Bill

Received: 01/14/99 Wanted: As time permits					Received By: jkreye			
					Identical to LRB:			
For: Sc	ott Jensen (60	08) 266-3387			By/Representing:	Chad Taylor	•	
This fil	e may be show	n to any legislat	or: NO		Drafter: jkreye			
May Co	ontact: David	Dies			Alt. Drafters:			
Subject: Tax Credits - miscellaneous Tax - corp. inc. and fran.					Extra Copies:			
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For: Scott Jen	usen (608) 266-3387	By/Representing: Chad Taylor
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May Contact: **David Dies** Alt. Drafters:

Subject: Tax Credits - miscellaneous Extra Copies:

Tax - corp. inc. and fran.

Topic:

Tax credit to corporations for education of employees or prospective employees.

Instructions:

See Attached

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Drafter: jkreye

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Subject:

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Tax - corp. inc. and fran.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN - LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU - LEGAL SECTION

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WISCONSIN'S LABOR SHORTAGE TODAY AND TOMORROW

A Proposal to the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce

By Dr. Rolf Wegenke

Background

The State of Wisconsin is facing a shortage of workers. Employers are unable to find the workers they need and are faced with the alternatives of restraining growth or expanding outside of Wisconsin. Neither alternative bodes well for Wisconsin. The Hudson Institute estimates that our current shortage of skilled workers will result in a five-percent drop in the growth of gross domestic product (GDP), or \$200 billion in lost output --nearly \$1,000 for every American.

The crisis arises from a shortage of employees and from a skills mismatch -- i.e., employees and potential employees do not have the education and training needed by employers. Projections are that the situation will grow worse rather than better over the next decade.

Current Initiatives

The Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Jobs in the 21st Century and the Governor's Workforce Forums both addressed this crisis. The proposals arising from these two groups are laudable. However, some proposals -- e.g., for more job fairs -- simply rearrange existing employees without adding to their numbers or to the skill mix. Other proposals -- e.g., the cabinet czar -- signify a welcome shift in focus, but delay fundamental changes until the new czar acts.

What Is Needed

What is needed is a high impact policy which will:

- ♦ Increase "in-migration" to Wisconsin of employees with the education and training needed.
- Increase investment in the education and training employees need.

Proposal

After discussion with Mr. James Haney, president of the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce (WMC) and with other business leaders, I am requesting that WMC consider adding a corporate tax credit for education and training to its legislative agenda.

Wisconsin Education and Training Tax Credit: The High-Impact Solution

Wisconsin corporations should be granted a tax credit for up to half the tuition costs they pay for education and training. This proposal is modeled on M&I Data Corporation's arrangement with Marquette University wherein the corporation pays for \pm 30 students from the Indian subcontinent to attend Marquette. The Governor's International Education Task Force made this proposal one of its recommendations in the final report to the Governor.

The Wisconsin Education and Training Tax Credit both *imports people* and *expands skills*.

The Wisconsin Education and Training Tax Credit: The Case for a Marketplace Solution

Many have argued that Wisconsin would be better served by investing more in specific educational institutions and in specific training programs rather than in a corporate tax credit.

The problem with this approach is that governmental investments often respond to the "squeaky wheel" as opposed to the genuine needs of employers. The Workforce Forums demonstrated this phenomenon, setting up a false dichotomy between vocational skills and other forms of education. These forums have been dominated by those who cannot find sufficient welders, printers, and fast-food workers. M&I Data Corporation, Blue Cross-Blue Shield, Northwestern Mutual Life, and like employers do not show up. The news media have reinforced this distortion claiming, as *U.S. News* did, that there are too many college graduates who end up "serving latté at Starbucks." Coming full circle, the media bias is reinforced by the self-selection among those who turn up at government hearings on the labor-shortage issue.

However, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, between now and 2005, employment will grow at faster-than-average rates in occupations and industries requiring higher education, and at below-average rates in occupations and industries that do not require college degrees. The Educational Testing Service (ETS) has just completed a study which concludes that, in spite of downsizing, there are more office workers than ever needed in what ETS labels "elite" or "good" jobs. These workers are involved in

managing money, product movement, or other processes which require the skills of a college graduate. Northwestern Mutual Life in Milwaukee is one such firm which is finding it difficult to fill such "elite jobs." They have engaged a marketing firm, not to help them sell insurance, but to sell college graduates on coming to work for them. A front-page story in *The Wall Street Journal* (February 10, 1998) noted that liberal arts grads compete well for these top jobs. The story quoted a career-center director who stated that companies value the "people" and problem-solving skills of majors in political science, psychology, and other liberal arts fields. A staffing manager for a manufacturer noted that companies find liberal arts grads' general curiosity a plus. A. O. Smith, long a giant in Wisconsin, no longer manufactures in the state, but its headquarters is remaining here. And they need employees. Forty percent, the largest segment of the jobs of the future (the next decade), will be with employers requiring college degrees.

Between 1996 and 2006, more than 1.3 million jobs requiring software and information-technology skills will be created by the U.S. economy. There are more than 340,000 unfilled U.S. positions for highly skilled information-technology workers today. The largest portion of these positions require a college degree.

Because we have such high-quality colleges and universities in Wisconsin, we tend to get complacent, while many assume that we only need to shore up our vocational education. However, in 1986, U.S. colleges awarded 50,000 bachelor's and advanced degrees in computer science; that number fell to 36,000 in 1996. According to the Corporation for Enterprise Development, of the 50 states, Wisconsin ranks 31st in the percentage of our population with college degrees -- and this at a time when a large percentage of the new jobs will require a college degree! Put another way, only 20.6 percent of Wisconsin residents have a baccalaureate degree compared to a national average of 23 percent. In July, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Center for Economic Development reported that in the last decade, Milwaukee has slipped from seventh to twelfth in the proportion of the population that had attended four or more years of college. This means Milwaukee and Wisconsin in general will have a harder time attracting employers requiring highly educated workers, and employers already here will have a harder time attracting college-educated employees to relocate here.

