Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session								
Original Dpdated	Corrected	Supplemental						
LRB Number 15-2772/1	Introduction Number	AB-0313						
Description Sales and use tax exemption for building materials that become a part of a facility for a local unit of government or nonprofit organization								
Fiscal Effect								
Appropriations Reve		Laver 2						
	rease Revenue	Units						
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations								
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS								
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date						
DOR/ Travis Arthur (608) 266-8565	Robert Schmidt (608) 266-5773 8/21/20							

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 8/21/2015

LRB Number	15-2772/1	Introduction Number	AB-0313	Estimate Type	Original	
Description Sales and use tax exemption for building materials that become a part of a facility for a local unit of government or nonprofit organization						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, school districts, municipalities, counties, and certain nonprofit organizations do not pay sales or use tax on their purchases of tangible personal property. However, construction contractors pay sales or use tax on purchases of tangible personal property used in real property construction regardless of whether the construction is for an entity that is exempt from sales and use tax.

Under the bill, tangible personal property that becomes a component of a facility owned by a school district, municipality, county or nonprofit organization would be exempt from sales and use taxes when purchased by a construction contractor pursuant to a contract with a school district, municipality, county, or nonprofit organization. A facility under the bill would include any building, shelter, parking lot, parking garage, athletic field, athletic park, storm sewer, or water supply system but would not include a highway, street, or road.

For this fiscal note, it is assumed that 80% of the value of the building materials used in construction activities for all affected local governments (towns, villages, cities, counties, and school districts) and all affected nonprofit entities are currently exempt. This assumption reflects that most major construction projects, especially those of larger governmental and nonprofit entities, are of sufficient magnitude and undertaken with sufficient lead time to induce government or nonprofit entities to use their current law authority to purchase building materials directly to reduce costs. Given the wide scope and variety of construction projects; including many smaller and/or unique projects, projects undertaken under short timelines, and those undertaken by smaller entities; 20% of the value of the building materials for all construction relevant to this bill are assumed to be subject to tax under current law.

Local Government Construction: Based on information from the United States Census Bureau, construction expenditures listed under this exemption for local governments in Wisconsin totaled \$1.12 billion in 2012. IHS Global Insight currently forecasts that state and local government construction will increase 4.8% from 2012 to 2016. Assuming Wisconsin local government construction increases by the same percentage, 2016 construction expenditures for Wisconsin local governments are estimated to reach \$1.19 billion. Based on information from the Economic Census; materials, supplies, and components used in construction are estimated to make up 30% of the value of construction. Assuming that 80% of these purchases are made directly by the exempt body, it is estimated that \$71.5 million (\$1.19 billion x 30% x 20%) of construction material purchases by contractors pursuant to contracts with local governments will be taxable in 2016.

Nonprofit Construction: Nonprofit organizations affected by the bill would include hospitals, religious organizations, private schools, and a variety of interest groups and associations.

Based on information in DOR's Towns, Village and City Taxes reports and the Tax Exemption Devices reports for the last several years, private real property owned by exempt organizations represents, on average, 4.43% of the value of taxable real estate. According to the Census Bureau, private construction expenditures in Wisconsin totaled \$20.15 billion in 2012. IHS Global Insight currently forecasts that nonresidential construction will increase approximately 6.2% from 2012 to 2016. Assuming the share of Wisconsin nonprofit construction is reflective of real property owned by exempt organizations versus taxable property, and that nonprofit organization construction will reflect changes in national trends in nonresidential construction, Wisconsin nonprofit organization construction is estimated to be \$947.9 million (4.43% x \$20.15 billion x 106.2%) in 2016. Assuming that 80% of these purchases are made directly by the exempt body, it is estimated that \$56.8 million (\$947.9 million x 30% x 20%) of construction material purchases by contractors pursuant to contracts with nonprofit organizations will be taxable in 2016.

Total Expenditures for Construction Materials Affected under the Bill: Total annual expenditures for taxable

construction materials for local government, school, and nonprofit construction are an estimated \$128.3 million (\$71.5 million + 56.8 million) in 2016.

Revenue Impact: It is estimated that state sales and use tax collections will decrease under the bill by \$6.4 million (5% x \$128.3 million), on an annual basis. County and stadium district sales taxes were 8.2% of state sales tax revenues in FY14. Assuming this percentage does not change, county and stadium district sales taxes will decrease by about \$526,000 per year.

Local Government Savings: To the extent that local government construction contracts would not include state, county, and stadium district sales and use taxes under the bill, construction expenditures could decrease by up to \$4.1 million, assuming all tax savings are passed on to the local governments, including school districts. Administrative costs related to materials purchasing and project management of entities that currently purchase materials directly may decrease under the bill.

State administrative costs would be minimal and absorbed by the department.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2015 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

\boxtimes	Original	Updated			Corrected		Supplemental	
LR	B Number	15-2772/1		Intro	oduction	Number	AB-0313	
Description Sales and use tax exemption for building materials that become a part of a facility for a local unit of government or nonprofit organization								
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal effect):								
II. A	nnualized Cost	ts:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:				
					Increased (Costs	Decreased Costs	
A. S	tate Costs by 0	Category						
S	tate Operations	 Salaries and Fring 	es			\$	\$	
(F	TE Position Cha	anges)						
S	tate Operations	- Other Costs						
Lo	ocal Assistance							
A	ids to Individuals	s or Organizations						
	TOTAL State C	Costs by Category				\$	\$	
в. 9	State Costs by S	Source of Funds						
G	PR							
F	ED ·							
Ρ	RO/PRS							
S	EG/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	d Rev	Decreased Rev	
G	PR Taxes					\$	\$-6,400,000	
G	PR Earned							
F	ED						. •	
Р	RO/PRS							
S	EG/SEG-S							
	TOTAL State F					\$	\$-6,400,000	
NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT								
						<u>State</u>	Local	
	Г CHANGE IN C					\$	\$see text	
NE	Γ CHANGE IN F	REVENUE			\$-6,40	0,000	\$526,000	
	ency/Prepared	By	٦٨	thorize	d Signature		Date	
		-						
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