## Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected Supple	emental						
LRB Number <b>23-1415/1</b>	Introduction Number AB-0	0066						
Description fees for certain motor vehicle certificate of title transfers								
Fiscal Effect								
Appropriations Rev	rease Existing venues crease Existing venues crease Existing venues  Increase Costs - M possible to absorb agency's budget Increase Costs - M possible to absorb agency's budget Increase Costs							
Permissive Mandatory Per	crease Revenue Counties Otherwissive Mandatory School WT	age						
Fund Sources Affected  Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations  GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS								
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date						
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## Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOA 5/9/2023

LRB Number 23-1415/1	Introduction Number	AB-0066	Estimate Type	Original				
Description								
fees for certain motor vehicle certificate of title transfers								

## Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Assembly Bill 66 (AB-66) extends the Department of Transportation's (DOT) fee waiver for transfer of vehicles after an owner's death from only the spouse or domestic partner as under current law to any immediate family member of the decedent. Any immediate family member would not be required to make the \$157.00 fee payment for certificate of title after a transfer or the \$7.50 supplemental title fee. This bill defines persons that constitute immediate family members that would be eligible for this fee waiver.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) issued a Final Rule (FR) to implement the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) under section 602 of the Social Security Act, as amended by the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA). The State's Recovery Fund amount under the program is \$2,533,160,626.50, and the Department of Administration (Department) is responsible for its administration.

Under ARPA, states are prohibited from utilizing funds under the SLFRF program to either directly or indirectly fund tax reductions (the "tax offset" provision). To enforce the tax offset provision of ARPA, Treasury promulgated a rule that specified the circumstances that would constitute a breach of the statutory prohibition against utilizing SLFRF distributions to fund tax reductions and therefore require repayment of SLFRF funds distributed by the federal government up to the violation amount. The rule created several concepts that govern the analysis of whether a tax reduction would be a violation that would trigger repayment.

The first of these is a concept of "baseline tax revenue" that is defined as Fiscal Year 2018-19 tax revenue, as specified by the U.S. Census Bureau definition of state tax revenue, adjusted in each subsequent fiscal year by the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator for the gross domestic product of the United States. The Census Bureau definition of state tax revenue includes a variety of taxes and fees that are not included in Wisconsin's definition of general fund tax revenue and is therefore meaningfully more expansive. Among other revenue sources included in this definition are motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle registration and title fees, the economic development surcharge, a variety of professional licensing fees and natural resource fees.

The second of these is a concept of a "covered change," that involves reductions in net taxes that result from a reduction in rates, a rebate, deduction, a credit or otherwise enacted after March 3, 2021, that exceed a de minimis threshold of 1 percent of baseline tax revenue.

If a state reports actual revenues that are below the reported baseline tax revenues for a fiscal year, two tests are conducted to determine whether a state must repay SLFRF distributions to the federal government due to a breach of the tax offset provision. The first test is whether there are "covered changes". Since the state of Wisconsin has already enacted more than \$1 billion annually in covered tax changes in tax reductions since March 3, 2021, this condition would be satisfied, and this bill would also constitute a covered change under the Treasury rule. If there are covered changes, the second test is whether the state has (1) sufficient organic revenue growth above the baseline or (2) offsetting revenue increases and spending reductions to fund the covered tax changes.

The Department is responsible for regular reporting to Treasury related to compliance with these provisions.

The organic revenue growth in excess of the inflation-adjusted baseline tax revenues for the current fiscal year and the following two fiscal years are as follows under current estimates of tax revenues and fees subject to the Census Bureau definition of taxes as well as current economic assumptions:

Fiscal Year 2022-23: \$981.6 million

Fiscal Year 2023-24: \$542.7 million Fiscal Year 2024-25: \$918.0 million

DOT estimates that the bill's provisions would reduce state tax collections by approximately \$1.6 million annually. Therefore, there is no anticipated impact to the Department resulting from AB-66, if analyzed independent of any other tax change.

Any additional tax changes adopted by the Legislature for these fiscal years would need to be assessed in sum total with this bill to determine whether and to what extent repayment would be required, such as tax revenue increases that would offset the total State Recovery Fund repayment required herein. If the sum total of this bill as well as additional tax changes implemented during the covered period exceed the estimated remaining organic revenue growth and there is an absence of offsetting covered tax revenue increases or expenditure reductions, this bill and other tax changes would cause the state to breach the statutory prohibition against utilizing SLFRF to fund tax reductions.

In the event that sufficient tax reduction legislation is enacted to reduce revenues below the inflationadjusted baseline, the enactment of this bill and other bills would force the repayment of the deficiency in revenues relative to the baseline up to a maximum cumulative exposure of the \$2.5 billion State Recovery Fund amount.

**Long-Range Fiscal Implications** 

## Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2023 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Σ	☑ Original ☐ Updated		Corrected		Supplemental				
L	RB Number <b>23-1415/1</b>		Introduction Nun	nber	AB-0066				
Description fees for certain motor vehicle certificate of title transfers									
	One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for			ment /	do not include in				
	nualized fiscal effect):	O.	ate and/or Local Govern	ment (	do not melade m				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
	Annualized Costs:		Appublized Fice	al Impe	act on funds from:				
	Allitualized Costs.		Increased Costs	ai iiiipa	Decreased Costs				
Δ	. State Costs by Category		moreased obsid		Decreased Costs				
	State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	T	\$		\$				
	(FTE Position Changes)	+	<b>T</b>		T				
	State Operations - Other Costs								
	Local Assistance	ᅦ							
	Aids to Individuals or Organizations								
	TOTAL State Costs by Category		\$		\$				
В	. 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.)								
16	rvenues (e.g., tax morease, decrease m		Increased Rev		Decreased Rev				
	GPR Taxes		\$		\$				
	GPR Earned		т		T T				
	FED								
	PRO/PRS				en de la companya de				
	SEG/SEG-S				agy philosophic and a proceeding continuous agreements and a security replacement (Address in the Million 1999				
	TOTAL State Revenues		\$		\$				
	NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT								
			<u>State</u>		Local				
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$		\$					
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$		\$					
Agency/Prepared By Au		Au	thorized Signature		Date				
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