## Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental		
LRB Number 19-3881/1	Introduction Numb	er <b>SB-425</b>		
<b>Description</b> creating an individual income tax deduction for psychiatry	certain income earned by an indivi	dual from the practice of		
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Rev	rease Existing absorb v	Costs - May be possible to vithin agency's budget Yes No e Costs		
Permissive Mandatory Perr  2. Decrease Costs 4. Dec	5.Types of Units Affe missive Mandatory rease Revenue missive Mandatory Towr Cour Scho	os Village Cities uties Others <u>0</u> ol WTCS		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriation				
☐ GPR ☐ FED ☐ PRO ☐ PRS [	SEG SEGS			
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 9/17/2019

LRB Number 19-3881/1	Introduction Number	SB-425	Estimate Type	Original			
Description creating an individual income tax deduction for certain income earned by an individual from the practice of psychiatry							

#### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The bill creates an individual income tax subtraction for income earned in Wisconsin by a psychiatrist from the practice of psychiatry. The deduction is limited to \$100,000 for psychiatrists who do not practice in a medically underserved area or \$200,000 for individuals who do practice in a medically underserved area. The deduction may not be claimed for more than five years, beginning once the claimant first claims the deduction. In addition, the deduction must be claimed initially within the first two years that a psychiatrist begins to practice in this state, or within the first two years that a psychiatrist returns to this state after practicing in another state for at least one year.

If an individual begins to claim the deduction but is unable to claim it for five consecutive years because he or she leaves the state, the individual must add to his or her tax that is due for the year in which he or she leaves the state the total gross tax that would have been due if the subtraction was not claimed for any year minus the amount of gross tax actually due for those years.

The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that there are 420 psychiatrists in Wisconsin, excluding self-employed psychiatrists. Moreover, the average annual wage is \$189,020. According to a survey by the American Medical Association, approximately 48.9% of psychiatrists are employees, implying a total count of Wisconsin psychiatrists of 859.

Based on simulation results using a \$200,000 subtraction maximum, the deduction would reduce tax by approximately \$9,630 per claimant on average. Using a \$100,000 subtraction maximum implies an average tax reduction of \$5,620 per claimant. It is not clear how many of the psychiatrists would qualify at each subtraction level. For illustration purposes, if psychiatrists are equally split between the two categories, the average tax reduction would be approximately, \$7,625 per claimant.

The bill limits the subtraction to new and returning practitioners. If psychiatrists are roughly equally allocated across forty-year careers, approximately 5% (2 out of 40) of psychiatrists would be eligible for the subtraction in the first year it is available (tax year 2020). Additionally, 2.5% would become eligible each year for the next four years. Under these conditions the bill could reduce revenue by approximately \$330,000 in fiscal year 2021, \$490,000 in fiscal year 2022, \$650,000 in fiscal year 2023, \$820,000 in fiscal year 2024, and \$980,000 in fiscal year 2025. Beginning in fiscal year 2026, the provision would reduce revenue by approximately \$820,000 annually thereafter.

If a larger (smaller) share of psychiatrists are eligible for the \$200,000 subtraction maximum, the fiscal effect of the bill would be larger (smaller). To the extent that the deduction encourages additional psychiatrists to practice in Wisconsin, the fiscal effect of the bill would increase. To the extent that psychiatrists leave the state, the additional tax add back would reduce the fiscal effect of the bill.

#### **Long-Range Fiscal Implications**

### **Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2019 Session**

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

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<b>Description</b> creating an individual income tax deduction psychiatry	n for cert	ain income earned by an inc	dividual from the practice of		
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts fo annualized fiscal effect):	or State	and/or Local Government	(do not include in		
II. Annualized Costs:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:			
		Increased Costs	Decreased Costs		
A. State Costs by Category					
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes		\$	\$		
(FTE Position Changes)					
State Operations - Other Costs					
Local Assistance					
Aids to Individuals or Organizations					
TOTAL State Costs by Category	#**#**********************************	\$	\$		
B. State Costs by Source of Funds					
GPR			•		
FED					
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
III. State Revenues - Complete this only (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license f		roposal will increase or de	ecrease state revenues		
		Increased Rev	Decreased Rev		
GPR Taxes		\$	\$		
GPR Earned	- North Control				
FED	·				
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
TOTAL State Revenues		\$	\$		
NET AN	NUALIZ	ED FISCAL IMPACT			
		<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>		
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$	\$		
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$See Text	\$		
Agency/Prepared By	Au	thorized Signature	Date		
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