

Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DOR 2/19/2008

LRB Number	07-3500/2	Introduction Number	SB-446	Estimate Type	Original
Description The streamlined sales and use tax agreement					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Current Law

Under current law, a 5% sales tax is imposed on sales of tangible personal property and selected services. A compensating 5% use tax is imposed on purchases of tangible personal property and services that would be subject to sales tax if sold in Wisconsin. In addition, using the same tax base as the state sales and use tax, a 0.5% sales and use tax is imposed in 60 counties, a 0.1% baseball park tax is imposed in 5 counties, and a 0.5% football stadium tax is imposed in Brown County.

Overview

The bill adopts the provisions of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (the Agreement) for purposes of administering and collecting state, county, and stadium district sales and use taxes. The Agreement is a multistate initiative designed to simplify state and local sales and use tax systems and encourage out-of-state retailers to voluntarily register to collect and remit sales and use taxes to the participating states. To participate in the Agreement, states are required to adopt uniform definitions and administrative procedures. Adoption of uniform definitions and administrative procedures by multiple states reduces businesses' costs of compliance with the tax laws of the states. The bill would take effect January 1, 2010 (FY10).

In general, the fiscal estimate of the bill was developed based on nationwide sales of each affected product and the assumption that Wisconsin sales of the product are 1.81% of nationwide sales, the same percentage as Wisconsin's share of US disposable personal income in 2005. The estimates are adjusted based on the historical trend of sales of the item. The figures presented are annual estimates assuming the bill is effective during the entirety of FY09. The estimates also assume a compliance rate of 90%. Additional factors and assumptions regarding each estimate are noted as appropriate. A summary table showing the fiscal effects of the bill is attached.

Food-related Fiscal Effects

Under current law, sales of food for off-premises consumption are generally exempt from sales tax while sales of food for on-premises consumption are taxable. However, sales for off-premises consumption of meals and sandwiches, heated foods and beverages, candy, confections and popcorn are taxable. Food does not include alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, vitamins or medicines – sales of these products are taxable sales of tangible personal property. The statutes and administrative code provide extensive clarification, including examples, of both taxable and exempt foods.

The bill defines food-related terms, including "alcoholic beverage," "candy," "dietary supplement," "food and food ingredient," "food sold through vending machines", "prepared food," and "soft drink."

1. Under current law, sales of candy are taxable and would remain so under the bill. Under the bill, "candy" is defined as a preparation of sugar, honey or other sweeteners combined with chocolate, fruit or other ingredients in the form of bars, drops or pieces. The bill also provides that "candy" does not include a preparation that contains flour or that requires refrigeration; these distinctions provide sellers with a bright-line test to determine whether a product is an exempt food or a taxable candy. Under the bill, the taxability of the following products would change:

a) Candy that contains flour, such as Kit Kat bars, would be exempt "food" under the bill. Based on 2002 Economic Census data on grocery, convenience and specialty store sales of candy and assuming that 10% of candy contains flour, sales taxes would decrease by \$0.8 million under the bill.

b) Under current law, frozen novelties (separately packaged, single servings of a frozen dessert such as

popsicles) are subject to sales tax. Since frozen novelties require refrigeration, they would be exempt "food" under the bill. According to the International Dairy Foods Association, US sales of frozen novelties were about \$2.4 billion in 2004. Assuming Wisconsin sales are the same percentage as the state's share of disposable personal income, sales taxes would decrease by \$2.2 million under the bill.

c) Under current law, chocolate chips, baking chocolate and marshmallows are exempt food. Since they contain chocolate and sweeteners, these products would be taxable "candy" under the bill. According to confectionarynews.com, chocolate chips and baking chocolate are about 8% of nationwide total chocolate sales, estimated to increase to about \$15.1 billion in 2005. Assuming these sales are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income, sales taxes would increase by \$1.1 million annually under the bill. Data regarding marshmallow sales are not available, however, the increase in sales taxes due to taxing sales of marshmallows is expected to be minor.

2. Under current law, sales of packaged ice are taxable sales of tangible personal property. Under the bill, sales of ice cubes would be exempt sales of "food" while sales of ice for commercial or industrial purposes would remain taxable. According to the 2002 Economic Census, nationwide sales of ice by food and beverage stores were \$480 million in 2002. Assuming these sales are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income, sales taxes would decrease by \$0.7 million annually.

