

# Wisconsin Dept of Revenue State & Local Finance Newsletter Spring/Summer 2026



## Message from our administrator *Building Tomorrow's Infrastructure Today*

The best infrastructure is invisible – it simply works, efficiently and securely, so that state and local governments can focus on what matters most – serving. The decisions we make about technology, security, and systems aren't just operational choices. They are investments in public trust.

That's the lens through which we approach our work. Every platform we modernize, every process we move online, every security layer we add – are commitments. They're commitments to the local officials, communities and businesses who depend on accurate, efficient, and protected systems to do their jobs well. This edition highlights several of those advancements and the common thread is clear – a foundation being built for the long-term.

Technology moves us forward, and we remain equally committed to the relationships that make it meaningful. We want to thank the 12 local government associations for their renewed partnership on the SLF Roundtable – your representative participation helps ensure our work reflects current realities and supports continued progress.

We've also heard the importance of making information easier to access and navigate, especially for those new to their roles. New officials should check out our consolidated resource page designed specifically for new Wisconsin local officials ([pg. 7](#)). And be sure to review the detailed overview of law changes on pages [2-4](#), as a number of important changes emerged this session.

On the Innovation Grant front – we are actively reviewing the applications received and anticipate initiating a second round this fall. If your community hasn't started thinking about how to leverage this opportunity, now is the time.

A brief summary of everything in this edition is on [pg. 2](#) – and there is a lot to explore. You'll find a range of important updates and practical resources with your work in mind.

We look forward to seeing you at an upcoming conference, webinar, or somewhere in between. Until then, thank you for continuing to lead with purpose and service.

*Valeah Foy*

Valeah Foy, SLF Administrator

2026



## Important Calendar Dates

2026 calendars for: [local governments](#) | [assessors](#)

May 4	• DOR issues personal property aid payments and school levy tax credit payments
May 15	• Due to DOR – MFR extended deadline
May 25	• State holiday – offices closed
May 29	• DOR posts annual assessment summary report and 2025 final statement of taxes
Jun 1	• Due to DOR – utility company asset report • Provide assessment data system (PAD) open for 2026 sales
Jun 8	• Due to DOR – 2026 municipal assessment report (MAR) and statement of assessment (SOA) or after BORs
Jun 11	• DOR posts – manufacturing full value rolls
Jul 1	• Due to DOR – maintenance of effort report, TID annual report, tax district exemption summary report (even years only), manufacturing classification requests for M&A credit only and/or 2026 real estate assessment
Jul 27	• DOR issues shared revenue (county and municipal aid, supplemental county and municipal aid, utility aid, expenditure restraint incentive program aid, exempt computer aid, and video service provider aid); property tax credits (school tax levy credit and first dollar credit payments)
Jul 31	• Due to DOR – combined annual financial report municipalities with populations >25,000 and counties • DOR releases preliminary 2026 equalized, TID, and net new construction values for review
Aug 7	• Due to DOR – feedback on preliminary 2026 equalized, TID, net new construction values
Aug 14	• DOR posts final 2026 equalized, TID and net new construction values
Aug 17	• Due to DOR – video service provider report • DOR posts 2027 personal property aid estimates (approx.)
Sep 4	• DOR posts county and municipal levy limit worksheets (approx.)
Sep 7	• State holiday – office closed
Sep 15	• DOR posts 2026 revised estimate and 2027 original estimate shared revenue notices

# Welcome to Our Team! – Meet State and Local Finance's Newest Employees

## What's in this issue?

Calendar .....	<a href="#">1</a>
New SLF staff .....	<a href="#">2</a>
State law updates .....	<a href="#">2</a>
Equalization .....	<a href="#">5</a>
Levy limits .....	<a href="#">6</a>
Local Government Services .....	<a href="#">6</a>
Real estate transfer return .....	<a href="#">8</a>
Technical & Assessment Services .....	<a href="#">9</a>
Manufacturing & Utility .....	<a href="#">13</a>
DOR Corner .....	<a href="#">14</a>
Training and Resources .....	<a href="#">15</a>

### Administration



**Mackenzie Garon** – joined our Communications and Outreach team as a Systems Interface Information Coordinator. She previously worked in communications, training, and data organization.

### Local Government Services



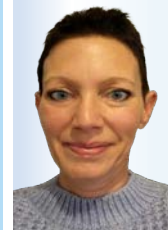
**Brenda Ayers** – joined our team in October 2025 as Director of the Local Government Services Bureau. She brings over 35 years of experience in local government, accounting, and management.

### Equalization



**Kendall Robinson** – joined our Eau Claire Equalization district office as a Property Assessment Specialist. She previously worked as an assessor and residential appraiser.

### Local Government Services



**Shannon Thalacker** – joined our Local Government Services Bureau as a Real Estate Transfer Return Auditor. She previously worked in the mortgage and title industry.

## 2025 Wisconsin Acts Impacting State and Local Finance



For a complete listing of 2025 Acts, visit the [Wisconsin State Legislature](#) website.

### **2025 Act 30** – Tampering with Telecommunication or Electric Wires

Act 30 amended sec. [941.40](#), Wis. Stats., for tampering with telecommunication or electric wires. The law prohibits interference with the property of any video service, broadband service, or wireless service company, including intentionally removing or changing any building, other structure, or any timber to which any video service, broadband service, or wireless service company lines or wires are in any manner attached, or causing the same to be done and consequently destroying, disturbing, or injuring the wires, poles, or other property of any video service, broadband service, or wireless service company, without first providing the company at least 24 hours notice to its nearest office. The act also increased penalties for violating certain prohibitions. Act 30 was effective August 10, 2025.

### **2025 Act 32** – Prohibits Recording Contracts for Services or Materials That Do Not Improve Real Estate

Act 32 created sec. [710.27](#), Wis. Stats., and prohibits recording contracts for services or materials that do not improve real estate. The law defines non-improvement contracts and identifies six exclusions from the prohibition on filing or recording such contracts or related instruments. Act 32 first applies to an instrument that is filed or recorded with a register of deeds on August 10, 2025.

### **2025 Act 36** – Expenditure Restraint Incentive Program (ERIP)

Act 36 amended sec. [79.05 \(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats., to create an exclusion when determining eligibility for an ERIP payment. The amounts levied under sec. [66.0602 \(3\)\(h\)](#), Wis. Stats., due to an increase in assessed charges by a joint fire or joint emergency medical services district are excluded when determining eligibility for the expenditure restraint incentive program. Act 36 was effective October 23, 2025.

### **2025 Act 38** – Real Estate Transfer Fee Exemption

Act 38 amended sec. [77.25\(8\)](#), Wis. Stats., to exempt conveyances between grandparent and grandchild for nominal or no consideration. Act 38 was effective November 1, 2025.