According to the National Center on the Educational Quality of the Workforce, a 10-percent increase in the average education of the workforce results in an 8.6-percent increase in productivity, while a 10-percent increase in investment in fixed capital results in only a 3.4-percent increase in productivity. Wisconsin needs to invest in the jobs of the future.

A corporate education and training tax credit would apply to all education and training, <u>vocational as well as baccalaureate</u>. The distinction would be that the employers and not the government would decide where the investment should be made. The State of Michigan's experience with robotics is just one example of how

governments guess wrong on the jobs of the future. Stated another way, this initiative would be neutral vis-à-vis Wisconsin's technical colleges, the UW System, and Wisconsin's private colleges and universities. Each corporation would decide what kind of investment it would make in education and training programs.

A corporate education and training tax credit would not just apply to current Wisconsin residents. The students or trainees could come from India -- or Illinois.

The Case for WMC Leadership

WMC is the voice of corporate Wisconsin. Leadership by WMC will reflect the market perspective on both the worker shortage and on education and training much better than will a centralized state planning agency.

WMC already has a commitment to reducing corporate taxation as a stimulus to economic growth and a commitment to improved education and training. The Education and Training Tax Credit combines both of these objectives in one policy initiative. Moreover, this initiative will have broad appeal to voters and governmental officials from both parties who value education. All survey research indicates education is a top priority/concern for the general public. Hence, WMC can broaden its constituency for an education and training tax credit much more readily than it could for virtually any other proposal to reduce the corporate tax burden.

The Opposition

The opposition comes from:

- 1. The xenophobic who will object to Wisconsin companies educating workers from India (as M&I Data Corporation does) or from Illinois. However, the fact is that Wisconsin must either import workers or export employers.
- 2. Those educational planners who prefer to have direct government support for institutions as opposed to adding the students' and corporations' choice to the mix.
- 3. The cautious and shortsighted who do not realize that failure to address the worker shortage will cost the state's economy in a big way. In the same category are those who would postpone action until "after Asia settles down." Waiting two to four years really means waiting six to eight years because of the time involved in education and training. Many Wisconsin corporations cannot wait.

October 15, 1998



State of Misconsin



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1 AN ACT ...; relating

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AN ACT ...; relating to: a tax credit to corporations for the education of

prospective employes.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill creates an income tax and franchise tax credit for businesses that pay tuition for a prospective employe to attend a university, college or technical college, if the prospective employe is enrolled in a degree—granting program. Sole proprietorships, corporations and insurers may claim the credit. Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax—option corporations compute the credit but pass it on to the partners, members and shareholders in proportion to their ownership interests. The credit is an amount equal to 50% of the tuition paid by a business for a prospective employe to attend school in a taxable year. If the credit claimed by a business exceeds the business' tax liability, the state will not issue a refund check, but the business may carry forward any remaining credit to subsequent taxable years.

For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 71.05 (6) (a) 15. of the statutes is amended to read:

71.05 (6) (a) 15. The amount of the credits computed under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), \checkmark

(2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r) and not passed through by a

1	partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that
2	amount to the partnership's, company's or tax-option corporation's income under s.
3	71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g). an education of program for which
4	SECTION 2. 71.07 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:
5	71.07 (5r) PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYE EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection:
6	1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.
7	2. "Degree-granting program" means the education of a student that results
8	in the student receiving an associate, a baccalaureate for a graduate degree from successions the student receiving an associate, a baccalaureate for a graduate degree from successions to the student receiving an associate, a baccalaureate for a graduate degree from successions to the student receiving an associate, a baccalaureate for a graduate degree from successions to the student receiving an associate, a baccalaureate for a graduate degree from successions to the student receiving an associate, a baccalaureate for a graduate degree from successions to the student receiving an associate, a baccalaureate for a graduate degree from successions to the student receiving an associate for a graduate degree from successions to the succession and the student receiving an associate from succession and the student receiving an associate from succession and the
9	3. "Prospective employe" means a person a claimant intends to hire as a
10	full-time employe upon completion of the person's advantion and degree.
11	(b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this
12	subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition the claimant paid or incurred
13	during the taxable year for a claimant's prospective employe to attend any university,
14)	college, technical college, or school approved under s. 39.51 that is located in this
15	state, if the prospective employe is enrolled in a degree-granting program.
16	(c) A claimant Man not claim the credit under sub (b) for any tuition amounts that
A.	the claimant excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the internal
(18)	gevenue gode.
19	(d) The carry—over provisions of s. 71.28 (4) (e) and (f) as they well at the to the credit
20	under s. 71.28 (4) to the credit under this subsection.
21	(e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may
22	not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of,
23	the credit are based on their payment of tuition under (b). A partnership, limited
24	liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that
25	each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that

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information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and
shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their
ownership interest.
ownership interest. (f) Section 71.28 (4) (g) and (h) as it revares to the credit under s. 71.28 (4) relation
to the credit under this subsection.
SECTION 3. 71.08 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
71.08 (1) Imposition. (intro.) If the tax imposed on a natural person, married
couple filing jointly, trust or estate under s. 71.02, not considering the credits under
ss. 71.07 (1), (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx), (2fd), (3m), (3s), (5r),
$(6) \ and \ (9e), \ 71.2 \\ \acute{8} \ (1dd), \ (1de), \ (1di), \ (1dj), \ (1dL), \ (1ds), \ (1dx), \ (1fd), \ (2m) \ \\ \underbrace{and}_{\bullet} \ (3) \ \underline{and}$
(5r) and 71.47 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx), (1fd), (2m) and, (3) and (5r)
and subchs. VIII and IX and payments to other states under s. $71.07(7)$, is less than
the tax under this section, there is imposed on that natural person, married couple
filing jointly, trust or estate, instead of the tax under s. 71.02, an alternative
minimum tax computed as follows:
SECTION 4. 71.10 (4) (i) of the statutes is amended to read:
71.10 (4) (i) The total of claim of right credit under s. 71.07 (1), farmland
preservation credit under subch. IX, homestead credit under subch. VIII, farmland
tax relief credit under s. 71.07 (3m), farmers' drought property tax credit under s.
71.07 (2fd), earned income tax credit under s. 71.07 (9e), prospective employe
education credit under s. 71.07 (5r), estimated tax payments under s. 71.09, and
taxes withheld under subch. X.
SECTION 5. 71.21 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

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71.21 (4) Credits computed by a partnership under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), (2di),
(2dj), (2dL), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r) and passed through to partners shall be
added to the partnership's income.

