AN ACT to create 71.05 (6) (b) 54., 71.53 (2) (g) and 71.77 (9) of the statutes; relating to: creating an individual income tax deduction for certain income earned by an individual from the practice of psychiatry.
SENATE BILL 425

gross tax actually due for those years. In addition, an individual who is eligible for and claims the deduction may not claim the homestead tax credit.

Because this bill relates to an exemption from state or local taxes, it may be referred to the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions for a report to be printed as an appendix to the bill.

For further information see the state fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 71.05 (6) (b) 54. of the statutes is created to read:

71.05 (6) (b) 54. a. Subject to the definitions in subd. 54. b. and c. and the limitations specified in subd. 54. d., e., f., g., h., and i. for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, an amount of income, up to $100,000 or $200,000, earned in this state by a psychiatrist from the practice of psychiatry in the taxable year to which the claim relates.

b. In this subdivision, “income” means all remuneration for services performed by a psychiatrist for an employer and net earnings from self-employment derived solely from the practice of psychiatry.

c. In this subdivision, “psychiatrist” has the meaning given in s. 457.01 (8e).

d. A psychiatrist must begin to claim the subtraction under this subdivision within the first 2 years that he or she begins practicing psychiatry within this state or within the first 2 years that he or she returns to this state to practice psychiatry after practicing psychiatry for at least one year in another state, or the psychiatrist may not claim the subtraction in any future years.

e. An individual may claim the subtraction under this subdivision for no more than 5 taxable years.
f. An individual may claim the subtraction under this subdivision only during the 5-year period that begins with the first year he or she claims the credit.

g. If an individual is a full-year resident of this state and is not eligible to claim the subtraction in one or more years during the period described in subd. 54. f., the claimant may again claim the subtraction in a future year if he or she is eligible to do so in that future taxable year, except that the subtraction must occur within the 5-year period that began as described in subd. 54. f.

h. If an individual begins to claim the subtraction under this subdivision but is unable to claim the subtraction for 5 consecutive years because he or she leaves the state, the claimant shall add to the tax due for the taxable year during which the individual leaves the state, an amount equal to the total gross tax that would have been due if the subtraction under this subdivision was not claimed for any year less the amount of gross tax actually due for those years.

i. A psychiatrist may subtract up to $200,000, as described in this subd. 54. a., but only if he or she practices in a medically underserved area, as defined in s. 39.385 (1) (e), and may subtract up to $100,000, as described in this subd. 54. a., if he or she does not practice in such an area.

SECTION 2. 71.53 (2) (g) of the statutes is created to read:

71.53 (2) (g) The claimant is eligible for and claims the subtraction under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 54. for the taxable year to which a claim under this subchapter relates.

SECTION 3. 71.77 (9) of the statutes is created to read:

71.77 (9) Notwithstanding sub. (2), the department may make an assessment within one year of the date the taxpayer becomes ineligible for the subtraction under s. 71.05 (6) (b) 54. to recover all or part of the subtraction under this subdivision.

(END)