### **2025 Act 61** – Local Government Emergency Proclamations

Act 61 amended and created laws in sec. [323.14](#), Wis. Stats., for time limits on a local unit of government chief executive officer's emergency power proclamations. The act limits the duration of a local emergency proclamation by a chief executive officer to 60 days, unless the local governing body extends the proclamation. Act 61 also creates a definition of "chief executive officer" for purposes of local emergency declarations. Act 61 was effective December 11, 2025.

## [2025 Act 68](#) – Local Government Approving Subdivisions of Land

Act 68 amended and created multiple laws in Ch. [236](#), Wis. Stats., for the plat review process. Changes were made to pre-submission review and preliminary plans, the installation of public improvements, and recording the plat with the register of deeds. Act 68 is effective July 1, 2026.



## [2025 Act 91](#) – Levy Adjustment Grants

Act 91 amended sec. [20.566\(2\)](#), Wis. Stats., and created sec. [73.50](#), Wis. Stats., for an appropriation to provide levy adjustment grants, requiring DOR to provide levy adjustment grant payments by June 30 of each year to the village of Oregon, town of Oregon and town of Rutland. All three municipalities are in Dane County. Act 91 was effective March 8, 2026 with the first payments made in 2027.

## [2025 Act 117](#) – Exemption for Prefabricated Structures and Aid Payments

Act 117 created sec. [70.11\(49\)](#), Wis. Stats., exempting recreational prefabricated structures (including accessory decks, sheds, and porches) from the general property tax. The recreational prefabricated structure must have been originally designed to be towed upon a highway by a motor vehicle; used primarily as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal purposes; located in a licensed campground under sec. [97.67](#), Wis. Stats.; and on land that is not owned by the owner of such prefabricated structures. The act also amended sec. [79.0965](#), Wis. Stats., to provide aid to taxing jurisdictions to compensate for the resulting reduction in property tax revenue. Act 117 is effective January 1, 2026, for the exemption with aid payments starting in 2027. The bill was signed into law on March 28, 2026, after the March 1 exemption request filing due date required by state law. Recreational prefabricated structure owners have the opportunity to file the exemption request with the assessor by March 1, 2027, for the 2027 assessment year.

**Note:** Act 117 did not allocate additional funds to the personal property aid appropriation for the new aid payments. Aid payments for exempted recreational prefabricated structures will not be possible until additional legislation is enacted providing additional funding to the personal property aid appropriation.

## [2025 Act 137](#) – Department of Revenue Remedial Legislation

Act 137 amended sec. [66.1105\(2\)\(L\)](#), Wis. Stats., and removes personal property from the definition of taxable property in a TID. The act amended sec. [77.94](#), Wis. Stats., which eliminated a provision that prorates the economic development surcharge for businesses that begin or cease doing business in Wisconsin during the taxable year based on the number of days they do business in the state. The act also amended secs. [71.10\(4\)\(i\)](#) and [71.30\(3\)\(f\)](#), Wis. Stats., for purposes of determining the order in which liability for individual and corporate income taxes are computed. The act places tax withholdings from nonresident members of pass-through entities and deposits made with DOR by nonresident entertainers or entertainment corporations towards the end of the computation order. Lastly, the act repealed sec. 565.01 (5), Wis. Stats., which eliminates the definition of "relative" for the Wisconsin Lottery. Act 137 was effective March 29, 2026.

## [2025 Act 163](#) – Creates Utility Aid Payments for Energy Storage Facilities

Act 163 amended sec. [79.04](#), Wis. Stats., creating utility aid payments to municipalities and counties for energy storage facilities and liquefied natural gas storage facilities. Utility aid for an energy storage facility is calculated at a rate of \$1,000 per megawatt of the facility's megawatt capacity and is allocated between municipalities and counties. Utility aid for a liquefied natural gas storage facility is set at nine mills (\$9 per \$1,000) of the net book value of the facility and is also allocated between municipalities and counties. Act 163 was effective April 4, 2026, for payments after January 1, 2027.

**Note:** Utility companies will start reporting for these storage facilities on their 2027 Utility Company Assets Report (Form UT-144). In result, DOR will inform municipalities and counties of any additional utility aid on the 2027 Revised Estimate in September 2027 and first distribute payments in November 2027.

## [2025 Act 173](#) – Tax Incremental Finance, Zoning, and Comprehensive Plans

**Tax Incremental Finance** – Act 173 created sec. 66.1105(2)(cs), Wis. Stats., which defines newly platted residential development as residential development on a parcel that has not previously been the site of permanent structures other than structures used solely for agricultural purposes. Act 173 also amended sec. [66.1105\(6\)\(g\)1](#), (intro.), Wis. Stats., to allow a two-year extension of a TID for housing. Act 173 also amends various state laws impacting residential zoning and local ordinances with comprehensive plans.

**Zoning Classification Change** – the act requires a city or village to approve a residential zoning change within 90 days when the following are satisfied.

- Proposed change is for:
  - Residential area on the political subdivision's comprehensive plan
  - Area adjacent or close in proximity to existing development
- Either the proposed net density range of residences in the development is within the comprehensive plan's net density range, or the political subdivision has not added density to the comprehensive plan by the 180-day deadline

# 2025 Wisconsin Acts Impacting State and Local Finance

- Current housing supply in the political subdivision does not meet existing or forecast demand within the next five years, as provided in the comprehensive plan
- Certification that the proposed change is for an area that is not: (1) located with a farmland preservation zoning district or agricultural enterprise area, (2) subject to a farmland preservation agreement

**Note:** The 90-day deadline may be extended. The requirement is not applicable to towns, counties or a city or village's extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction.

**Comprehensive Plans** – the Act requires the comprehensive plan of a city or village to identify where residential land use is projected and specify the density of residences. Zoning and local subdivision ordinances must be consistent with the comprehensive plan including incorporating residential net density. An ordinance is consistent with the comprehensive plan if the ordinance permits a land use that is expressly identified for the land in the comprehensive plan's land use map. The changes do not apply to a town or county.

Act 173 is effective January 1, 2028.

## **2025 Act 212 – Levy Limits and Expenditure Restraint Incentive Program (ERIP)**

Act 212 created sec. 66.0602(3)(o), Wis. Stats., which provides a levy limit exception for costs of a regional emergency medical system when it meets the requirements of a qualified district outlined in the new state law. The Act also amended sec. [79.05\(2\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats., to exclude amounts a municipality collects using this levy limit exception for purposes of eligibility for the expenditure restraint incentive program. Act 212 was effective April 10, 2026, and first applies to a levy imposed in December 2027.