Section 6. 71.26 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.26 (2) (a) Corporations in general. The "net income" of a corporation means the gross income as computed under the internal revenue code as modified under sub. (3) minus the amount of recapture under s. 71.28 (1di) plus the amount of credit computed under s. 71.28 (1) and (3) to (5) plus the amount of the credit computed under s. 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds) and, (1dx) and (5r) and not passed through by a partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that amount to the partnership's, limited liability company's or tax-option corporation's income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g) plus the amount of losses from the sale or other disposition of assets the gain from which would be wholly exempt income, as defined in sub. (3) (L), if the assets were sold or otherwise disposed of at a gain and minus deductions, as computed under the internal revenue code as modified under sub. (3), plus or minus, as appropriate, an amount equal to the difference between the federal basis and Wisconsin basis of any asset sold, exchanged, abandoned or otherwise disposed of in a taxable transaction during the taxable year, except as provided in par. (b) and s. 71.45 (2) and (5).

SECTION 7. 71.28 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 (5r) Prospective employe education credit. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.

"Degree-granting program nears on education program for w "Prospective employe" means a person a claimant intends to hire as a musasful whom

full-time employe upon completion of the person's Antestion and degree

1	(b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this
2	subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition the claimant paid or incurred
3	during the taxable year for a claimant's prospective employe to attend any university,
4	college, technical college or school approved under s. 39.51 that is located in this
5	state, if the prospective employe is enrolled in a degree-granting program.
6	(c) A claimant should not claim the credit under state (b) for any tuition amounts
7	the claimant has excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the
8	Internal gevenue gode.
9	(d) The carry-over provisions of sub. (4) (e) and (f) as they repare to the credit
10	under sub. (4) priate to the credit under this subsection.
11	(e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may
12	not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of,
13	the credit are based on their payment of tuition under (b). A partnership, limited
14	liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that
15	each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that
16	information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and
17	shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their
18	ownership interest. (f) Subsection (4) (g) and (h) as it reference to the credit under sub. (4) that are to
19	(f) Subsection (4) (g) and (h) as it referred to the credit under sub. (4) water to
20	the credit under this subsection.
21	SECTION 8. 71.30 (3) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
22	71.30 (3) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.28
23	(1fd), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under
24	s. 71.28 (2m), prospective employe education credit under s. 71.28 (5r) and estimated
25	tax payments under s. 71.29.

1	Section 9. 71.34 (1) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	71.34 (1) (g) An addition shall be made for credits computed by a tax-option
3	corporation under s. 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx) and, (3) and (5r)
4	and passed through to shareholders.
5	SECTION 10. 71.45 (2) (a) 10. of the statutes is amended to read:
6	71.45 (2) (a) 10. By adding to federal taxable income the amount of credit
7	computed under s. 71.47 (1dd) to (1dx) and (5r) and not passed through by a
8	partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that
9	amount to the partnership's, limited liability company's or tax-option corporation's
10	income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g) and the amount of credit computed under
11	s. 71.47 (1), (3), (4) and (5).
12	SECTION 11. 71.47 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:
13	71.47 (5r) PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYE EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection:
14 15	1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection. 2. "Degree - granting mogram" means an educational mogram for "Prospective employe" means a person a claimant intends to hire as a particular to
16	full-time employe upon completion of the person's education and degree. To a practical and degree of a practical arms of a practical arms of the person's education of the person of
17	(b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this requel
18	subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition the claimant paid or incurred upon
19	during the taxable year for a claimant's prospective employe to attend any university,
20	college, technical college or school approved under s. 39.51 that is located in this
21	state, if the prospective employe is enrolled in a degree-granting program.
22	(c) A claimant shall not claim the credit under (b) for any tuition amounts that
23	the claimant excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the internal
24	Revenue Code.

SECTION 11

(d) The carry-over provisions of s. 71.28 (4) (e) and (f) as they waste to the credit under s. 71.28 (4) whate to the credit under this subsection.

- (e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit are based on their payment of tuition under (b). A partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest.
- (f) Section 71.28(4)(g) and (h) as it where the credit under s. 71.28(4) where to the credit under this subsection.

SECTION 12. 71.49 (1) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.49 (1) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.47 (1fd), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.47 (2m), prospective employe education credit under s. 71.47 (5r) and estimated tax payments under s. 71.48.

SECTION 13. 77.92 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

77.92 (4) "Net business income", with respect to a partnership, means taxable income as calculated under section 703 of the internal revenue code; plus the items of income and gain under section 702 of the internal revenue code; minus the items of loss and deduction under section 702 of the internal revenue code; plus payments treated as not made to partners under section 707 (a) of the internal revenue code; plus the credits claimed under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r); but excluding income, gain, loss and deductions from

farming. "Net business income", with respect to a natural person, estate or trust,
means profit from a trade or business for federal income tax purposes and includes
net income derived as an employe as defined in section 3121 (d) (3) of the internal
revenue code.

SECTION 14. Initial applicability.

(1) PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYE EDUCATION CREDIT. This act first applies to taxable years beginning on the January 1 of the year in which this subsection takes effect, except that if this subsection takes effect after July 31 this act first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1 of the year after the year in which this subsection takes effect.

