Fiscal Estimate - 2005 Session

Original Updated	Corrected Supplemental
LRB Number 05-0680/1	Introduction Number AB-21
Subject	
Computing expense deductions and amortization	and depreciation on property used in farming
Fiscal Effect	
AppropriationsReve	ease Existing absorb within agency's budget
Permissive Mandatory Permi 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decre	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Ssive Mandatory ase Revenue Ssive Mandatory Units Affected Towns Counties Others School WTCS Districts Districts
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations SEG SEGS
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature Date
DOR/ Pamela Walgren (608) 266-7817	Rebecca Boldt (608) 266-6785 2/3/2005

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 2/3/2005

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Subject					
Computing expense deductions and amortization and depreciation on property used in farming					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Wisconsin has not adopted federal bonus depreciation rules and increases in expensing of investments under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), as provided in the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 and the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. This bill would adopt these depreciation and expensing rules for farmers only.

Under the bill, farmers could claim an additional first-year bonus depreciation deduction equal to 30% for qualifying property acquired after September 10, 2001 and before May 6, 2003, and placed in service before January 1, 2005, and could claim an additional 50% bonus depreciation deduction for property placed in service after May 5, 2003 and before January 1, 2005. Also, the maximum IRC sec. 179 expensing deduction would increase from \$25,000 to \$100,000. Under IRC sec. 179, the cost of certain business assets purchased during the year, subject to specific limitations, may be deducted rather than depreciated.

Fiscal Estimate

The fiscal estimate assumes that the additional depreciation deductions would apply to the same periods as under federal law. The simple example in the attachment shows the difference in depreciation deductions under current law and under the 50% bonus depreciation using a 10-year straight-line depreciation method on a \$10,000 asset. Farmers may use other methods of depreciation. As shown in the table, under current law, the farmer would take a \$1,000 deduction in each of the ten years of the class life of the property. Under the 50% bonus depreciation method, the farmer would take a \$5,000 bonus deduction in the first year and a \$500 straight-line deduction on the remaining basis of the property, reducing his or her taxable income by \$4,500 compared to current law. The farmer would take a \$500 deduction for the remaining nine years of the depreciation period, increasing his or her taxable income in these years by \$500 per year.

Based on information from the individual, corporate and partnership samples, the Department estimates that the 30% and 50% bonus depreciation provisions would result in a one-time revenue loss of \$25 million. Because a large amount of the basis of the property would be depreciated in the first year, depreciation deductions would be less in later years, producing a revenue gain until the property is fully depreciated. The amount of additional revenue in later years would vary based on the depreciation method used and the class life of the property. Additional revenue in the first year after the bonus depreciation deduction would be \$2.5 million and would decrease each year until all property subject to the bonus deduction was fully depreciated. The amount of additional revenue would be less in later years.

Returns did not contain sufficient information to estimate the increase in the amount of the IRC sec. 179 expensing deduction.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

	Current Law	50% Bonus	
	Depreciation	Depreciation	Difference
Year 1	\$1,000	\$5,500	(\$4,500)
Year 2	1,000	500	500
Year 3	1,000	500	500
Year 4	1,000	500	500
Year 5	1,000	500	500
Year 6	1,000	500	500
Year 7	1,000	500	500
Year 8	1,000	500	500
Year 9	1,000	500	500
Year 10	1,000	500	500
	\$10,000	\$10,000	

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2005 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Original Up	odated Corrected	Supplemental
LRB Number 05-0680/1	Introduction Numb	per AB-21
Subject		
Computing expense deductions and a	amortization and depreciation on property	y used in farming
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impa	cts for State and/or Local Governmen	
annualized fiscal effect):		
The department estimates a one-time deduction as provided in the bill for tax	e revenue decrease of \$25 million from in ux years 2001 through 2004.	creasing the depreciation
II. Annualized Costs:	Annualized Fis	cal Impact on funds from:
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs
A. State Costs by Category		
State Operations - Salaries and Frir	nges \$	
(FTE Position Changes)		
State Operations - Other Costs		
Local Assistance		
Aids to Individuals or Organizations		
TOTAL State Costs by Categor	ry \$1	\$
B. State Costs by Source of Funds		
GPR		
FED		Association (Association of the Control of the Cont
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
III. State Revenues - Complete this o (e.g., tax increase, decrease in licen	only when proposal will increase or dense fee, ets.)	ecrease state revenues
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev
GPR Taxes	\$	\$
GPR Earned	and the second s	
FED	T.	
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
TOTAL State Revenues	\$	\$
NET	ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT	
	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$	\$
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$	\$
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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