3. Under current law, sales of popcorn are taxable. Under the bill, sales of popcorn for home consumption would be exempt sales of "food". Based on data from the US Popcorn Board and the Snack Food Association, sales of popcorn for home consumption are estimated at about \$1,185 million in 2003. Assuming these sales are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income, sales taxes would decrease by \$1.5 million.

4. Under current law, sales of fruit drinks containing less than 100% juice are taxable. The bill defines "soft drink" and provides that a soft drink does not include a beverage that contains more than 50% vegetable or fruit juice. Thus, under the bill, beverages containing more than 50% but less than 100% juice would be exempt. According to beverageworld.com, total receipts from sales of juice drinks were \$7.4 billion in 2001. Assuming 15% of sales of juice drinks contain more than 50% but less than 100% juice, and that sales of such drinks are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income, sales taxes would decrease by \$1.1 million.

5. Under current law, sales of powdered soft or fruit drink mixes are taxable. Under the bill, sales of powdered soft or fruit drink mixes would be exempt sales of "food". According to the trade publication "Beverage Industry", total receipts from sales of powdered drink mixes were \$625 million in 2001. Assuming these sales are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income, sales taxes would decrease by \$0.5 million annually.

6. Under current law, sales of non-alcoholic beer are taxable. Under the bill, sales of non-alcoholic beer would be exempt sales of "food". According to beveragemarketing.com, total sales of beer were \$33.5 billion in 2004 and the number of cases of non-alcoholic beer was 0.7% of the number of cases sold. According to industry reports, non-alcoholic beer sales have been flat for several years and are assumed to remain so. Assuming sales are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income and sales of non-alcoholic beer are the same percentage of cases sold, sales taxes would decrease by \$0.2 million.

7. Under current law, sales of tea are exempt. Under the bill, sales of ready-to-drink (RTD) tea (e.g., Snapple, Arizona, SoBe) would be taxable sales of "soft drinks" since they are sweetened. According to teausa.org, total receipts from wholesale sales of RTD teas were \$2.41 billion in 2005. Wholesale sales are increased by 300% to adjust for the markup to retail and reduced by 50% to adjust for sales whose tax status would not change under the bill, such as taxable restaurant sales and exempt sales of unsweetened herbal teas. Assuming sales are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income, sales taxes would increase by \$4.1 million.

8. Under current law, sales of carbonated, unsweetened water (e.g., club soda, seltzer) are taxable. Under the bill, sales of carbonated, unsweetened water would be exempt sales of "food". According to the trade publication "Beverage World", total receipts from sales of carbonated, unsweetened water in the Midwest were \$391 million in 1998. According to industry reports, sales of carbonated, unsweetened water have been flat for several years and are assumed to remain so. Assuming sales are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income in the Midwest, sales taxes would decrease by less than \$0.1 million.

9. Under current law, sales of meals, sandwiches, and party platters that could be considered meals or sandwiches sold by weight or volume and without cutlery are taxable. Under the bill, sales of products sold

by weight or volume and without cutlery would be exempt sales of "food". According to the 2002 Economic Census, meals, unpackaged snacks, sandwiches, and nonalcoholic beverages sold by grocery stores, convenience stores and specialty food stores totaled \$8.3 billion in 2002. Assuming 5% of such sales would become exempt under the bill, sales taxes would decrease by \$0.4 million.

10. Under current law, sales of take-out salad bars that do not offer heated items are exempt. Under the bill, salad bars would be taxable "prepared food" because the retailer would provide utensils such as plates, forks, knives and napkins. Data are not available regarding these sales; however, the provision is expected to result in a minor increase in sales taxes.

11. Under current law, food, soft drinks, soda fountain items, candy popcorn, and disposable products transferred with such items provided by a restaurant to its employees during work hours are exempt. The bill repeals the part of this exemption which applies to food sold by the restaurant for off-premises consumption. The exemption for food purchased by the restaurant and given to employees remains exempt. Data are not available regarding these products, however, the provision is expected to result in a minimal increase in sales taxes.

12. Under current law, sales of food, food products or beverages and other goods are exempt if they are packaged together by a person other than the retailer and if more than 50% of the price is attributable to goods that are exempt. Although the bill repeals the exemption, its effect is retained, with one exception, by excluding such sales from the definition of prepared food. The exception would apply when the product is sold directly by the producer to the end user (at retail) and provided with utensils in the package. If the producer's outlet store is a separate entity from the factory, there is no fiscal effect. There are likely to be few sales that would be affected by the bill and, therefore, the increase in sales tax is minor.