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(END)

2-15-99 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU - LEGAL SECTION poke with Good at) change Striking reference and have romething or broad or posselle as inventive to ge to portrypte in o grogion in an individual respect in program recorday int but not hilly corticled Colling an education



State of Misconsin

LRB-1778/1/ JK:kmg:km



1999 BILL

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AN ACT to amend 71.05 (6) (a) 15., 71.08 (1) (intro.), 71.10 (4) (i), 71.21 (4), 71.26 (2) (a), 71.30 (3) (f), 71.34 (1) (g), 71.45 (2) (a) 10., 71.49 (1) (f) and 77.92 (4); and to create 71.07 (5r), 71.28 (5r) and 71.47 (5r) of the statutes; relating to: a tax credit to corporations for the education of prospective employes.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

, an individual

This bill creates an income tax and franchise tax credit for businesses that pay tuition for appropriate employe to attend a university college extechnical cellege, if the proportive employe is enrolled in a degree granting program. Sole proprietorships, corporations and insurers may claim the credit. Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations compute the credit but pass it on to the partners, members and shareholders in proportion to their ownership interests. The credit is an amount equal to 50% of the tuition paid by a business for proportive employe to attend school in a taxable year. If the credit claimed by a business exceeds the business' tax liability, the state will not issue a refund check, but the business may carry forward any remaining credit to subsequent taxable years.

For further information see the **state** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

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1	SECTION 1. 71.05 (6) (a) 15. of the statutes is amended to read:
2	71.05 (6) (a) 15. The amount of the credits computed under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de),
3	(2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r) and not passed through by a
4	partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that
5	amount to the partnership's, company's or tax-option corporation's income under s.
6	71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g).
7	SECTION 2. 71.07 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:
(8)	71.07 (5r) PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYE EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection:
9	1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.
10	2. "Degree-granting program" means an educational program for which an
-11 ?⊤	associate, a bachelor's or a graduate degree is awarded upon successful completion.
12	WPRospective/employe" means a person whom a claimant intends to hire as
13	ca full-fime/employe-upon successful completion of the person's degree-granting
14	program.
15	(b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this
16	subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred
17	during the taxable year for all singent's prospective employet outlend any aniversity of
18	college, technical college or school approved under \$239:51, that is located in this
19	state, if the prospective employe is enrolled in a degree-granting program.
20	(c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts
21	that the claimant excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the
22	Internal Revenue Code.
23	(d) The carry-over provisions of s. 71.28(4)(e) and (f), as they apply to the credit
24	under s. 71.28 (4), apply to the credit under this subsection. an individual to participate in grogram of a
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- (e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest.
- (f) Section 71.28 (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under s. 71.28 (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.
 - **SECTION 3.** 71.08 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 71.08 (1) IMPOSITION. (intro.) If the tax imposed on a natural person, married couple filing jointly, trust or estate under s. 71.02, not considering the credits under ss. 71.07 (1), (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx), (2fd), (3m), (3s), (5r), (6) and (9e), 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx), (1fd), (2m) and, (3) and (5r) and 71.47 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx), (1fd), (2m) and, (3) and (5r) and subchs. VIII and IX and payments to other states under s. 71.07 (7), is less than the tax under this section, there is imposed on that natural person, married couple filing jointly, trust or estate, instead of the tax under s. 71.02, an alternative minimum tax computed as follows:
 - **SECTION 4.** 71.10 (4) (i) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 71.10 (4) (i) The total of claim of right credit under s. 71.07 (1), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, homestead credit under subch. VIII, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.07 (3m), farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.07 (2fd), earned income tax credit under s. 71.07 (9e), property employe

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education credit under s. 71.07 (5r), est	timated tax payments under s. 71.09, and
taxes withheld under subch. X.	

SECTION 5. 71.21 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.21 (4) Credits computed by a partnership under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r) and passed through to partners shall be added to the partnership's income.

SECTION 6. 71.26 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.26 (2) (a) Corporations in general. The "net income" of a corporation means the gross income as computed under the internal revenue code as modified under sub. (3) minus the amount of recapture under s. 71.28 (1di) plus the amount of credit computed under s. 71.28 (1) and (3) to (5) plus the amount of the credit computed under s. 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds) and, (1dx) and (5r) and not passed through by a partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that amount to the partnership's, limited liability company's or tax-option corporation's income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g) plus the amount of losses from the sale or other disposition of assets the gain from which would be wholly exempt income, as defined in sub. (3) (L), if the assets were sold or otherwise disposed of at a gain and minus deductions, as computed under the internal revenue code as modified under sub. (3), plus or minus, as appropriate, an amount equal to the difference between the federal basis and Wisconsin basis of any asset sold, exchanged, abandoned or otherwise disposed of in a taxable transaction during the taxable year, except as provided in par. (b) and s. 71.45 (2) and (5).

SECTION 7. 71.28 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 (5r) Property Management Education credit. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.

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2. "Degree-granting program" means an education program for which an associate, a bachelor's or a graduate degree is awarded upon successful completion.

3, "Prospective employe" means a person whom a claimant intends to hire as a full-time employe upon successful completion of the person's degree-granting program.

- (b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred during the taxable year for actional sprospective employed any university, college, technical college or school approved under s. 39.51, that is located in this state, if the prospective employed is enrolled in a degree—granting program.
- (c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts that the claimant has excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (d) The carry-over provisions of sub. (4) (e) and (f), as they apply to the credit under sub. (4), apply to the credit under this subsection.
- (e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest.
- (f) Subsection (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under sub. (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.

25 to the credit under this subsection.

