	inale - 2017 Session					
Original Updated	Corrected Supp	lemental				
LRB Number 17-1122/1	Introduction Number SB-5	19				
Description making companies that outsource jobs ineligible for state tax benefits, grants, contracts, and loans; providing an exemption from rule-making procedures; and granting rule-making authority						
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations Rev	rease Existing venues crease Existing venues Venues Decrease Costs - Ma to absorb within age Yes Decrease Costs					
Permissive Mandatory Per 2. Decrease Costs 4. Dec	crease Revenue	lage <mark>∏</mark> Cities ners rCS stricts				
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations						
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date				
DOR/ Michael Oakleaf (608) 261-5173	Jamie Adams (608) 266-6785 11/14/2					

Fiscal Estimate - 2017 Session

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 11/14/2017

LRB Number 17-1122/1	Introduction Number SB-51	9 Estimate Type Original				
Description						
making companies that outsource jobs ineligible for state tax benefits, grants, contracts, and loans;						
providing an exemption from rule-making procedures; and granting rule-making authority						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill creates the Wisconsin Job Development and Retention Commission, which is to determine when a person who is receiving state tax benefits, loans, or grants is outsourcing work. A person who operates a business in Wisconsin and who outsources work to another state or country may not receive any grant, loan, or tax benefit from this state, except for the property tax exemption on manufacturing equipment, for five years following the year in which the person has outsourced work to another state or country.

Fiscal Estimate

This fiscal estimate pertains only to the provisions of the bill that deny any income, franchise, and property tax deductions, exemptions, exclusions, or credits to businesses that outsource work to another state or country.

Any business with multi-state operations or out-of-state suppliers could be affected by this bill. In addition to the incentives and exemptions included in the Department of Revenue's Summary of Tax Exemption Devices report (available at https://www.revenue.wi.gov/DORReports/17sumrpt.pdf) the bill would also deny deductions for ordinary and necessary businesses expenses, such as cost of goods sold, wages and benefits, and depreciation, that are deducted on the outsourcing business' federal return and that are included by reference in Chapter 71.

There is no reliable data source on outsourcing of work from Wisconsin to another state or country, making a definitive fiscal estimate impossible. Similarly, since the Wisconsin Job Development and Retention Commission will determine the definition of outsourcing via administrative rule, predicting how the Commission will define outsourcing is not possible. The bill could result in an increase in income and franchise tax revenue of an unknown amount to the extent that a business that is denied any income or franchise tax credit, deduction, exclusion, or exemption pays the resulting increased tax liability. However, it is also conceivable that a business that faces the loss of all tax credits, deductions, exemptions, and exclusions for five years as proposed under the bill could cease to do business in the state. In this case, there would be a loss of income and franchise tax revenue of an unknown amount.

The Department does not possess information that cross-references the number of businesses that are currently outsourcing workforce to another state/country and their property tax-exempt status. As such, it is not feasible to estimate the fiscal impact of the property tax provisions of the bill. It is likely that the businesses would switch to in-state workforce if the net costs of newly imposed property tax and the cost savings from outsourcing to another state/country outweigh the transaction costs for switching to in-state workforce. However, it is also possible that, if businesses consider their currently outsourced labor irreplaceable with in-state labor for some reason, the businesses may potentially move out of the state of Wisconsin.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2017 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

🛛 Original 🔲 Up	odated	Corrected		Supplemental		
LRB Number 17-1122/	1	Introduction Num	ıber	SB-519		
Description making companies that outsource jobs ineligible for state tax benefits, grants, contracts, and loans; providing an exemption from rule-making procedures; and granting rule-making authority						
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal effect): There would be a one-time cost of \$31,000 for programming systems to administer the bill.						
II. Annualized Costs:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:		act on funds from:		
		Increased Costs		Decreased Costs		
A. State Costs by Category						
State Operations - Salaries and	l Fringes	\$		\$		
(FTE Position Changes)						
State Operations - Other Costs						
Local Assistance						
Aids to Individuals or Organizat	ions					
TOTAL State Costs by Cate	gory	\$		\$		
B. State Costs by Source of Funds						
GPR						
FED						
PRO/PRS						
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		\$		\$		
GPR Earned				1991 (See Al 1994		
FED						
PRO/PRS						
SEG/SEG-S		***				
TOTAL State Revenues		\$		\$		
NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT						
		<u>State</u>		Local		
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$	ļ	\$		
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$		\$		
	Ι	animod Ciercotoma				
Agency/Prepared By		orized Signature		Date		
DOR/ Michael Oakleaf (608) 261-	-5173 Jamie	e Adams (608) 266-678	5	11/14/2017		