Fiscal Estimate - 2013 Session

X	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplemental					
LRB	Number	13-1198/1		Introd	uction Numb	er A	B-0080					
Description Creating a preference in state procurement for Wisconsin-based businesses												
Fiscal	Effect		•									
Local:	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1.	Existing tions Existing tions ew Appropriatio vernment Costs e e Costs sive Mandato	Revenue Decrease Revenue 3. Increase Dry Permiss	e Existing es Revenue	to abso Decrea 5.Types o Governr atory	orb within Yes se Costs f Local ment Uni	- May be possible agency's budget No S ts Affected Village Cities					
	2. Decreas	se Costs sive Mandato	Liments	e Revenue ive Mand	Sch		WTCS Districts					
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS												
Agend	y/Prepared I	Ву	Au	thorized Si	gnature		Date					
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOA 3/21/2013

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Description										
Creating a preference in state procurement for Wisconsin-based businesses										

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Assembly Bill (AB) 80 would repeal the current provision that allows the state of Wisconsin to grant a preference to any Wisconsin producer, distributor, supplier or retailer over any out-of-state vendor who is based in a state that grants a preference to vendors based in that jurisdiction. The bill creates a new standard that would require state agencies to maximize the awards given to businesses that have at least fifty percent of their operations in Wisconsin or that plan to have at least fifty percent of their operations in Wisconsin in the next year. To achieve the goal, state agencies could buy services from a Wisconsin business that submits a bid or proposal that is no more than 5% higher than the apparent low bid or most advantageous proposal.

If enacted, this bill would lengthen the time and cost of administering the procurement process. The Department of Administration does not own or manage a procurement system which tracks businesses that have at least 50% of their operations in Wisconsin or that plan to have at least 50% of their operations in Wisconsin in the next year. In order to track this information with Wisconsin firms, agencies will be required to implement new procedures or technologies to track vendor operation location. Clarification would also need to be provided regarding what measure is used to determine whether a business has 50% of their operations in Wisconsin; is it based on payroll, the number of employees, real estate and equipment, total sales. Whatever standard is selected it carries the possibility of disputes and protests from vendors who are not chosen, increasing the administrative costs of the procurement process. Currently the type of measure available to state procurement operations include VendorNet which indicates that 58% of the vendors registered in the system have a Wisconsin address; and Purchase Plus which indicates that 90% of the payments made on contracts indicate a Wisconsin remit-to address.

The Department does not currently have a measurement or process for determining whether a business plans to have 50% of its operations in Wisconsin within one year. However, if the Department was able to create a measurement this change could impact the initial start of the contract and multiple year terms which in turn would increase contract administration costs. Further, there is no existing list of Wisconsin-based businesses nor of companies domiciled in Wisconsin. As such, it would be nearly impossible to ensure that this exception to current procurement rules could be enforced.

The increased cost to purchase goods and services under the proposed bill is difficult to project. In 2011 approximately \$1 billion in goods and services was purchased under s. 16.75 Wis. Stats. Data is not available that would show whether enacting the provisions of the bill would increase or decrease the cost of goods and services to state agencies. Therefore, the actual cost to state agencies as a result of this proposed preference is indeterminate.

If Wisconsin enacts an "in state" preference, those vendors who may benefit from that preference will be harmed if/when they bid for work with other states since the majority of states have a reciprocity law. All of our neighboring Midwestern states where Wisconsin businesses are most likely to bid for work have reciprocity laws. Those states include: Illinois, lowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Indeterminate.