ketch	715-402-0091
Leah K. Peterson	715-442-2044
Lidia Juv	715-442-1502
Linda Brassfield	715-442-2293
<del>Betty A. Jackson</del>	715-307-0968
<del>Alta Kuback</del>	715-448-3200
<del>Wesley</del>	715-442-3100
<del>Mary Jo</del>	715-442-3400
DOLORES MOUVE	715-442-4524
Lisa Paetke	715-442-4000
Robert Eubank	715-442-2511
Mary K. Juliat	715-442-5463
Mitchell Nelson	715-448-2743
Janem Nelson	715-448-2743
Jodi Dylone	715-442-2057
Linda Kallstrom	715 442-6001
<del>Harvey Kallstrom</del>	715-442-6001
Nole Kirch	715-442-2117
<del>Gregg</del>	715-442-2223
Carla Coburn	715-442-2223

Name	Phone#
Casie Schmitz	715-222-7928
Steve Breitung	715-565-7248
David Heintz	715-442-5375
Alan Breitung	
Ruthie S. Johnson	715-442-3631
Dust, Huse	715-409-0025
Porco Carl	715-442-3017
John Munnar	715-442-3026
Steve Brumm	715 442 2601
Steve Brumm	612-840-6808
Gerald Blumenthal	715-442-5550
Karen Eldberg	715-442-5702
Nichelle Smith	715-442-2290
Christopher Thompson	715-442-4009
Duane Schneider	715-307-0978
Dan Bee (Papa Auto Center)	715-442-2330
Pat Carpenter	715-443-3507
Sherie Olson	715-442-4028
Susan K. Fedie	715-442-2430
John Shaw	715-442-3803
Joanna Lemm	715 442 2315
Thomas Schaefer	715-442-4305
Mark W. Kucher	715-442-5041
Leleie Hamel	715-442-3019
Gladys Tulip	715-442-5601
Thomas Tulip	715-442-5601

Name

Phone#

Jarice Ingalls	715-442-4083
Matt M	715-495-9959
<del>DD</del>	
Bethany Anderson	715-442-4353
	715-442-3801
Brent Johnson	715-442-2052
Jan Cedarblad	715-442-2782
Art Cedarblad	715-442-2782
Nicole Evers	715-442-2184
Claude Landrew	715-442-2721
Pammy Brufert	715-442-4533
Charles Brufert	715-442-4533
Artem W	715-442-3183
Julie S	715-442-5612
Went Smith	715-442-2501
Mike Jensen	715-442-6028
Suzanne Johnson	715-279-1595
<del>Mike</del>	715-442-5603
<del>Mike</del>	715-442-2404
Allen J	715-442-5502
Jeri D Blanton	715-442-2602
Allen J Blanton	715-442-2602
Deborah Smith	715-442-4500
Melissa Meixner	715-442-2127
Rodney Smith	715-442-4500
Jae Power	715-442-9020

Name	Phone#
Erny Burt	(715) 442-4501
Terence B. Smith	715 442-5281
Michael P. King	715 442-5331
Daniel K. King	715-505-4244
Mary Hubbard	715-579-8637
Robert M. Larson	715-442-5071
Sara M. Larson	715-442-5071
Tina S. Seidel	715 442 2150
Ann O'Neill	715 442 2324
Colleen M. Flynn	715 442-5017
Rebecca Pope	715-442-6092
Katherine Hainytr	715-448-2101
Melanie A. York	715 442-5503
Jan Olson	715 442-25980
<del>Jan Olson</del>	715-442-5200
Charlotte Ben Zanten	715-442-5081
Esther Tasto	715 442 2702
<del>Esther Tasto</del>	
Gordon Reingraf	715-442-2208
Shannon Van Allen	715-442-2440
Ewald Jacobson	715 442 2217
<del>Ewald Jacobson</del>	714 442 2555
Daniel Fern	715-442-2315
Janie Carlson	715-442-3033
Bob Carlson	715-442-3033

Name

Phone#

Quilauth

715-442-6210

Thal Quith

715-442-6210

J. K. Bell

715 442 3215

Robert Dorellinger Jr

715 442-2704

Chad Kosak

715 495-3688

Mike Gien

(715) 495-0265

Dave Hetrick

715 495 2499

Charlotte Schmitt

715-442-639

Matt Behler

715-442-2312

Joyce Schmitt

715 442 4034

Bruce Guiti

715 442-2511

John Komisar

715-442-2059

Don Brunner

715-442-2611

Brenda Hughes

715-495-1138

Tom Schmitt

(715) 442-3270

Patricia J. Beutney

715-442-2292

Sym D. Seifert

715 442 5205

Beverly Seifert

715-442-6013

John P. Seifert

715 448 4020

Paula M. Moham

715 495 4416

John V. Decore

715-442-6011

Phil & Betty Brantner

715-442-5404

Shirley A. Brantner

715-442-2130

Thomas R. Brantner

715-442-2151

Nancy Fitzsimons

715-442-2640

Name

Phone#

Nowthy Peter	715 442 2168
Jerry Lann	715 442 3010
Kathy Evers	715 442 - 4465
Jesse Shaw	715 442 2012
Molly Shaw	715 442 2012
James S Engel	715 442-2749
Nancy S Engel	715 442-2749
Kayla Engel	715 442-2749
John	715 495-3788
John	715 495-3788
Patricia Schreiber	715-442 2231
Bill + Loretta Boyd	715-442-4462
JOHN DEMMA	715 448 3806
Dorothy John	715-442-2421
Dick John	715-442-2421
Fred Shaw	715-442-4218
Bonnie Shaw	715 442-4218
GYNETH SLYGH	715-442-6970
Charlie Wray	651 3800 278
Sören SVEAVIK	715-448-3174
Barb BUSCH	715 442 4902
DAVID HANSON	same
Mrs Betty Bergmark	715 442 2082
M. Stan Lisk	448 41301
John Nelson	715-442-2712
STEVE POMAHATEIT	" 448 6385