## **2025 Act 235 – Residential Tax Incremental Districts (TIDs)**

Act 235 amended sec. [66.1105](#), Wis. Stats., and created secs. 60.23(32)(g) and 66.1105(21), Wis. Stats., requiring a residential TID to have residential development that must satisfy all of the following:

- Development only consists of owner-occupied, single-family or two-family residences
- Lot size of each single-family residence is less than 7,500 square feet, and each two-family residence is 12,500 square feet or less
- Residential lot width for each single-family residence is 70 feet or less, and each two-family residence is 80 feet or less
- No side setback is greater than 10 feet
- No single-story residence is larger than 1,500 square feet, nor is any two-story residence larger than 2,000 square feet

Residential TIDs are subject to a 3% value limit – the equalized value of taxable property of the new or amended residential TID, plus the value increment of all existing residential TIDs in the municipality, cannot be more than 3% of the total equalized value of all taxable property in the municipality. Residential TID project costs may only include costs related to the construction or improvement of infrastructure necessary for residential developments within the district (e.g., financing costs, professional services costs, imputed administrative costs, organizational costs) and can only be paid by the residential TID or financed by a developer. Residential TIDs have a maximum life of 20 years and can be extended by three years. A residential TID cannot become



a donor TID or receive funds from another TID. The project plan cannot be amended to increase project costs within 10 years of the un-extended termination date unless approved unanimously by the Joint Review Board. Act 235 is effective October 1, 2026.

## **2025 Act 240 – Occupational Credentials**

Act 240 creates sec. 995.40, Wis. Stats., making an individual who is not a U.S. citizen eligible to receive an occupational license when meeting all of the following requirements: (1) The individual has been granted deferred action under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, (2) the individual's deferred action is not expired, and (3) the individual possesses an unexpired employment authorization document issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Act 240 was effective April 10, 2026.

## **SLF Communications on Law Changes**

- Additional details on the law changes impacting state and local finance are available in the SLF communications sent on:
  - [July 24, 2025](#)
  - [December 19, 2025](#)
  - [April 29, 2026](#)
- Stay up-to-date and subscribe to [DOR E-News](#)

## **Wisconsin State Legislature Information**

- [2025 WI Acts](#)
- [Statutes](#)
- Administrative
  - [Code](#)
  - [Rules](#)
  - [Register](#)





## Provide Assessment Data

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR), State and Local Finance Division is moving the Provide Assessment Data (PAD) system into our My Tax Account (MTA) system. Local assessors use the PAD system to validate real estate sales and submit assessment data to DOR.

The new PAD system opens soon and is a secure, user-friendly filing system.



### Security features

- **Unique credentials** – necessary to securely navigate to an assessor's assigned municipalities
  - Registration in MTA is required
  - Each user needs their own username and password
  - **Note:** WAMS IDs and passwords used in the previous PAD system will not work in the new system
- **Two-step authentication** – requires a security code, sent by email or text, to login. The "trust this device" setting may be used for frequent access.



### Other enhancements

- Assessors may resubmit PAD data to amend a previous submission throughout the processing year
- Class 1-Residential and Class 7-Other will no longer require building attribute information. Class 2-Commercial will continue to require building attribute data.
- **Improved summary/confirmation** – a summary page displays information entered in the system for review before submission, and the confirmation page provides a receipt number for future reference
- **Integrated processes** – registered assessors will be able to access all sale-related information in one system (ex: search sales, view return information, submit PAD data or amended PAD data, and view sales reports)



### Training

- DOR will notify assessors when training and resources are available on the [Assessor](#) page of our website
- Third-party software vendors – can contact [otas@wisconsin.gov](mailto:otas@wisconsin.gov) for updates and assistance



## Assessment Compliance

State law (sec. [70.05](#), Wis. Stats.) requires municipalities to maintain all major class assessments within 10% of market value once every six years. When property values are increasing, municipalities must complete an assessment revaluation to attain compliance. The Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) is required to annually notify a municipality of its non-compliant status starting in the fourth consecutive year of non-compliance.

As a means to assist non-compliant municipalities to understand the requirements of this law and plan for an assessment revaluation, we implemented additional communications with local assessors and municipal officials.

### Additional communications

In November 2025, we began issuing an advisory letter to municipal clerks and heads of government if their municipality was in its third consecutive year of non-compliance. This letter includes a non-compliance timeline for the next three years and is sent with the statutorily required non-compliance notice each November 1.

Additionally, each February, we send an assessment compliance [list of responsibilities](#) to municipalities in their final year of non-compliance. This list identifies responsibilities shared between DOR, the local assessor, and municipal clerk. It also includes a timeline of events to help ensure the municipality is compliant at the end of the that year's assessment process

### Resources

Visit our website for more information about 70.05 compliance and [revaluation resources](#).



## 2025-2026 Appraisal Studies

This June, the Equalization Bureau will complete the 2025-2026 appraisal studies conducted in municipalities with minimal annual sale volume. DOR completes the studies by county, on a cyclical basis. The studies result in adjustments to the municipality's equalized value. The 2025-2026 appraisal studies include the counties listed to the right.

2026 Projects	
District Office	County
Madison	Lafayette
Milwaukee	Waukesha
Eau Claire	La Crosse, Monroe
Wausau	Vilas
Green Bay	Shawano



## 2023 Act 12 TID Net New Construction for 2026

Municipalities with Tax Incremental Districts (TIDs) created in 2025\* will see changes on the TID Net New Construction (NNC) report in August 2026. The report is posted on our [TID – NNC](#) web page and identifies whether the NNC calculation for a municipality has an adjusted municipal NNC factor due to a newly created TID. This factor is used to determine the allowable levy limit for a municipality.

\*Includes TID 14 city of Stevens Point and TID 10 city of Evansville

Questions? Contact the [district office in your area](#).



## Local Government Services Bureau

Questions? Contact [lgs@wisconsin.gov](mailto:lgs@wisconsin.gov).



## Navigating the Path to Referendums and Special Resolutions

### We're here to help!

As we move into the spring season, many local governments are evaluating their fiscal needs for the upcoming year. For some, providing essential services or embarking on new community projects may require a levy that exceeds the standard state-imposed limits. Whether you are considering a referendum or,

for smaller towns, a special resolution, the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) is committed to ensuring your success through every step of the process.

The legal requirements for exceeding levy limits – outlined in state law (sec. [66.0602](#), Wis. Stats.) – can be technical. Our Local Government Services Bureau (LGS) is an available resource to ensure your ballot language is accurate, notices are timely, and resolutions are compliant.

### Choosing the right path

#### Referendum Process – Municipalities and Counties

To exceed the allowable levy limit by referendum, a political subdivision must follow a specific sequence:

1. **Adopt a resolution** – governing body must propose the specific increase amount, percentage over the allowable limit, purpose, and duration (one-time, set number of years, or ongoing)
2. **Hold the election** – timing is critical
  - o Odd-numbered years – may coincide with school board election dates
  - o Even-numbered years – must occur during a spring primary or election, partisan primary, or general election
3. **Ballot language** – the question must be stated verbatim as provided under state law (sec. [66.0602\(4\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.)

