Fiscal Estimate - 2005 Session

	Original		Updated		Corrected		_ Suppl	emental
LRB N	lumber 05	-3022/1		Intro	duction N	lumber	AB-50	В
Subject Gross re	ceipts tax on lar	ge retail b	usinesses					
Fiscal E	ffect						·	
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[] Inc	o Local Governme determinate Increase Cos Permissive Decrease Co	ts]Mandato	3. Increase	e Mar Revenu	G ndatory [e [ypes of Loc overnment Towns Counties School Districts	Units Affective	e □Cities s S
Fund So	purces Affected	PRO [PRS 🛭 SEG	SE	Affecte EGS Medical		ppropriati e Trust Fur	
Agency/	Prepared By		Auth	orized S	Signature			Date
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 7/21/2005

LRB Number 05-3022/1	Introduction Number	AB-508	Estimate Type	Original					
Subject									
Gross receipts tax on large retail businesses									

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The bill imposes a gross receipts tax on every retailer that (1) has annual gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property or taxable services exceeding \$20,000,000 per year and (2) pays less than 10 percent of the retailer's payroll for employee health care costs, if the annual compensation that the retailer pays to each of the retailer's entry-level employees who holds a full-time job is less than \$22,000 or if, as averaged for the taxable year, more than 25 percent of the retailer's employees are not holding full-time jobs. The revenue generated by the tax would be deposited in the Medical Assistance Trust Fund.

The tax under the bill would be calculated as:

- 1% of the retailer's gross receipts greater than \$20 million but less than \$30 million,
- 1.5% of the retailer's gross receipts greater than \$30 million but less than \$40 million,
- 2% of the retailer's gross receipts greater than \$40 million.

According to department records, about 450 Wisconsin sales taxpayers had taxable receipts greater than \$20 million and about 60 taxpayers with taxable receipts greater than \$100 million in 2004. Thus, the bill has the potential to generate substantial tax increases. For example, a company with taxable sales of \$100 million would pay $$1,450,000 [(1\% \times $10 \text{ mil.}) + (1.5\% \times $10 \text{ mil.}) + (2\% \times $60 \text{ mil.})]$ if subject to the tax under the bill.

Although a significant number of companies would meet the \$20 million in taxable sales threshold, it is not known which, if any, companies pay less than 10% of their payroll for health care costs. According to the Employment Policy Foundation (EPF), nationally, employer contributions to health benefits were 7.3% of total compensation in 2002 and are expected to increase to 9% in 2005. Excluding benefits, the EPF calculated that employer health costs were 11.6% of the nationwide average wage in 2004.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, entry-level wages for low-skill jobs, such as cashiers, department store and other general merchandise store clerks, and waitstaff range from minimum wage to \$7-8 per hour. Assuming an employee works 2,080 hours per year, at \$8 per hour, the employee would earn only \$16,640 (\$8 x 2,080), well below the \$22,000 per year threshold under the bill.

It is likely that some companies would be subject to the tax. However, data by company are not available regarding the percentage of payroll that retailers pay for health care costs, the annual compensation levels of entry-level employees, and the percentage of employees that are employed part time. This means that data to identify the retailers to which the tax would apply are not available and the tax under the bill cannot be reliably estimated.

Administration of the tax under the bill would necessitate an additional auditor position at an annual cost of about \$100,000. The other administrative costs of the bill would be absorbed by the department.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2005 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ U _I	pdated Corrected	Supplemental
LRB Number 05-3022/1	Introduction Numbe	er AB-508
Subject Gross receipts tax on large retail bus		4 Sections in
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Imp annualized fiscal effect):	pacts for State and/or Local Government	t (do not include ili
II. Annualized Costs:		Impact on funds from:
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs
A. State Costs by Category		
State Operations - Salaries and Fr		
(FTE Position Changes)	(1.0 FTE)	
State Operations - Other Costs		
Local Assistance		
Aids to Individuals or Organization		
TOTAL State Costs by Catego	ory \$100,000	\$
B. State Costs by Source of Funds	S	
GPR	100,000	
FED		
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
III. State Revenues - Complete this revenues (e.g., tax increase, decre		
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev
GPR Taxes	\$	\$
GPR Earned		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
FED	50 Sec. 1	
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
TOTAL State Revenues	\$	\$
NET	ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT	
	<u>State</u>	Local
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$100,000	\$
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$	\$
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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