13. Under current law, pet food is generally taxable. However, if pet food falls within the definition of medicine, as occurs with pet food sold by veterinarians, the veterinarian pays tax on the purchase of the pet food but does not charge tax to the customer. Under the bill, "drug" excludes food and so the veterinarian would purchase the food without tax for resale and charge the customer sales tax unless an exemption applies. Thus, under the bill, the veterinarian's mark-up would become subject to sales tax. According to the 2002 Economic Census, veterinarians' sales of merchandise were \$549 million in 2002. Assuming pet food accounts for 50% of veterinarians' sales of merchandise and these sales are distributed in the same proportion as disposable personal income, sales taxes would increase by \$0.3 million under the bill.

Medical-Related Fiscal Effects

Current law lists prescription medicines and specific medical devices that are exempt from sales and use tax. Exempt sales include individually designed prosthetics, equipment used to administer oxygen for medical purposes, artificial limbs, artificial teeth, hearing aids, prescription eyeglasses, crutches, wheelchairs, prescription antiembolism hose and stockings, and adaptive equipment that enables a handicapped person to enter a motor vehicle.

The bill defines health care-related terms, including "drug", "durable medical equipment", "grooming and hygiene products", "mobility-enhancing equipment", "over-the-counter-drug," "prescription", and "prosthetic device".

Under the bill, these products would continue to be exempt, except that prescription antiembolism hose and stockings, equipment used to administer oxygen, and diabetes testing equipment that is purchased by a for-profit hospital or clinic would become taxable. In addition, the bill creates an exemption for durable medical equipment for home use, which retains the exemption for equipment used to administer oxygen and diabetes testing equipment that is purchased by individuals.

1. Under the bill "durable medical equipment" (DME) is defined as equipment for home use that is primarily and customarily used for a medical purpose related to a person, that is not generally useful to a person who is not ill or injured and is not placed in or worn on the body. The US Department of Health and Human Services publishes DME expenditures by state through 2004 and a 10-year forecast of national DME expenditures. The federal definition of DME includes products that are exempt from sales tax under current law and the bill, including prescription eyeglasses and hearing aids, equipment for administering home oxygen, wheelchairs and other mobility enhancement equipment. Also, purchases of DME by Medicare and other federal and Wisconsin governmental agencies and certain nonprofit agencies are exempt from Wisconsin sales tax. Assuming DME expenditures in Wisconsin increase at the same rate as nationally and that Medicare and other agencies pay for 28.4% of DME, and deducting DME that is currently exempt in Wisconsin, and estimated expenditures for DME in Wisconsin in FY08 are estimated at about \$54 million. Therefore, the exemption for DME under the bill would decrease sales taxes by \$2.8 million annually.

2. Under current law, sales of antiembolism hose and stockings are exempt. Under the bill, antiembolism hose and stockings fall within the definition of "clothing" which is taxable under both current law and the bill. The bill repeals the exemption for sales of antiembolism hose and stockings and is expected to result in a minimal increase in sales taxes.

Miscellaneous Fiscal Effects

The bill creates clothing-related definitions, including "clothing", "clothing accessories", "sport or recreational equipment", and "protective equipment". Under current law and the bill, clothing would be taxable. In addition to prescription antiembolism hose and stockings, currently exempt sales of cloth diapers would become taxable under the bill.

1. Under current law, sales of cloth diapers and diaper services are exempt from sales and use tax. Under the Streamlined Agreement, "diapers" are defined as "clothing". Since clothing is generally taxable, the bill repeals the exemption for sales of cloth diapers (diaper services would remain exempt) to conform to the Streamlined definition of "clothing". The diaper exemption was created as an incentive to use cloth diapers rather than taxable disposable diapers, which were perceived to have adverse environmental effects on landfills. Data are not available to reliably estimate the increase in sales taxes under the bill but it is expected to be minor.

2. The bill creates computer-related definitions, including "computer", "computer software", "delivered electronically", "electronic", "load and leave", and "prewritten computer software". Under current law, prewritten software is included within the definition of tangible personal property and is taxable. Custom software is treated as an exempt service. The terms "prewritten program" and "custom program" are defined by administrative rule. Under the bill, "prewritten software" is defined and included within the definition of tangible personal property. Since modifications of prewritten software would be taxable unless separately invoiced to the customer, the bill may result in a minor increase in sales taxes.