#### Resolution Process – Towns under 3,000 Population

Smaller towns have a unique streamlined process requiring a town board meeting followed by a special town meeting of electors:

- **Town board action** – vote on a written resolution proposing to increase the levy
- **Public notice** – for special town meeting
  - o Class 2 notice – publish 15-20 days prior to the elector meeting in three public places

- **Elector approval** – electors must vote specifically on the town board's proposed increase, separate from the vote on the total town tax levy

### Accuracy matters – calculating the figures

- Whether you are drafting a ballot or a resolution, the financial data must be precise. You must calculate:
  1. Sum of your percentage increases (net new construction and TID adjustments)
  2. Total levy prior to the increase (including all adjustments from Sec. D of your levy limit worksheet)
  3. Proposed percentage increase, the dollar amount of the proposed increase, and the resulting total levy
  4. For a referendum during:
    - » Spring primary or election, or partisan primary – use data from the **prior** year's levy limit worksheet or best estimate
    - » Fall general election – must use data certified by DOR and listed on **current** year's levy limit worksheet
  5. Special resolution increases – this process is best to occur in the fall using data certified by DOR and listed on the current year's levy limit worksheet



### Reach Out to Our LGS Staff

Our LGS team is your dedicated resource for navigating these complex processes. Over the years, local governments – unaware of the strict statutory regulations surrounding referendums and special resolutions – find themselves facing penalties for noncompliance.

To avoid these preventable setbacks, we highly recommend you reach out to our team before finalizing your documents. We are here to help verify your calculations are accurate, ballot language is precise, and your entire process meets Wisconsin statutory guidelines. By collaborating with us early, you can move forward with confidence, knowing your community's fiscal actions are on solid legal ground.



**Attention new local government officials! We're here to help!**



## Welcome to Your New Roles!

Your positions are critical in the daily operations of your local government and in obtaining valuable resources and aid for your community. The Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR), State and Local Finance Division (SLF) is here to help.

## What to expect from us

SLF will send you a welcome email with a link to our [new local government officials](#) web page. The page offers many resources to get you started in your specific roles.

## When accessing the new web page:

1. Follow the steps to set up your MyDORGov access. MyDORGov is DOR's e-filing system for local government finance and property assessment (see MyDORGov tips below)
2. Locate your role and review all the resources listed and take the appropriate action – identify the forms you're responsible for, review filing deadlines, and more
3. Review the resources in the right column – these are for all roles and include links to our video center. Make sure to watch the helpful "Navigating our website" video.

## MyDORGov tips

Here are a few items to keep in mind when setting up your account:

1. On the "user information" page:
  - o **Clerk, treasurer or clerk/treasurer** – click "Request Office" and complete the requested information, then click "Send" to send the request to DOR to review and approve
  - o **Deputy clerks, deputy treasurers and deputy clerk/treasurers** – click "Request Access" and complete the information in the window, then click "Send" to send the request to the officeholder (clerk, treasurer or clerk/treasurer) to review and approve
2. After your request is reviewed, DOR sends an email notifying you of the determination. If approved, you can begin filing forms.
3. Return to the home page and click "form filing" to locate and complete Form SL-302 (local government contact information form) listed for your role

## Important! – complete SL-302 form

- After DOR reviews and approves your submitted form, you'll receive a welcome email with the link to the [new local government officials](#) web page
- Anytime you need to update a county or municipal official's contact information, you make the updates by filing this form
- When you submit the updated information to DOR in this form, it is also shared with these Wisconsin agencies – Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Public Instruction, and Transportation. These agencies use the information to communicate with you, so maintaining current contact information is important.
- We appreciate you keeping us informed of local official changes

Our knowledgeable team members are available to help. Don't wait until a form filing deadline to contact us.

## Collaboration and Efficiency in Local Government

As we move into the spring season, the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) is pleased to provide an update on the Wisconsin Innovation Grant program.

## Innovation Grant Program summary

Authorized under 2023 Wisconsin Act 12 and modified by 2025 Wisconsin Act 15, this program is a landmark opportunity for local governments to realize service improvements through the transfer and consolidation of municipal services and duties. The goal of these grants is to incentivize the transfer of "allowable services" to another local government, tribal nation, nonprofit, or private entity. The applications we are reviewing highlight the versatility of the program.

## Applications received

We received 55 applications from various districts representing a broad cross-section of Wisconsin's geography. Submitted projects include transfer of services for:

- Emergency services
- Administration
- Public safety
- Public works
- Fire protection
- Variety of other projects

If all current applicants are approved, the project distributions would represent an investment of over \$80 million in local government efficiency.

## Second application coming this fall

DOR will launch a second application round in fall 2026. **Note:** Any awards granted during the proposed second round are eligible for a maximum of four annual payments.

## Real Estate Transfer Return Update



The Real Estate Transfer Return (RETR) became part of the Wisconsin Department of Revenue's (DOR) My Tax Account (MTA) online filing system on January 12, 2026.

DOR designed the new RETR system to provide a secure, user-focused filing experience while collecting the information needed to administer Wisconsin's property tax system. The form and system updates were designed to reflect stakeholder feedback, improve data quality, and remain within DOR's authority under [Chapter 77, Subchapter II](#), Wis. Stats.

### Post-launch RETR updates

Since launch, DOR has made several updates based on feedback from external users, county and municipal partners, and internal users.

#### Key updates include:

- **Document type**
  - Termination of decedent's interest allows only one decedent as grantor, while permitting any grantee type
  - Foreclosure – judgment/sheriff's deed revised
- **Conveyance type** (*revised below choices*)
  - Divorce or between spouses
  - Judgment/sheriff's deed with prior interest in the mortgage or property
  - Judgment/sheriff's deed with no prior interest in the mortgage or property
  - Parent/child or grandparent/grandchild – part gift
  - Parent/child or grandparent/grandchild – part sale/part gift
  - Will, decedent, or survivorship allows any grantee type
- **Grantor/grantee relationship** – added parent/child or grandparent/grandchild relationship option
- **Tax ID** – limited liability companies and irrevocable trusts may use a Social Security number where applicable
- **Property description**
  - Subdivision/lot/block and condominium/unit number fields allow any character type
  - Condominium/timeshare lot square footage and acreage fields allow zero
- **Parcel number format – updated for these communities:**
  - Eau Claire County – city of Eau Claire
  - Milwaukee County – municipalities of Cudahy, Fox Point, Franklin, Greendale, Greenfield, Milwaukee, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis, West Milwaukee, and Whitefish Bay
  - Winnebago County – city of Neenah
  - Price County
  - Vilas County
  - Wood County



#### • Exemption

- Exemption 2 – the default when the grantor type is Government Agency
- Exemption 8 – updated for gifts and part sale/part gift between parent/child or grandparent/grandchild

#### • Parcel section requirement – for returns with more than 10 parcels, preparers:

- Only need to enter the first 10 parcel numbers separately
- Must copy remaining parcel numbers into the legal description section