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1	SECTION 8. 71.30 (3) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	71.30 (3) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.28
3	(1fd), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under
(4)	s. 71.28 (2m), prospective employe education credit under s. 71.28 (5r) and estimated
5	tax payments under s. 71.29.
6	SECTION 9. 71.34 (1) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:
7	71.34 (1) (g) An addition shall be made for credits computed by a tax-option
8	corporation under s. 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx) and, (3) and (5r)
9	and passed through to shareholders.
10	SECTION 10. 71.45 (2) (a) 10. of the statutes is amended to read:
11	71.45 (2) (a) 10. By adding to federal taxable income the amount of credit
12	computed under s. 71.47 (1dd) to (1dx) and (5r) and not passed through by a
13	partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that
14	amount to the partnership's, limited liability company's or tax-option corporation's
15	income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g) and the amount of credit computed under
16	s. 71.47 (1), (3), (4) and (5).
17	SECTION 11. 71.47 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:
18	71.47 (5r) ARTSPECTIVE EMPLOYEE EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection:
19	1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.
20	2. "Degree-granting program" means an educational program for which an
21	associate, a bachelor's or a graduate degree is awarded upon successful completion.
22	3, Prospective employe" means a person whom a claimant intends to hire as
23	a full-time employe upon-successful completion of the person's degree granting
24	program.

1	(b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this
2	subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred
3	during the taxable year for all simant's prospective employe to attend any university,
4	college/technical college or school approved under s. 39.51 that is located in this
5	Mave, if the prospective employed is enrolled in a degree-granting program.
6	(c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts
7	that the claimant excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the
8	/ Internal Revenue Code.
9	(d) The carry-over provisions of s. 71.28(4)(e) and (f), as they apply to the credit
10	under s. 71.28 (4), apply to the credit under this subsection.
11	(e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may
12	not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of,
13	the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited
14	liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that
15	each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that
16	information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and
17	shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their
18	ownership interest.
19	(f) Section 71.28 (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under s. 71.28 (4),
20	applies to the credit under this subsection.
21	SECTION 12. 71.49 (1) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
22	71.49 (1) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.47
23	(1fd), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under
Œ	s. 71.47 (2m), phosphotive/emplore education credit under s. 71.47 (5r) and estimated
25	tax payments under s. 71.48.
	tax payments under s. 71.48. an individual to participate in it program of a qualified gost & secondary institution
	a qualified port & recordary institution

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SECTION 13. 77.92 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

77.92 (4) "Net business income", with respect to a partnership, means taxable income as calculated under section 703 of the internal revenue code; plus the items of income and gain under section 702 of the internal revenue code; minus the items of loss and deduction under section 702 of the internal revenue code; plus payments treated as not made to partners under section 707 (a) of the internal revenue code; plus the credits claimed under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx) and (3s) and (5r); but excluding income, gain, loss and deductions from farming. "Net business income", with respect to a natural person, estate or trust, means profit from a trade or business for federal income tax purposes and includes net income derived as an employe as defined in section 3121 (d) (3) of the internal revenue code.

SECTION 14. Initial applicability.

(1) Propressive EMPLOYE EDUCATION CREDIT. This act first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1 of the year in which this subsection takes effect, except that if this subsection takes effect after July 31 this act first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1 of the year after the year in which this subsection takes effect.

19 (END)

lusent 3-12, 5-3 & 6-22
P 3. "Qualified post 4 recondary institution" means
a University of Wiscourin System institution or
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a regionally accredited 4-year nongrofit
collège or iniversity having its regional
headquarters and grincipal place of business
in this state, notwithstanding 5. 16. 973 (1).
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NOTE TO DRAFTING FILE for LRB-1778:

Per the drafter, this draft has been redrafted to a "/1" as no problems remain in the draft that require resolution before introduction of the budget bill. There are no changes between the "/PX" and the "/1."



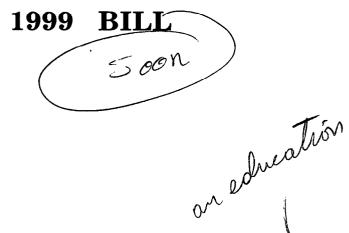
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State of Misconsin 1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1778/2 JK:kmg:km



AN ACT to amend 71.05 (6) (a) 15., 71.08 (1) (intro.), 71.10 (4) (i), 71.21 (4), 71.26 (2) (a), 71.30 (3) (f), 71.34 (1) (g), 71.45 (2) (a) 10., 71.49 (1) (f) and 77.92 (4), and to create 71.07 (5r), 71.28 (5r) and 71.47 (5r) of the statutes; relating to: a tax credit to corporations for the education of prospective employes.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill creates an income tax and franchise tax credit for businesses that pay tuition for an individual to attend a university of college if the individual is enrolled in a degree—granting program. Sole proprietorships, corporations and insurers may claim the credit. Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax—option corporations compute the credit but pass it on to the partners, members and shareholders in proportion to their ownership interests. The credit is an amount equal to 50% of the tuition paid by a business for an individual to attend school in a taxable year. If the credit claimed by a business exceeds the business' tax liability, the state will not issue a refund check, but the business may carry forward any remaining credit to subsequent taxable years.

For further information see the **state** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 71.05 (6) (a) 15 of the statutes is amended to read:

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71.05 (6) (a) 15. The amount of the credits computed under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de),
(2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r) and not passed through by a
partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that
amount to the partnership's, company's or tax-option corporation's income under s.
71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g).

- **SECTION 2.** 71.07 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:
- 8 71.07 (5r) EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection:
 - 1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.
 - 2. "Degree-granting program" means an educational program for which an associate, a bachelor's or a graduate degree is awarded upon successful completion.
 - 3. "Qualified postsecondary institution" means a University of Wisconsin System institution or a regionally accredited 4-year nonprofit college or university having its regional headquarters and principal place of business in this state, notwithstanding s. 16.973 (1) (b).
 - (b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred during the taxable year for an individual to participate in an education program of a qualified postsecondary institution, if the individual is enrolled in a degree-granting program.
 - (c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts that the claimant excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 - (d) The carry-over provisions of s. 71.28 (4) (e) and (f), as they apply to the credit under s. 71.28 (4), apply to the credit under this subsection.

Ma a Might sein technical college system institution

(e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may
not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of,
the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited
liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that
each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that
information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and
shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their
ownership interest.

(f) Section 71.28 (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under s. 71.28 (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.