3. Under current law, purchases of items from out of state sellers shipped by the seller to persons other than the purchaser are not subject to Wisconsin use tax. Under the bill, such purchases would be taxable if delivered into Wisconsin even though the purchaser did not have possession. While this provision would generate an estimated increase in sales tax collections of \$1.1 million in FY09 on an annualized basis if applied across all goods, the bill retains the exemption for catalogs established by the 2007-09 budget bill (effective April 1, 2009). Consequently, the ongoing impact of this provision is an estimated \$0.3 million increase in sales tax collections.

4. Under current law, a registered drop shipper (e.g., a manufacturer or distributor) is required to collect tax on deliveries into Wisconsin on sales by an out-of-state retailer that has not registered to collect Wisconsin sales taxes. The drop shipper collects the tax and remits it to the state. Under the Agreement, drop shipments would continue to be taxable but, instead of the drop shipper collecting the tax on behalf of the out-of-state retailer, the out-of-state retailer would remit sales tax if registered or the purchaser would remit use tax.

5. Under current law, when exempt goods are bundled with taxable goods as a single product, such as a gift basket, the single product is exempt or the price may be allocated taxable portion. Under the bill, such bundled goods would be taxable if combined by the retailer. Thus, under the bill, the sales tax on certain gift baskets would increase by the amount of tax on the portion that would have been exempt under current law. This provision is expected to apply to very few bundled goods for a minor increase in sales taxes.

6. Under current law, the Department of Revenue may negotiate agreements to collect sales tax with out-of-state direct marketers that are not required to collect sales tax. One-eleventh of the tax collected from out-of-state direct marketers is appropriated to the Department of Health and Family Services to fund grants to counties for child and family services. The bill repeals the Department of Revenue's authority to negotiate agreements and the appropriation to Health and Family Services.

Fiscal Effects of General Provisions

1. In anticipation of the Agreement, a number of national retailers voluntarily began collecting and remitting sales taxes to a number of states, including Wisconsin, in February 2003. Since these retailers sell a wide variety of products, taxes on their sales are assumed to increase at the same rates as sales taxes through FY09. Under this assumption, these retailers would remit state sales taxes of \$3.3 million.

2. The bill amends the sales tax statutes to define and incorporate certain general or administrative tax

terms, including "sales price", "purchase price", "retail sale or sale at retail", "lease or rental", "delivery charge", "direct mail", and "tangible personal property".

a) Under current law, "gross receipts" refers to the measure of the sales tax and "sales price" refers to the measure of the use tax. Under the bill, "gross receipts" is repealed and replaced with "sales price" to refer to the measure of the sales tax and "purchase price" refers to the measure of the use tax. These definitional changes make Wisconsin's terminology consistent with the agreement and may result in the following minor increases in sales taxes.

b) Under current law, if a purchaser certifies to a seller that a purchase of otherwise taxable property is exempt from sales tax but subsequently converts the property to a taxable use, the purchaser is liable for the sales tax on the property. For example, a manufacturer may purchase a forklift for use in production (an exempt use) but later use the forklift for shipping (a taxable use). If the conversion to a taxable use occurs more than 6 months after the purchase, current law gives the purchaser the option of using either the sales price or the fair market value in computing the tax due. Under the bill, purchasers would be required to use the sales price of the property to compute the tax liability. To the extent the fair market value of converted property is less than the sales price and assuming purchasers use the lower value to calculate their tax liability, sales taxes would increase by the amount of tax on the difference between the sales price and the fair market value. Data are not available to reliably estimate the fiscal effect of this provision but it is likely to be minimal.

c) Under current law, the term "lease" is defined to include license; hence, licensing tangible personal property is a taxable use of such property. The bill specifies that licensing tangible personal property is subject to sales and use taxes, along with selling, leasing and renting such property. This provision makes Wisconsin's terminology consistent with the agreement and does not have a fiscal effect.

d) Under current law and the bill, in general, leasing companies' purchases of equipment are exempt purchases for resale while charges for the use of leased equipment are taxable. Also under current law, the entire charge for equipment leased with an operator is a taxable service if the service is performed on personal property (if the service is performed on real property, the entire charge is exempt). Under the bill, purchases of equipment would be taxable but the charges for equipment leased with an operator would be exempt. The revenue increase from taxing purchases of equipment that will be leased with an operator is expected to offset the revenue decrease from exempting the charges for equipment leased with an operator. The net fiscal effect is indeterminate but minor.

