

# Five-Year Financial Forecast

**2025 - 2029**



**MILWAUKEE  
COUNTY**

**Office of the Comptroller • Scott B. Manske, Comptroller • March 2024**

# Summary

- Even with the additional 0.4% sales tax, the leading cause of structural deficit continues to be  
**Expenditure growth (2.4%) > Revenue growth (1.0%)**
- 2025 projected operating gap is \$11.5 million
  - Original operating gap is \$37.9 million – but \$26.4 million from one-time capital investments offsets this operating gap
  - SBP has identified over \$10.0 million in “one-time” expenditures which could offset the \$11.5 million
- Significant fiscal issues still exist in the future
  - Projected property tax increases coming in 2026 (\$17.2 million) and 2029 (\$12.7 million) to pay for debt service
  - DOT – Transit “fiscal cliff”
- Long-term, the average 5-year cost-to-continue dropped from **\$21.9 million** to **\$13.8 million**
  - 0.4% sales tax dedicated to pension costs
  - **Additional** 2024 property tax investment of \$17.8 million in transit

# 2025 – 2029 Projected Structural Deficits

Structural Deficit and Cost-to-Continue 2025 - 2029				
Year	Expenditure	Revenue	Structural Deficit	Cost-to-Continue*
2024	\$ 1,243,604,017	\$ 1,270,034,002	\$ -	
2025	\$ 1,280,888,707	\$ 1,269,365,502	\$ (11,523,205)	\$ (11,523,205)
2026	\$ 1,317,217,072	\$ 1,291,170,725	\$ (26,046,347)	\$ (14,523,141)
2027	\$ 1,335,920,686	\$ 1,292,643,427	\$ (43,277,260)	\$ (17,230,913)
2028	\$ 1,363,721,150	\$ 1,306,273,040	\$ (57,448,110)	\$ (14,170,851)
2029	\$ 1,400,690,978	\$ 1,331,756,373	\$ (68,934,605)	\$ (11,486,495)
			Average Cost-to-Continue:	\$ (13,786,921)

\*Cost-to-continue assumes that the prior year gap was eliminated with long-term solutions.

# 2025 Projected Structural Deficit

Expenditure Type	Amount (millions)
Levy-funded Capital	\$ (26.4)
Other Uses (Wauwatosa Fire Charge)	\$ (4.0)
Cost to Continue	\$ 0.2
Transit	\$ 2.1
Debt Service	\$ 5.0
Pension	\$ 10.4
Salaries & Overtime	\$ 11.5
Health & Other Benefits	\$ 12.1
<b>Expenditure Change</b>	<b>\$ 10.9</b>
Revenue Type	
One-time Revenue	\$ 11.8
State & Federal Revenues	\$ 3.4
Investment Earnings	\$ 1.6
Odd Year Unclaimed Funds	\$ (1.2)
Property Taxes	\$ (1.5)
Transit Revenue	\$ (2.0)
Sales Tax	\$ (2.4)
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ (8.9)
<b>Revenue Change</b>	<b>\$ 0.7</b>
<b>Projected 2025 Operating Gap</b>	<b>\$ 11.5</b>

# Deficit Drivers

- **Wages**

- Average increase from 2019 – 2022 was 3.1%
- Average increase from 2022 – 2023 was 11.7%
- Overtime in 2023: \$21.8M – highest recorded recently

- **Health and Other Benefits**

- Increasing participation in County plan
- Pharmacy costs growing at 10%

- **Transit**

- Expenditures grow at 1.8%
- Pandemic revenues exhausted in 2026 and maximum amount of federal Section 5307 put towards operating
- \$12.6M problem in 2027, growing to \$17.5M by 2029

# 0.4% Sales Tax

- **Allowable uses**
  - Must first pay the actuarially required unfunded liability payment (UAAL)
  - Additional sales tax can fund any of the following
    - POB payment
    - Additional UAAL payment
    - Normal cost of ERS
- **\$88.8M in 2025**
  - Funds the unfunded pension liability payment of \$58.6M
  - Funds \$30.1M of the \$37.3M POB debt service

# Conclusion

- **Only two ways to solve the structural deficit**
  - Enact unique ways to reduce expenditure growth rate from 2.4%
  - Increase revenues year-over-year at a higher rate (e.g. levy limits, state-mandated services)