SECTION 3. 71.08 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.08 (1) IMPOSITION. (intro.) If the tax imposed on a natural person, married couple filing jointly, trust or estate under s. 71.02, not considering the credits under ss. 71.07 (1), (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx), (2fd), (3m), (3s), (5r), (6) and (9e), 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx), (1fd), (2m) and, (3) and (5r) and 71.47 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx), (1fd), (2m) and, (3) and (5r) and subchs. VIII and IX and payments to other states under s. 71.07 (7), is less than the tax under this section, there is imposed on that natural person, married couple filing jointly, trust or estate, instead of the tax under s. 71.02, an alternative minimum tax computed as follows:

SECTION 4. 71.10 (4) (i) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.10 (4) (i) The total of claim of right credit under s. 71.07 (1), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, homestead credit under subch. VIII, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.07 (3m), farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.07 (2fd), earned income tax credit under s. 71.07 (9e), education credit under s.

SECTION 4

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71.07 (5r), estimated tax payments under s. 71.09, and taxes withheld under subch.

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SECTION 5. 71.21 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.21 (4) Credits computed by a partnership under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dk), (2dx), (2dx), and (5r) and passed through to partners shall be added to the partnership's income.

SECTION 6. 71.26 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

The "net income" of a corporation means the gross income as computed under the internal revenue code as modified under sub. (3) minus the amount of recapture under s. 71.28 (1di) plus the amount of credit computed under s. 71.28 (1) and (3) to (5) plus the amount of the credit computed under s. 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds) and, (1dx) and (5r) and not passed through by a partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that amount to the partnership's, limited liability company's or tax-option corporation's income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g) plus the amount of losses from the sale or other disposition of assets the gain from which would be wholly exempt income, as defined in sub. (3) (L), if the assets were sold or otherwise disposed of at a gain and minus deductions, as computed under the internal revenue code as modified under sub. (3), plus or minus, as appropriate, an amount equal to the difference between the federal basis and Wisconsin basis of any asset sold, exchanged, abandoned or otherwise disposed of in a taxable transaction during the taxable year, except as provided in par. (b) and s. 71.45 (2) and (5).

SECTION 7. 71.28 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 (5r) Education credit. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.

2.	"Degree-granting	program"	means	an	education	program	for	which	an
associat	te, a bachelor's or a	graduate d	legree is	aw	arded upor	n successf	ul co	mpleti	ion.

- 3. "Qualified postsecondary institution" means a University of Wisconsin System institution or a regionally accredited 4-year nonprofit college or university having its regional headquarters and principal place of business in this state, notwithstanding s. 16.973 (1) (b).
- (b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred during the taxable year for an individual to participate in an education program of a qualified postsecondary institution, if the individual is enrolled in a degree—granting program.
- (c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts that the claimant has excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (d) The carry-over provisions of sub. (4) (e) and (f), as they apply to the credit under sub. (4), apply to the credit under this subsection.
- (e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest.

1	(f) Subsection (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under sub. (4), applies
2	to the credit under this subsection.
3	Section 8. 71.30 (3) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	71.30 (3) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.28
5	(1fd), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under
6	s. $71.28(2m)$, education credit under s. $71.28(5r)$ and estimated tax payments under
7	s. 71.29.
8	Section 9. 71.34 (1) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:
9	71.34 (1) (g) An addition shall be made for credits computed by a tax-option
10	$corporation\ under\ s.\ 71.28\ (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx) \\ \frac{and}{and} (3) \\ \frac{and}{(5r)} \\ \frac{and}{(5r)} \\ \frac{and}{(5r)} \\ \frac{and}{(5r)} \\ \frac{and}{(5r)} \\ \frac$
11	and passed through to shareholders.
12	Section 10. 71.45 (2) (a) 10. of the statutes is amended to read:
13	71.45 (2) (a) 10. By adding to federal taxable income the amount of credit
14	computed under s. 71.47 (1dd) to (1dx) and (5r) and not passed through by a
15	partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that
16	amount to the partnership's, limited liability company's or tax-option corporation's
17	income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g) and the amount of credit computed under
18	s. 71.47 (1), (3), (4) and (5).
19	Section 11. 71.47 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:
20	71.47 (5r) Education credit. (a) In this subsection:
21	1. "Claimant" means a person who files a claim under this subsection.
22	2. "Degree-granting program" means an educational program for which an
23	associate, a bachelor's or a graduate degree is awarded upon successful completion.
24	3. "Qualified postsecondary institution" means a University of Wisconsin
25	System institution or a regionally accredited 4-year nonprofit college or university of a technical college system institution

- having its regional headquarters and principal place of business in this state, notwithstanding s. 16.973 (1) (b).
 - (b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred during the taxable year for an individual to participate in an education program of a qualified postsecondary institution, if the individual is enrolled in a degree—granting program.
 - (c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts that the claimant excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 - (d) The carry-over provisions of s. 71.28(4)(e) and (f), as they apply to the credit under s. 71.28(4), apply to the credit under this subsection.
 - (e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest.
 - (f) Section 71.28 (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under s. 71.28 (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.
- **SECTION 12.** 71.49 (1) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
 - 71.49 (1) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.47 (1fd), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under

s. 71.47 (2m), education credit under s. 71.47 (5r) and estimated tax payments under s. 71.48.

SECTION 13. 77.92 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

77.92 (4) "Net business income", with respect to a partnership, means taxable income as calculated under section 703 of the internal revenue code; plus the items of income and gain under section 702 of the internal revenue code; minus the items of loss and deduction under section 702 of the internal revenue code; plus payments treated as not made to partners under section 707 (a) of the internal revenue code; plus the credits claimed under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r); but excluding income, gain, loss and deductions from farming. "Net business income", with respect to a natural person, estate or trust, means profit from a trade or business for federal income tax purposes and includes net income derived as an employe as defined in section 3121 (d) (3) of the internal revenue code.

SECTION 14. Initial applicability.