3. Under current law, sales are sourced for sales tax purposes to the destination at which the product is received or the service first used. The bill provides a hierarchy of rules for sourcing sales of tangible personal property and services to locations for tax purposes. In general, sales are sourced to the location at which the purchaser receives a product or service. Since the state already sources to destination (except for florists), the provision does not have a significant fiscal effect on state sales taxes. However, counties and stadium districts may experience minor fiscal effects; local fiscal effects are discussed in the section on County, Stadium and Exposition District Fiscal Effects.

County, Stadium and Exposition District Fiscal Effects

1. County and stadium sales and use taxes were about 7.65% of state sales and use taxes in FY06. Estimated fiscal effects of the bill on these local sales and use taxes are calculated as 7.65% of the corresponding state effect.

2. Under current law, county and stadium sales tax on sales of property that is licensed is sourced to the jurisdiction in which the property is licensed. Under the bill, sales of snowmobiles, trailers, semi-trailers and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) would be sourced to the jurisdiction where they are received by the buyer. The bill mitigates the tax incentive for purchasers of such vehicles to shop in jurisdictions that do not impose a local sales tax – the bill allows the jurisdiction where the snowmobile, trailer, semi-trailer or ATV is customarily kept to impose use tax on the purchase of the vehicle if the vehicle was purchased in a jurisdiction without a local tax. The bill continues to treat sales of motor vehicles and airplanes as under current law and so there is no fiscal effect.

3. Under current law, only retailers that are engaged in business in a county or stadium district are required to collect and remit that county's or district's tax. Under the bill, a county or special district may impose sales taxes on retailers that are not required to collect sales taxes but voluntarily register to collect sales taxes. A retailer so registered is required to collect and remit to the department sales taxes for all counties and special districts that have impose a sales tax.

4. Under current law, county and stadium sales tax on leases of property that is delivered is sourced to the jurisdiction in which the property is delivered and customarily used. Under the bill, the first or only payment on a lease is sourced to the location where the sales is made; subsequent payments on the lease are sourced to the location where the property is licensed or delivered and customarily kept. The provision may shift county sales taxes on first or only lease payments among counties but is not expected to have a net county or stadium district fiscal effect.

5. Under current law, collect or credit card telecommunications services are generally sourced to the jurisdiction where the customer is billed. Under the bill, postpaid telecommunications services would be sourced to the jurisdiction in which the telecommunications provider first identifies the signal. This provision may shift taxes among counties but the provision is not expected to have a net county or stadium district fiscal effect.

6. Under current law, exposition district sales taxes are levied on most food products that are subject to the state sales tax. However, exposition district sales taxes are not levied on soft drinks sold in cans or bottles for off-premises consumption. Although not required under the Agreement, for ease in administration of the tax by retailers who must also collect sales tax, the new definitions for food and food ingredient, soft drink, candy, and prepared food are extended to the local exposition district tax. The expansion of the exposition district tax base under the bill would increase exposition district sales taxes by about \$0.25 million.

Administrative Costs and Fiscal Effects

1. Under current law, retailers may deduct the greater of 0.5% of taxes payable or \$10 per reporting period as compensation for the costs of collecting and remitting sales and use taxes. Under the bill, in addition to the retailer's discount under current law, the Department would provide monetary allowances to sellers that use certified automated systems or proprietary systems. The monetary allowance has not yet been negotiated under the Agreement and, therefore, a reliable estimate is not feasible.

2. Administration of the Agreement is funded by dues from the participating states. The department's dues related to the Agreement are expected to be about \$40,000 annually. The bill creates a sum-sufficient appropriation from moneys collected under the streamlined sales tax project for payment of the department's dues.

3. Under the bill, the department may waive the \$20 business tax registration fee if the person applying for or renewing a business tax registration certificate is not required to hold such a certificate for sales tax purposes. Data regarding the number of applicants for fee waivers cannot be reliably determined. Nonetheless, the number of applicants is expected to be small.

4. Current law provides penalties for not filing sales tax returns or filing incorrect returns. In addition to the penalties under current law, the bill provides that a person who misuses an exemption certificate, a direct pay permit, a direct mail form or a multiple-points-of-use exemption form, or provides incorrect information to a seller or a certified service provider would be subject to a \$250 penalty for each invoice or bill of sale related to the prohibited use or incorrect information. Data are not available to reliably estimate the number of penalties that would be imposed under the bill.