#### • Financing section

- System allows a 0% interest rate
- Amount financed, interest rate, and term – optional fields

#### • Marketing – this section is optional

#### • Submission and recording

- Receipt and return print together
- For third-party submissions, MTA no longer allows a conveyance date that is after the recording date
- After the register of deeds records the RETR, the confirmation email includes updated language with the county document number, county of recording, and recording date

#### • Reporting – updated reconciliation and P-520 reports

#### • Amended RETR

- Clarified instructions for "Change/Amend RETR" to help preparers determine when to amend a return and when to file a new RETR
- If an amended return is submitted with no changes – system warns the preparer that no changes were made
- Added message instructing preparers to include supporting documentation for the amendment

### Looking Ahead

DOR appreciates your feedback as preparers, county and municipal officials working within the new RETR system. While we conducted user-testing prior to the RETR launch, your continued questions, concerns and recommendations helps us better support users through implementing system enhancements and providing clearer guidance. Continue to contact us with your questions or if you encounter a filing issue.

#### Available Resources

User guides, filing resources, correction instructions, amendment guidance, and county instructional materials are available online.

- RETR – [revenue.wi.gov/Pages/retr/Home.aspx](https://revenue.wi.gov/Pages/retr/Home.aspx)
- MTA – [tap.revenue.wi.gov/mta/](https://tap.revenue.wi.gov/mta/)

#### Questions?

- Email – [retr@wisconsin.gov](mailto:retr@wisconsin.gov)
- Phone – (608) 264-6885 or (608) 266-1594

Extend your TID for Affordable Housing Assistance



**Are you looking for ways to improve your municipality's affordable housing?**

Consider adopting an Affordable Housing extension resolution after a tax incremental district's (TID) costs are paid. A municipality can extend a TID's life for up to one year after the extension resolution adoption date. Most TIDs created under sec. [66.1105](#), Wis. Stats., are eligible for this extension. See [TID Extension Types](#) for exceptions.

Adopting this extension allows a municipality to use the final increment for affordable housing. Affordable housing means housing that costs no more than 30% of a household's gross monthly income.

**Affordable housing extension requirements**

- At least 75% of the final increment must benefit affordable housing in the municipality
- Remaining portion must be used to improve housing stock in the municipality
- Resolution must specify how the municipality will improve housing stock

**Municipality to-dos**

- Identify affordable housing needs and create a plan for the funds
- Check with its attorney to determine if planned costs are eligible under state law
- Email the adopted extension resolution to [tif@wisconsin.gov](mailto:tif@wisconsin.gov)

**Helpful tool**

Use the [Termination Timeframes](#) table (below) to plan when to adopt the extension and termination resolutions to ensure the municipality receives the final increment in the desired year.

**Example:** After receiving the increment in 2026 (from 2025 taxes), the municipality determines it has enough money to pay the remaining TID costs. The municipality wants to extend the TID's life, so it receives the last tax increment in 2027 (from 2026 taxes) for affordable housing. The date the municipality adopts the termination resolution determines when it receives the final increment.

**Municipality should adopt:**

- Affordable housing extension – between April 16, 2025 and April 16, 2026 extending the TID one year
- Termination resolution between – April 16, 2026 and April 15, 2027

**Note:** The city must adopt an extension resolution before the TID's maximum life.

See the Termination Timeframes table example below. It shows the date range for adopting the resolution so the municipality receives the last increment in 2027 from 2026 taxes.



**Tax Incremental District (TID) Termination Timeframes**

Municipal Termination Resolution Adoption Date*	Termination Year	TID Removed from Tax/ Assessment Roll	Last Year Tax Increment Received	Last Administrative Fee Due	Last TID Equalized Value Established	Last Annual Report Due to DOR
Apr. 16, 2024 – Apr. 15, 2025	2025	2025	2025 (for 2024 taxes)	Apr. 15, 2024	Aug. 15, 2024	July 1, 2025 (for 2024)
Apr. 16, 2025 – Apr. 15, 2026	2026	2026	2026 (for 2025 taxes)	Apr. 15, 2025	Aug. 15, 2025	July 1, 2026 (for 2025)
Apr. 16, 2026 – Apr. 15, 2027	2027	2027	2027 (for 2026 taxes)	Apr. 15, 2026	Aug. 15, 2026	July 1, 2027 (for 2026)

**Additional Resources**

- [TIF extensions](#)
- [Extensions common questions](#)
- [Sample affordable housing resolution](#)

**Questions? Contact us:**

- [tif@wisconsin.gov](mailto:tif@wisconsin.gov)
- (608) 266-7750 (option 3 for tax incremental finance)

## Get the Scoop on TID Annual Report, Section 6 – Net New Construction

All municipalities with active Tax Incremental Districts (TIDs) must submit TID Annual Reports to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) by July 1 to report each TID's financial information for the prior year.

Section 6 of the annual report reflects TID Net New Construction (NNC) information. It provides information about TID NNC and how it affects the municipal levy. DOR added this section to the annual report due to 2021 Act 142 and 2023 Act 12.

The municipal assessor reports new construction and demolition values for each assessment class and each TID on the Municipal Assessment Report. The TID NNC values are a portion of the municipality's total NNC. The TID NNC values are reflected in Section 6 of the TID annual report.

### Section 6 – Example (three tables)

**Table 1** – in the first section, each TID's construction increase, decrease, correction, and total is auto-filled.

**Table 1 – Current Year TID New Construction Values**

TID	TID New Construction Increase	TID New Construction Decrease	Prior Year Correction	TID NNC
003	\$ 1,699,700	\$0	\$ 1,143,700	\$ 2,843,400
005	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
006	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
007	\$ 1,274,800	\$ -1,274,800	\$ 145,900	\$ 145,900
Total	\$ 2,974,500	\$ -1,274,800	\$ 1,289,600	\$ 2,989,300

**Table 2** – the next section auto-fills the TID NNC % and the maximum allowable levy increase due to the total TID NNC. The TID NNC % is the TID new construction amount divided by the prior year municipal equalized value. The TID NNC% times the municipal prior year adjusted actual levy equals the maximum allowable levy increase due to the total TID NNC. This calculation is modeled on the calculation used for the allowable levy increase due to NNC on the levy limit worksheet, however, the TID annual report only reflects the TID portion.