(1) EDUCATION CREDIT. This act first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1 of the year in which this subsection takes effect, except that if this subsection takes effect after July 31 this act first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1 of the year after the year in which this subsection takes effect.

STATE OF WISCONSIN – LEGISLATTVE REFERENCE BUREAU – LEGAL SECTION (608–266–3561)

Chad Taylor - Jensen 5 office divid 1-5683
1-5683
and 1 0000 0
line re: education tax credit
Tom Rosa at DOR - some converies
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AN ACT to amena 71.05 (6) (a) 15., 71.08 (1) (intro.), 71.10 (4) (i), 71.21 (4), 71.26 (2) (a), 71.30 (3) (f), 71.34 (1) (g), 71.45 (2) (a) 10., 71.49 (1) (f) and 77.92 (4); and to create 71.07 (5r), 71.28 (5r) and 71.47 (5r) of the statutes; relating to: an

to create 11.07 (31), 11.20 (31) and 11.47 (31) of the statutes, relating to. an

education tax credit to corporations.

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Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill creates an income tax and franchise tax credit for businesses that pay tuition for an individual to attend a university, college or technical college if the individual is enrolled in a degree–granting program. Sole proprietorships, corporations and insurers may claim the credit. Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax–option corporations compute the credit but pass it on to the partners, members and shareholders in proportion to their ownership interests. The credit is an amount equal to 50% of the tuition paid by a business for an individual to attend school in a taxable year. If the credit claimed by a business exceeds the business' tax liability, the state will not issue a refund check, but the business may carry forward any remaining credit to subsequent taxable years.

For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

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1	SECTION 1. 71.05 (6) (a) 15. of the statutes is amended to read:
2	71.05 (6) (a) 15. The amount of the credits computed under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de),
3	(2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r) and not passed through by a
4	partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that
5	amount to the partnership's, company's or tax-option corporation's income under s.
6	amount to the partnership's, company's or tax-option corporation's income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g). Section 2. 71.07 (5r) of the statutes is created to read: Output Ou
7	SECTION 2. 71.07 (5r) of the statutes is created to read: corporation
8	71.07 (5r) EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection:

- 1. "Claimant" means a were who files a claim under this subsection.
- 2. "Degree-granting program" means an educational prógram for which an associate, a bachelor's or a graduate degree is awarded upon successful completion.
- 3. "Qualified postsecondary institution" means a University of Wisconsin System institution, a technical college system institution or a regionally accredited 4-year nonprofit college or university having its regional headquarters and principal place of business in this state, notwithstanding s. 16.973 (1) (b).
- (b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred during the taxable year for an individual to participate in an education program of a qualified postsecondary institution, if the individual is enrolled in a degree–granting program.
- (c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts that the claimant excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (d) The carry–over provisions of s. 71.28 (4) (e) and (f), as they apply to the credit under s. 71.28 (4), apply to the credit under this subsection.

- (e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest.

 (f) Section 71.28 (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under s. 71.28 (4),
- (f) Section 71.28 (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under s. 71.28 (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.
 - **SECTION 3.** 71.08 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 71.08 (1) IMPOSITION. (intro.) If the tax imposed on a natural person, married couple filing jointly, trust or estate under s. 71.02, not considering the credits under ss. 71.07 (1), (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx), (2fd), (3m), (3s), (5r), (6) and (9e), 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx), (1fd), (2m) and, (3) and (5r) and 71.47 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx), (1fd), (2m) and, (3) and (5r) and subchs. VIII and IX and payments to other states under s. 71.07 (7), is less than the tax under this section, there is imposed on that natural person, married couple filing jointly, trust or estate, instead of the tax under s. 71.02, an alternative minimum tax computed as follows:
 - **Section 4.** 71.10 (4) (i) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 71.10 **(4)** (i) The total of claim of right credit under s. 71.07 (1), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, homestead credit under subch. VIII, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.07 (3m), farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.07 (2fd), earned income tax credit under s. 71.07 (9e), education credit under s.

1 71.07 (5r), estimated tax payments under s. 71.09, and taxes withheld under subch.

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3 **Section 5.** 71.21 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.21 **(4)** Credits computed by a partnership under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2ds), (2dx) and, (3s) and (5r) and passed through to partners shall be added to the partnership's income.

Section 6. 71.26 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.26 (2) (a) Corporations in general. The "net income" of a corporation means the gross income as computed under the internal revenue code as modified under sub. (3) minus the amount of recapture under s. 71.28 (1di) plus the amount of credit computed under s. 71.28 (1) and (3) to (5) plus the amount of the credit computed under s. 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds) and, (1dx) and (5r) and not passed through by a partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that amount to the partnership's, limited liability company's or tax-option corporation's income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g) plus the amount of losses from the sale or other disposition of assets the gain from which would be wholly exempt income, as defined in sub. (3) (L), if the assets were sold or otherwise disposed of at a gain and minus deductions, as computed under the internal revenue code as modified under sub. (3), plus or minus, as appropriate, an amount equal to the difference between the federal basis and Wisconsin basis of any asset sold, exchanged, abandoned or otherwise disposed of in a taxable transaction during the taxable year, except as provided in par. (b) and s. 71.45 (2) and (5).

SECTION 7. 71.28 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:

71.28 (5r) EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Claimant" means a proposation files a claim under this subsection.

- 2. "Degree-granting program" means an education program for which an associate, a bachelor's or a graduate degree is awarded upon successful completion.
- 3. "Qualified postsecondary institution" means a University of Wisconsin System institution, a technical college system institution or a regionally accredited 4-year nonprofit college or university having its regional headquarters and principal place of business in this state, notwithstanding s. 16.973 (1) (b).
- (b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred during the taxable year for an individual to participate in an education program of a qualified postsecondary institution, if the individual is enrolled in a degree–granting program.
- (c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts that the claimant has excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (d) The carry–over provisions of sub. (4) (e) and (f), as they apply to the credit under sub. (4), apply to the credit under this subsection.
- (e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest.