5. The bill provides an amnesty for uncollected and unpaid sales taxes, including penalties and interest, on sales made to purchasers in this state before the seller registers to collect sales tax under certain conditions. Based on sales taxes paid to Streamlined states since the Agreement to effect in October 2005, providing amnesty is estimated to increase sales tax collections by \$3.6 million under the bill.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

SUMMARY OF FISCAL EFFECTS OF THE STREAMLINED SALES TAX AGREEMENT
(\$ millions for FY09)

	State Sales Tax	Local Sales Tax *
	FY09	FY09
FOOD		
Candy with Flour	(\$0.8)	(\$0.1)
Frozen Novelties	(2.2)	(0.2)
Chocolate Chips/Baking Chocolate	1.1	0.1
Packaged Ice	(0.7)	(0.1)
Popcorn	(1.5)	(0.1)
Fruit Drinks with 51-99% Juice	(1.1)	(0.1)
Powdered Soft Drink or Fruit Drink Mix	(0.5)	(0.0)
Non-alcoholic Beer	(0.2)	(0.0)
Ready-To-Drink Tea	4.1	0.3
Carbonated, Unsweetened Water (soda water, club soda)	0.1	0.0
Meals and Sandwiches Sold by Weight or Volume and Without Utensils	(0.4)	(0.0)
Take Out Salad Bars That Do Not Offer Heated Items	minor +	minor +
Factory Outlet Sales of Prepackaged Food	minor -	minor -
Sales of Pet Food by Veterinarians	0.3	0.0
Marshmallows	minor +	minor +
SUBTOTAL - FOOD	(1.9)	(0.1)
MEDICAL		
Durable Medical Equipment for Home Use	(2.8)	(0.2)
SUBTOTAL - MEDICAL	(2.8)	(0.2)
MISCELLANEOUS		
Cloth Diapers & Cloth Diaper Services	minor +	minor +
Custom/Prewritten Software	minor +	minor +
Catalogs & Directories Printed & Shipped by Non-Nexus Printers **	1.1	0.1
Change Liability for Drop Shipments	minor -	minor -
Exempt Purchases Converted to Taxable Use	minor +	minor +
Leasing Company Equipment Purchases	minor +/-	minor +/-
Lease & Rental Sourcing	none	none
Collect Telecommunications Services - Local Sourcing	none	none
Destination Sourcing for Florists	minor -	minor -
Sales of Food to Employees	minor +	minor +
SUBTOTAL - MISCELLANEOUS	1.1	0.1
SUBTOTAL - PRODUCT DEFINITIONS	(3.6)	(0.3)

SUMMARY CONTINUED	State Sales Tax	Local Sales Tax *
	FY09	FY09
OTHER FISCAL EFFECTS		
Voluntary Collections	3.4	0.3
Amnesty/Adoption of Streamlined	3.6	0.3
CSP Distributions	unknown +	unknown +
NET FISCAL EFFECT		
	3.5	0.3
ADMINISTRATIVE		
State Cost of SSTP Administrative Fees	0.04	0.0
Retailer's Discount & CSP-certified Software Payments (24 mo. limit)	unknown +	unknown +
Local Exposition Taxes	-----	0.3
GRAND TOTAL	\$3.5	\$0.6

Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Calculated as 7.654% of state fiscal effect.

** Exemption for catalogs effective April 1, 2009 reduces state impact to \$0.3 million in future years.

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2007 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Original
 Updated
 Corrected
 Supplemental

LRB Number 07-3500/2		Introduction Number SB-446	
Description The streamlined sales and use tax agreement			
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal effect):			
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	40,000		
Local Assistance			
Aids to Individuals or Organizations			
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$40,000		\$
B. State Costs by Source of Funds			
GPR			
FED			
PRO/PRS	40,000		
SEG/SEG-S			
III. State Revenues - Complete this only when proposal will increase or decrease state revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee, ets.)			
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev	
GPR Taxes	\$3,500,000		\$
GPR Earned			
FED			
PRO/PRS			
SEG/SEG-S			
TOTAL State Revenues	\$3,500,000		\$
NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT			
	State	Local	
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$40,000		\$
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$3,500,000		\$600,000
Agency/Prepared By		Authorized Signature	Date
DOR/ Paul Ziegler (608) 266-5773		Paul Ziegler (608) 266-5773	2/19/2008