**Table 2 – Current Year Allowable Levy Increase Attributable to TID NNC**

TID	TID Net New Construction	Prior Year Municipal Equalized Value	TID Net New Construction %	Prior Year Adjusted Actual Levy	Allowable Levy Increase Attributable to TID NNC
003	\$ 2, 843, 400	\$ 345, 307,100	0.82	\$ 964,570	\$ 7,909
005	\$0	\$ 345, 307,100	0.00	\$ 964,570	\$0
006	\$0	\$ 345, 307,100	0.00	\$ 964,570	\$0
007	\$ 145,900	\$ 345, 307,100	0.04	\$ 964,570	\$ 386
Total	\$ 2,989,300	\$ 345, 307,100	0.86	\$ 964,570	\$ 8,295

**Table 3** – in the third section, the municipality must enter the actual "Levy Increase Attributable to TID Net New Construction" in the required field (★). This amount may not be greater than the "Allowable Levy Increase Attributable to TID Net New Construction" shown in the previous table. The municipality must determine how much the levy increased due to the TID new construction. While filing, click the green help bubbles for detailed instructions.

**Table 3 – Current Year TID NNC Impact to Municipal Levy**

★ Levy Increase Attributable to TID NNC	Increase per \$100,000
\$8,295	\$0.08295

In this example, enter amount between \$0 and \$8,295. This amount auto-calculates.



### Helpful Guidelines

- If the municipality levied the full amount possible – then the "levy increase attributable to TID NNC" is the same as the "allowably levy increase attributable to TID NNC"
  - Review the levy limit worksheet and statement of taxes (SOT) for the same year as the TID annual report year
  - Levy limit worksheet shows the allowable levy increase due to NNC
  - SOT shows how much the municipality levied
- If the municipality levied less than the full amount allowed – it must determine how much of the levy increase was due to TID new construction
  - Reasons a municipality levies less than allowed may vary
  - DOR does not know the reasons; therefore, we cannot make this determination
- When the allowable levy increase attributable to TID NNC is zero, the report auto-fills a zero in the levy increase attributable to TID NNC

### Reminders

- TID annual report is for informational purposes only. It does not affect the levy limit worksheet.
- If there are multiple TIDs, the number entered on the first report filed will auto-fill on each of the following annual reports

### Additional resources

- Audits and annual report
  - [Common questions](#)
  - [Web page](#)
- [TIF Manual](#)

### Questions? Contact us:

- [tif@wisconsin.gov](mailto:tif@wisconsin.gov)
- (608) 266-7750 (option 3 for tax incremental finance)



## Enhancements for Assessors!

On March 16, we rolled out two new applications in [MyDORGov](#) for assessors. One where they can notify DOR with changes to the municipalities they assess, and the second to manage their contact information.

### Assessors request a municipal "office" within MyDORGov

When a new municipality hires or contracts an assessor for assessment services, the assessor must request the office of Assessment Staff Administrator (previously named "primary assessor" in the eRETR system) for the new municipality.

#### Automated process

The assessor submits a request through MyDORGov, which sends an email notification to the municipal clerk. The clerk reviews the request and verifies the new assessor within the system. After the clerk approves the request, the assessor can access assessment forms and DOR systems specific to that municipality.

Previously, the assessor called or emailed DOR. DOR then contacted the municipal clerk for verification before granting access to DOR systems/forms. The new application streamlines this process.

#### It is important to note the new names of the roles for assessors in MyDORGov:

- **Assessment Staff Administrator (ASA)** – (previously "primary assessor") is granted access by the municipal clerk
- **Assessment Staff Certified or Uncertified** – (previously "assessment staff") is granted access by the Assessment Staff Administrator to perform work on their behalf

#### New process for municipal clerks

It is important for municipal clerks to understand the new process. Clerks are now required to grant or deny requests for new Assessment Staff Administrators. Many clerks have used MyDORGov to grant access to individuals for submitting forms on their behalf, so the process is familiar.

#### Update assessor contact information

Individuals holding an assessor certification can e-file an Assessor Contact Information form to update their contact information. They no longer call or email DOR with updates to phone numbers, email, home or business addresses.

The new e-file form allows assessors to review their current contact information and make edits specific to their certification records, eLearning account, and/or for the individual municipalities they assess. DOR created a single form that allows assessors to update their contact information for multiple municipalities at once, or make individual updates as needed. The new automated form replaces the prior manual process and reduces the potential for errors.

## 2025 AAM Survey Results Are In



Surveys are essential tools for gathering actionable feedback from assessors to measure success and identify reoccurring patterns in satisfaction or dissatisfaction, while acting on direct feedback from participants. Assessor voices are being heard and have led to improvements made to the 2025 Annual Assessment Meeting (AAM). In the 2024 survey, there were many requests to improve delivery and navigation while minimizing interactions. This year's survey represents an 85% satisfaction rate in those categories, which represents a notable success in addressing participants feedback from 2024.

The 2025 AAM Survey presented assessors with **new** questions on delivery, navigation, relevance, follow-up sessions by topic, and more. The response rate for the 2025 AAM survey exceeded the 30% threshold, helping us to provide a clear picture of the evolution of the AAM while offering a road map for future improvements.

### Overall satisfaction rates

While overall satisfaction rates are positive, the insights from this survey are invaluable in creating an even better experience for the 2026 AAM. The survey results confirm participants appreciated sessions that blended high-level strategy with actionable, practical tips, relevance, smooth logistics, and minimal engagement.

However, we also understand there are some areas for improvement, and challenging assessment practice topics requiring follow-up.

We already provided clerks, assessors, and real property listers with hands-on training for applications in MyDORGov and RETR, however, there is still room to grow.

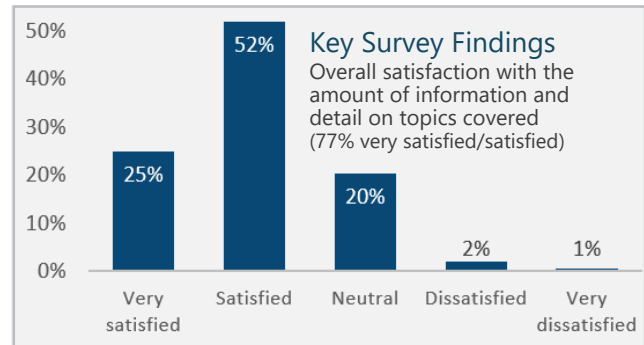
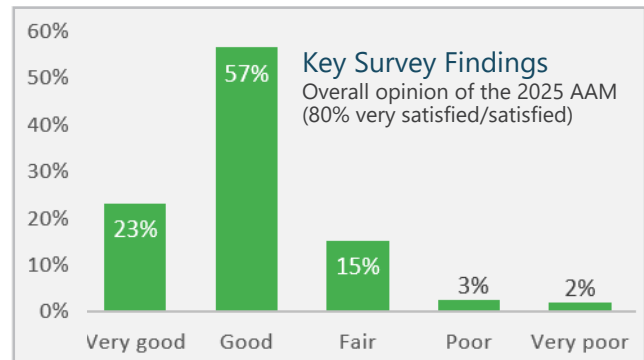
Providing just-in-time training for new user applications has become a necessity, and we may supplement the AAM with webinars as needed.

### Next steps

On the right, you can see the top actionable insights from this year's survey for follow-up sessions.

