Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

☑ Original	Updated	☐ Correcte	ed 🔲	Supplemental			
LRB Number 09-1043/1		Introduction	Number /	AB-0080			
Description An education tax credit for business	ses						
Fiscal Effect							
State: No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Create New Appropriation Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs	3. ☐ Increase Re	evenue		ı			
Permissive Mandato 2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandato	4. Decrease R	levenue	Counties School Districts	Others WTCS Districts			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS							
Agency/Prepared By	Autho	rized Signature	е	Date			
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 3/2/2009

LRB Number 09-1043/1	Introduction Number	AB-0080	Estimate Type	Original		
Description						
An education tax credit for businesses						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The bill would create a nonrefundable income and franchise tax credit for certain businesses that reimburse employees for tuition expenses at qualified postsecondary institutions for individuals enrolled in degree-granting programs. The credit would be for 50% of tuition expenses, but would increase to 75% of tuition expenses if the individual's taxable income was not more than 185% of federal poverty line. Unused credit amounts could be carried forward for use in offsetting income tax in future years.

To claim credit for tuition expenses of a family member of the claimant or a managing employee, the family member must have been employed an average of at least 20 hours a week for the claimant or the claimant's business during the previous year and be enrolled in a degree-granting program substantially related to the claimant's business.

Corporations, insurers and sole proprietors could claim the credit; partnerships, limited liability companies, and tax option companies would compute the credit and pass it on to partners, members and shareholders in proportion to their ownership interests.

Qualified postsecondary institutions are the University of Wisconsin System institutions, technical college system institutions, any regionally accredited four-year nonprofit college or university having regional headquarters and principal place of business in Wisconsin, or a school approved by the veterans educational approval board if the school has a physical presence and delivery of education in the state. Degree granting programs are defined to include any program for which an associate, bachelor's or graduate degree is awarded. No credit could be allowed unless the claimant obtained written certification from the school on the amount of qualified tuition the claimant paid or incurred in the taxable year.

A credit could not be claimed for any tuition amounts excluded from income under the Wisconsin tuition expense deduction or the federal employer educational assistance exclusion.

The bill would also require the department to biennially submit a report to the legislature identifying each postsecondary institution that has received tuition payments and the amount of the tuition for each institution claimed as a credit.

Based on information from the University of Wisconsin System, the Wisconsin Technical College System and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget for federal fiscal year 2009, it is estimated that employers in Wisconsin provide approximately \$54 million in qualified tuition expenses for employees annually. Based on the income distribution of individual taxpayers in tax year 2007, it is estimated that of the \$54 million, an estimated \$25 million would be subject to the 50% credit and \$29 million would be subject to the 75% credit. This would result in credit claims of approximately \$34.3 million annually (\$29 million x 75%) + (\$25 million x 50%). Based on Department data, approximately 75% of credits claimed in a tax year are actually used. Therefore, it is estimated that the fiscal effect would be to reduce income tax revenues by \$25.7 million annually (\$34.3 million x 75%). The fiscal effect of the bill would be increased to the extent that the credit encourages more businesses to pay for tuition for their employees.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2009 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Original	Updated			Corrected		Supplemental		
LRB Number C	er 09-1043/1 Introduction Number AB-0080				AB-0080			
Description An education tax credi	it for businesses							
I. One-time Costs or annualized fiscal effe		r Sta	te and/or	Local Govern	nment (d	o not include in		
II. Annualized Costs:	nualized Costs: Annualized Fiscal Impact on			oact on funds from:				
				Increased Cos	ts	Decreased Costs		
A. State Costs by Ca	tegory							
State Operations - S	Salaries and Fringes				\$	\$		
(FTE Position Chan	ges)							
State Operations - 0	Other Costs							
Local Assistance								
Aids to Individuals of	or Organizations							
TOTAL State Co	sts by Category				\$	\$		
B. State Costs by So	urce of Funds							
GPR								
FED								
PRO/PRS								
SEG/SEG-S								
III. State Revenues - revenues (e.g., tax ir	Complete this only ocrease in	when licer	proposa se fee, e	ıl will increase ts.)	or decr	ease state		
				Increased Re	ev	Decreased Rev		
GPR Taxes					\$	\$-25,725,000		
GPR Earned								
FED								
PRO/PRS								
SEG/SEG-S								
TOTAL State Revenues				\$	\$-25,725,000			
	NET ANNU	JALIZ	ED FISC	AL IMPACT				
				<u>Sta</u>	te	Local		
NET CHANGE IN COSTS				\$	\$			
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$-25,725,000			\$			
4 / 2		Τ.		Ciamatana		Inexe		
Agency/Prepared By	•	Au	itnorized	Signature		Date		
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