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1	(f) Subsection (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under sub. (4), applies
2	to the credit under this subsection.
3	SECTION 8. 71.30 (3) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	71.30 (3) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.28
5	(1fd), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under
6	s. 71.28 (2m), education credit under s. 71.28 (5r) and estimated tax payments under
7	s. 71.29.
8	SECTION 9. 71.34 (1) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:
9	71.34 (1) (g) An addition shall be made for credits computed by a tax-option
10	corporation under s. 71.28 (1dd), (1de), (1di), (1dj), (1dL), (1ds), (1dx) and, (3) and (5r)
11	and passed through to shareholders.
12	Section 10. 71.45 (2) (a) 10. of the statutes is amended to read:
13	71.45 (2) (a) 10. By adding to federal taxable income the amount of credit
14	computed under s. 71.47 (1dd) to (1dx) and (5r) and not passed through by a
15	partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation that has added that
16	amount to the partnership's, limited liability company's or tax-option corporation's
17	income under s. 71.21 (4) or 71.34 (1) (g) and the amount of credit computed under
18	s. 71.47 (1), (3), (4) and (5).
19	SECTION 11. 71.47 (5r) of the statutes is created to read:
20	71.47 (5r) EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection:
21	71.47 (5r) EDUCATION CREDIT. (a) In this subsection: Upocotion that 1. "Claimant" means a present the files a claim under this subsection.
22	2. "Degree-granting program" means an educational program for which an
23	associate, a bachelor's or a graduate degree is awarded upon successful completion.

3. "Qualified postsecondary institution" means a University of Wisconsin

System institution, a technical college system institution or a regionally accredited

- 4-year nonprofit college or university having its regional headquarters and principal place of business in this state, notwithstanding s. 16.973 (1) (b).
 - (b) A claimant may claim as a credit against the tax imposed under this subchapter an amount equal to 50% of the tuition that the claimant paid or incurred during the taxable year for an individual to participate in an education program of a qualified postsecondary institution, if the individual is enrolled in a degree–granting program.
 - (c) A claimant may not claim the credit under par. (b) for any tuition amounts that the claimant excluded under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 28. or under section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 - (d) The carry–over provisions of s. 71.28 (4) (e) and (f), as they apply to the credit under s. 71.28 (4), apply to the credit under this subsection.
 - (e) Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax-option corporations may not claim the credit under this subsection, but the eligibility for, and the amount of, the credit are based on their payment of tuition under par. (b). A partnership, limited liability company or tax-option corporation shall compute the amount of credit that each of its partners, members or shareholders may claim and shall provide that information to each of them. Partners, members of limited liability companies and shareholders of tax-option corporations may claim the credit in proportion to their ownership interest.
 - (f) Section 71.28 (4) (g) and (h), as it applies to the credit under s. 71.28 (4), applies to the credit under this subsection.
- **SECTION 12.** 71.49 (1) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 71.49 **(1)** (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.47 (1fd), farmland preservation credit under subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under

s. 71.47 (2m), education credit under s. 71.47 (5r) and estimated tax pa	ayments under
s. 71.48.	

SECTION 13. 77.92 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

77.92 **(4)** "Net business income", with respect to a partnership, means taxable income as calculated under section 703 of the internal revenue code; plus the items of income and gain under section 702 of the internal revenue code; minus the items of loss and deduction under section 702 of the internal revenue code; plus payments treated as not made to partners under section 707 (a) of the internal revenue code; plus the credits claimed under s. 71.07 (2dd), (2de), (2di), (2dj), (2dL), (2dr), (2ds), (2dx) and. (3s) and (5r); but excluding income, gain, loss and deductions from farming. "Net business income", with respect to a natural person, estate or trust, means profit from a trade or business for federal income tax purposes and includes net income derived as an employe as defined in section 3121 (d) (3) of the internal revenue code.

SECTION 14. Initial applicability.

(1) EDUCATION CREDIT. This act first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1 of the year in which this subsection takes effect, except that if this subsection takes effect after July 31 this act first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1 of the year after the year in which this subsection takes effect.



State of Misconsin

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LEGAL SECTION REFERENCE SECTION FAX

(608) 266-3561 (608) 266-0341 (608) 266-5648 100 NORTH HAMILTON STREET P. O. BOX 2037 MADISON, WI 53701-2037

STEPHEN R MILLER

April 29, 1999

MEMORANDUM

To:

Representative Jensen

From:

Joseph T. Kreye, Legislative Attorney, (608) 266-2263

Subject:

Technical Memorandum to 1999 AB 244 (LRB 99–1778/4)

We received the attached technical memorandum relating to your bill. This copy is for your information and your file. If you wish to discuss this memorandum or the necessity of revising your bill or preparing an amendment, please contact me.

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MEMORANDUM

April 26, 1999

TO:

Joseph Kreye

Legislative Reference Bureau

FROM:

Yeang-Eng Braun 458

Department of Revenue

SUBJECT:

Technical Memorandum on Assembly Bill 244 Relating to an Income and

Franchise Tax Credit for Businesses That Pay Tuition for Individuals Enrolled in

Degree-Granting Programs

The LRB analysis states that the credit is available to sole proprietorships. However, a claimant under 71.07 (5r)(a) 1 is defined to include only "a partner, member or a limited liability company or a shareholder of a tax-option corporation;" it does not include a sole proprietorship. If it is the intent of the author to provide this credit to sole proprietorships, then language should be added to include them in the definition of claimants.

The proposed legislation makes no provision for the funding of the costs involved in administering the activities required. If the author wishes to provide funding, appropriation language could be developed and costs allocated in the following manner:

	Chapter 20	<u>Amount</u>	FTE
one-time	s. 20.566 (1) (a)	\$101,600	
annual	s. 20.566 (1) (a)	\$49,500	1.2

If you have questions regarding this technical memorandum, please contact Pamela Walgren at 266-7817. For questions about administrative costs, please contact Pat Lashore at 266-3347.

YEB:DC:ds t:\fsn99-00\dc\ab244.tec