Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☐ Updated	☐ Corrected ☐	Supplemental				
LRB Number 23-5826/1	Introduction Number A	AB-1143				
Description creating a baby bond program and baby bond fur appropriation	nd, granting rule-making authority, and m	naking an				
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations Rever	ase Existing absorb within ag	⊠No				
Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory 2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Districts Districts						
Fund Sources Affected	-	Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations				
☑ GPR ☐ FED ☐ PRO ☐ PRS ☐	SEG SEGS 20.144(5)					
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date				
DOR/ Bradley Caruth (608) 261-8984	261-8984 Michael Oakleaf (608) 261-5173					

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 3/6/2024

LRB Number	23-5826/1	Introduction Number	AB-1143	Estimate Type	Original		
Description creating a baby bond program and baby bond fund, granting rule-making authority, and making an							
appropriation							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill affects multiple state agencies. The fiscal estimate below specifically addresses the income tax subtraction as it pertains to the Department of Revenue and individual income tax collections.

The bill requires the Department of Financial Institutions (DFI) to establish and administer a baby bond program and creates a baby bond trust fund managed by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board (SWIB).

Under the bill, the State Registrar of Vital Records provides DFI with copy of the record of birth for each child born in the state. With the Department of Health Services (DHS) and the Department of Revenue (DOR), DFI must determine whether the child's mother meets the income requirements for the Medical Assistance program. If so, DFI must deposit \$3,000 into a baby bond account managed by SWIB with the child designated as the account beneficiary. When the beneficiary turns 18, they may receive distribution of the full account balance to pay expenses associated with:

- 1) postsecondary education of the account beneficiary,
- 2) childcare or education of a minor dependent of the account beneficiary,
- 3) the purchase of a home by the account beneficiary,
- 4) starting a business by the account beneficiary, or
- 5) contributing to a retirement savings account by the account beneficiary.

Eligibility also requires that:

- 1) the account beneficiary and at least one of the account beneficiary's parents is a Wisconsin resident,
- 2) the account beneficiary has successfully completed a financial literacy course developed by DFI, and
- 3) the account beneficiary certifies that they will use the money distributed only to pay expenses described above.

A distribution from an account is not subject to state income tax. DFI may terminate an account beneficiary's account if the account beneficiary dies, the account balance is \$0, or the account beneficiary is at least 30 years of age and has not requested a distribution or has failed to satisfy the conditions for distribution. The balance of an account that is terminated remains in the baby bond trust fund for further use for the baby bond program.

As it pertains to DOR the bill will reduce individual income tax revenue by an amount equal to the amounts distributed multiplied by the beneficiaries' effective tax rates. Because the beneficiaries will not be eligible for distributions until at least 2042, the bill will not create a revenue reduction until that time.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Beginning in 2042, the bill will reduce revenue in accordance with the amount distributed and the effective tax rate of the beneficiaries. The amount distributed will further depend on the number of eligible beneficiaries and the rate of return from the trust fund. For example, according to DHS birth statistics, there were 20,447 births in Wisconsin in 2022 for which Medicaid/BadgerCare Plus were the primary sources of payment. If each of these births resulted in a \$3,000 deposit, and the trust fund rate of return averaged 6% for 18 years, the beneficiaries could receive distributions of as much as \$175 million in 2042 (\$8,563 each). Assuming an effective tax rate of 4%, the bill could reduce tax revenue by as much as \$7 million in fiscal year 2043. To the extent that not all individuals will meet the requirements of the bill, the fiscal effect will be smaller.

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2023 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updated		Corrected	Supple	emental	
LRB Number 23-5826/1		Introduction Numb	er AB-1	143	
Description creating a baby bond program and baby bond appropriation	d func	l, granting rule-making autho	ority, and mak	ing an	
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for annualized fiscal effect):	State	and/or Local Government	t (do not incl	ude in	
II. Annualized Costs:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:			
		Increased Costs	Dec	reased 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	errotein oo loojaarika				
GPR					
FED		·			
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
III. State Revenues - Complete this only wl (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee			ecrease state	e revenues	
		Increased Rev	D	ecreased Rev	
GPR Taxes		\$		\$	
GPR Earned					
FED		,			
PRO/PRS				and the second s	
SEG/SEG-S					
TOTAL State Revenues		\$	\$		
NET ANNU	ALIZ	ED FISCAL IMPACT			
		<u>State</u>		<u>Local</u>	
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$See Text		\$	
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$		\$	
Agency/Prepared By	Au	thorized Signature		Date	
DOR/ Bradley Caruth (608) 261-8984		chael Oakleaf (608) 261-5173 3/6/2024			
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