### Thank you!

We appreciate your feedback and hope the 2026 AAM shows that we've been responsive to your requests and suggestions. Have an idea for the AAM, the Wisconsin Property Assessment Manual, or any DOR processes? Email OTAS at [bapdor@wisconsin.gov](mailto:bapdor@wisconsin.gov). We respect your contributions and genuinely value your participation.



Actionable Insights	
Requested Topics	Response %
New RETR property data search	53
2026 WPAM	35
Tower assessment	35
My Tax Account navigation	30

## Assessor Accountability and Municipal Official Responsibility



### Assessors

The assessor is responsible for determining the assessed value of taxable property. They also determine property tax exemptions and proper classification, maintain accurate property records, assist taxpayers, file required reports with the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, and monitor assessment compliance with state law (sec. [70.05\(5\)](#), Wis. Stats.).

### Oath of office

The oath of office legally binds the assessor to support the state constitution and laws, requires them to accurately, faithfully, and impartially assess all property according to state standards. The oath ensures they follow the Wisconsin Property Assessment Manual (WPAM) and state law.

### Municipal officials

Wisconsin municipal officials—primarily town boards, village boards, and city councils—are tasked not only with appointing their assessor, they are responsible for monitoring the assessor's work to ensure the assessor is effectively completing all responsibilities, which includes ensuring the assessor holds the proper level of certification. Certification levels vary by municipal district, details can be found in the ch. 2, pg. 3 of the [Wisconsin Property Assessment Manual](#).

### Annual assessment reports

Local government officials can review the annual assessment reports listed below to ensure the assessor is maintaining fair and accurate assessments.

- [Major Class Comparison Report](#) – provides a history of assessment compliance
- Municipal Assessment Report – accessed from the Historical Filings page in MyDORGov. The assessor files to report annual assessed values and detailed information relative to changes to taxable property.
- [Annual Assessment Summary Report](#) – provides local government officials a summary of assessment information for their communities
- [Annual Assessment Report \(AAR\)](#) – an effective tool to review assessment work. Assessors are not required to submit this report to DOR, but many municipalities require it by contract. It provides the municipality with the assessor's analysis, opinion, and conclusion of their work.

Municipal officials can use these reports to maintain regular revaluation schedules, discuss assessment concerns, and ensure your municipality follows state assessment requirements.



## Property Assessment Process Guide for Municipal Officials Identifies key requirements for assessor contracts

- **Method of instruction** – determine if you are contracting for an independent contractor or hiring a municipal employee
- **Contract consideration** – define the revaluation cycle and updates to the assessment records with corresponding market studies
- **Property data** – verify the quality of data you require, including photos and sketches prior to advertising for an assessor
- **References** – ask the candidate to provide a list of municipalities they previously assessed
- **Compensation** – define how you will compensate the assessor, and specify an amount to withhold and the liability to both the municipality and the assessor for non-compliance
- **Terms of office** – are generally specified in a law consult with municipal ordinances for:
  - Towns – sec. [60.307](#), Wis. Stats.
  - Villages – sec. [61.19](#), Wis. Stats.
  - Cities – sec. [62.09\(1\)\(c\)](#), Wis. Stats.
- **Budget** – allocate funds to meet statutory requirements for the type of assessment and to address potential issues with the quality of electronic assessment records

### Sample contracts/job descriptions

Are you looking for a sample contract or job description to use for an upcoming assessor recruitment? Review the [2026 Property Assessment Process Guide for Municipal Officials](#).



### Associations can help

Consider advertising with a professional assessor association. The [Wisconsin Association of Assessing Officers](#) and the [International Association of Assessing Officers](#) maintain websites and newsletters where municipalities can advertise for assessment help.

The [League of Wisconsin Municipalities](#) and the [Wisconsin Towns Association](#) publish periodicals or maintain websites that contain advertising directed toward municipal government.

Another municipality or the county real property lister may be willing to provide a recommendation. You can also use direct mail by obtaining [assessor addresses](#) from the DOR website.

## Successful Filing Season

SLF's Manufacturing & Utility Bureau is finalizing another successful tax filing season. Manufacturing Real Estate Returns (M-R forms) were due March 2, 2026, unless granted an extension to April 1. Currently, 94% of all current manufacturing accounts have filed their M-R form. DOR has not received M-R filings for 623 accounts, which is approximately 200 more non-filers than in 2025.

### To prepare for the season, we:

- Notified taxpayers in January that we posted a recording of DOR's annual My Tax Account (MTA) [training webinar](#) on our website. The webinar walks new users through MTA and provides a refresher for those who previously used the system.
- Hosted an MTA/M-Form Q&A session in January to answer any additional filing questions



## Classification Requests

Businesses can file a manufacturing real estate or business only classification request with DOR by submitting a Questionnaire for Potential Manufacturers (PA-780) located on our [Manufacturing Forms](#) page.

### Classification request deadlines

- **March 1** – deadline for a business's real estate to be classified and assessed by DOR for the **current** assessment year
- **Requests received after March 1**
  - DOR will review manufacturing real estate classification requests received after March 1
  - If approved, the manufacturing classification takes effect the **next** assessment year
- **July 1** – deadline for business activity classification requests

### Review process

- Manufacturing district office staff review the questionnaires.
- DOR makes determinations based on the information and documentation supplied with a request
  - Following the determination, DOR mails classification approval and/or denial letters to the appropriate parties, including the new manufacturer, municipal clerk, local assessor, and property lister
  - Requests received before March 1 – typically completed within 60 days
  - Requests received after March 1 – typically completed within 90 days

## Upcoming Property Inspections

This summer, district office assessment staff begin work on the 2027 assessment rolls by conducting onsite visits for manufacturing real estate accounts. These visits ensure we have current and correct data for the 2027 assessments. DOR completes a site visit once every five years for manufacturing property.



### Property inspections generally include:

- Verifying the activity at the site qualifies the property for manufacturing classification
- Confirming accuracy of the data reported to DOR since the last onsite inspection
- Physically viewing and inspecting the building for existence, condition, physical measurements

## Upcoming Enhancements

### New web roll application

Over the last year, DOR has been developing a new website application for our manufacturing notification rolls. Based on requests from roll users, this application will provide enhanced search and filtering capabilities and more user-friendly output files. The new assessment roll application will be available by fall 2026.

### Electronic property record card search

DOR is working to provide online access to manufacturing property record cards on our website. Users will be able to search and download specific records. This eliminates the need to contact DOR and request copies of records via email or mail.

## Coming Soon!

### Shift in administrative areas

Beginning in June 2026, the manufacturing administrative district boundaries will be adjusted to better analyze property values within economic hubs and to support the logistics of our field work.

### Realigned counties

- Adams (01) and Juneau (29) from Eau Claire to Madison office
- Green Lake (24) and Marquette (39) from Green Bay to Madison office
- Portage (49) from Green Bay to Eau Claire office
- Waukesha (67), Madison office's portion of the county to Milwaukee, assigning all of Waukesha County to the Milwaukee office

We will send an email notification soon to assessors, clerks, and listers in the affected counties.



## State Board of Assessors



The role of the state Board of Assessors (BOA) is to investigate objections it receives on DOR-assessed manufacturing classifications and/or assessments filed by property owners and municipalities.

### 2025 assessment year – BOA:

- Received 77 objections, a 7% reduction from 2024
- Completed all determinations by April 1, 2026, the statutory deadline

## Appealing a Determination

### Property owner

- Has 60 days from the date of the assessment notice to appeal to the BOA
- Should file an appeal online – online requests are the fastest, most efficient and preferred method
- Must include a \$200 appeal fee payment to be a valid appeal request
- Has 60 days after receiving the BOA Notice of Determination to further appeal to the Wisconsin Tax Appeals Commission

### Municipality

- Appeal – the municipality may also appeal the original assessment to BOA within the 60-day period of the original assessment
- Cross appeal
  - When a property owner appeals to the BOA, the municipal clerk in the appellant's jurisdiction receives notice of the appeal
  - After receiving the notice of the appeal, the municipality may file a cross-appeal with the BOA within 15 days after the taxpayer's objection is filed
  - If a municipality has concerns about the possible impact of an assessment appeal on its community, a cross-appeal ensures they have a voice in the proceedings

## DOR CORNER

Questions? Contact [doralcohol@wisconsin.gov](mailto:doralcohol@wisconsin.gov).



## Division of Alcohol Beverages Streamlines License Forms & Application Process

Alcohol beverage license applications and renewals are underway in most Wisconsin municipalities. Clerks will notice a few minor but noteworthy changes implemented by the Division of Alcohol Beverages. These updates promise to simplify the process and improve efficiency.

### Alcohol beverage license applications

We updated our alcohol beverage license application forms.

#### Here's what's new:

- AB-200 now features clearer, step-by-step instructions right up front – making it easier for licensees and clerks to complete the form accurately.
- There are now two streamlined pathways: choose "Initial Application" or "Renewal." Renewals are now simpler – just check a box to confirm your premises and attach previous forms if nothing has changed.
- Appendix A replaced the old table in Part C, offering more clarity and consistency for everyone. The updated forms are now available on our Alcohol Beverage webpage (see the [License Application](#) section).

### General licensing process

Business owners have penciled in June 30, the day licenses expire (except for those issued by the city of Milwaukee), on their calendars.

#### Here's what applicants need to know to keep their businesses compliant:

- Submit Form AB-200 for new or renewal applications. Don't forget required forms like the Individual Questionnaire (AB-100), Appointment of Agent (AB-101) if needed, and any other documents or information necessary for a licensing determination
- Applications must be received by your municipal clerk at least 15 days before the board reviews them
- Each application for a Class "A" beer, Class "B" beer, "Class A" liquor, "Class B" liquor, or "Class C" wine license will be published in a local newspaper, with the applicant paying the cost of publication
  - The newspaper must be published daily and printed on three successive dates. If the only option is a weekly newspaper, it must be printed at least once.
- The municipal board or council reviews the application, considering qualifications and local factors (e.g., business plans, parking issues, law enforcement access, etc.)
- Applicants must pay license fees on time – cities/villages: no more than 15 days before issue date; towns: no more than 30 days
- Once approved, the clerk issues the license



#### Need more info?

Watch our [recorded webinar](#) for a walkthrough of all the changes!



New locations for two of our district offices:

**EAU CLAIRE**  
221 W. Madison St., Suite 203  
Eau Claire, WI 54703

**WAUSAU**  
500 N 3rd Street, Suite 500  
Wausau, WI 54403



Past SLF Newsletters

*Did you miss a previous edition?*

We publish our newsletter twice a year. Our first edition was from December 2020.

Visit our [SLF Newsletter](#) web page for earlier versions.

If you have any topics you'd like covered in our next issue, contact us at [slf@wisconsin.gov](mailto:slf@wisconsin.gov).

Stay Connected!



How would you like to hear from us?

We have various options you can choose from to get the most up-to-date information.

Receive DOR email communications

We can provide you with current information. Sign up for one of our email lists today.

- **Subscribe to DOR E-News** – select the list you'd like to get news for (ex: municipal clerks, assessors, RETR)
- **We can expand our email lists** – if you don't see a list that fits your needs, email us at [slf@wisconsin.gov](mailto:slf@wisconsin.gov) and we can create a new list

Contact us by email or phone

Would you rather contact us directly? We can help!

- Visit DOR's [Contact Us](#) page (link is located at the bottom of each page of our website ([revenue.wi.gov](http://revenue.wi.gov)))
  - Under "Governments," you will see SLF's contact information by topic and office location
  - Contact information includes email addresses, phone numbers, and office locations

SLF Outreach

Available resources

Are you interested in training? Would you like a speaker or DOR to host educational booth for your event? Do you need other resources?

Reach out to us

We review requests based on our team's availability, relevance of the topic or information requested, and the session's anticipated reach.

If we can't accommodate your request, we'll work to provide guidance and resources, including upcoming educational opportunities. Email us at [slf@wisconsin.gov](mailto:slf@wisconsin.gov) with your request.

Recent training

Thanks for having us at your event!

It's been great talking with those who we've seen in the field. Here's a few conferences we've presented at recently:

- Apr 2 – Indianhead Association of Assessing Officers
- Apr 23 – WI Government Finance Officers Association
- Apr 30 – Municipal Treasurers Association of Wisconsin

Upcoming training

Join us at these events!

- May 27 – MOE Webinar (see [WTA](#) email)
- Jun 10 – [WCTA Conference](#)
- Jun 11 – [Local Government Summit](#)
- Jun 18 – [WRDA Conference](#)
- Jun 24 – [PAD Webinar](#)
- Jul 14 – [Clerks and Treasurers Institute](#)
- Sep 20 – [WCA Annual Conference](#)
- Sep 28 – [WTA/UW Fall Workshops](#)
- Oct 4 – [WTA Annual Convention](#)
- Oct 7 – [LWM Fall Conference](#)

See you soon!



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MyDORGov Resources to Support Your Filing

- [MyDORGov webinars](#) – recording, presentation handout, and Q&A
- **Helpful links on our [Governments](#) page** – [filing timelines](#), [common questions](#), [reports](#), [guides and publications](#)
- **Role-specific pages** – municipal and county official pages provide tailored filing timelines, resources, and instructions
- **Training opportunities** – visit our [Training](#) web page to see upcoming webinars for MyDORGov and My Tax Account (MTA) users
- **Stay informed** – sign up for [email updates](#), read [SLF newsletters](#), and check the [2026 local government calendar](#)

