Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Correcte	ed	Supplemental				
LRB Number 23-5323/1	Introduction	n Number	AB-0846				
Description exemptions from public utility regulation regarding electric vehicle charging stations, installation and operation of electric vehicle charging stations by state agencies or local governmental units, and imposing an excise tax on electric vehicle charging							
Fiscal Effect							
Appropriations Reve	ease Existing		s - May be possible to agency's budget ☑No				
Permissive Mandatory Permi	ase Revenue issive Mandatory ease Revenue issive Mandatory	5.Types of Local Units Affected Towns Counties School Districts	Government Village Cities Others WTCS Districts				
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS s. 25.40							
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signatu	re	Date				
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 12/29/2023

LRB Number	23-5323/1	Introduction Number	AB-0846	Estimate Type	Original		
Description							
exemptions from public utility regulation regarding electric vehicle charging stations, installation and operation							
of electric vehicle charging stations by state agencies or local governmental units, and imposing an excise tax							
on electric vehicle charging							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The bill imposes an excise tax on electric vehicle charging. The tax is imposed at a rate of 3 cents per kilowatthour on the electricity delivered or placed, for compensation, by an electric vehicle charging station into the battery or other energy storage device of an electric vehicle. The tax does not apply to electricity delivered or placed for no charge or by an electric vehicle charging station located at a residence. Under the bill, a "residence" is a place where a person resides permanently or temporarily, except for a hotel. Any person who, for compensation, delivers or places electricity from an electric vehicle charging station, other than an electric vehicle charging station located at a residence, owned, operated, managed, or leased by the person into the battery or other energy storage device of an electric vehicle must obtain a permit from the Department of Revenue. DOR enforces and collects the tax and must deposit all the revenue that it collects from the tax into the transportation fund.

The bill also exempts the sale of electricity delivered or placed by an electric vehicle charging station into the battery or other energy storage device of an electric vehicle from the sales and use tax.

FISCAL ESTIMATE - EXCISE TAX

According to data from the WIDOT there were about 3,712 electric vehicles registered in the state in FY19 and 17,253 by FY23. If the imposition of excise taxes on EV charging does not change the trend at which Wisconsinites continue to purchase electric vehicles, then using the electric vehicle registration trends from 2019 – 2023 the department can project 23,227 registered electric vehicles in the state in FY25. These figures don't include plug-in hybrid vehicles, which may also utilize electric charging stations, though each vehicle would consumer considerably less electricity than a full-electric vehicle.

Also, data from the Federal Highway Administration show that the average US motorist drives 13,476 miles per year. Assuming that the average WI motorist drives the same miles as the average US motorist, the department estimates the total number of miles travelled by electric vehicle motorists in the state to be 313.0m miles in FY25 by multiplying the number of registered electric vehicles and the average miles driven per vehicle per year.

Various sources show that the average electric vehicle consumes between 0.32KWh to 0.346KWh of electricity per mile or about 3 miles per kWh. Based on the total distance travelled estimated above, electric vehicle motorists in WI will use about 104,200 MWh of electricity in FY25. At an excise tax rate of \$0.03/kWh, the estimated excise tax revenue will be about \$3.1m in FY25. These estimates will be less to the extent that electric vehicle owners charge their vehicles at home. Estimates for future years will depend on the adoption of electric vehicles, electric motor efficiency, and estimated miles travelled. Given the recent increases in electric vehicle production, the estimates could increase substantially over the next several years.

FISCAL ESTIMATE - SALES TAX EXEMPTION

As outlined above, the anticipated amount of electricity subject to the excise tax in FY25 totals 104,200 MWh. Assuming a retail price of \$0.25/kWh at charging stations, the sales tax exemption would result in a decrease of \$1.3 million of state sales tax revenue in FY25.

The local fiscal effect would depend on the location of charging stations. The fiscal effect of the sales tax exemption will also directly depend on the retail price of electricity sold at charging stations, which is subject to volatility and market variation.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

The department estimates a one-time cost of \$453,090 for the Division of Technology Service (DTS) for updating the state's tax processing system and an ongoing administrative expense of \$333,660 at the IS&E for 2 revenue agents, 2 auditors, and related supplies.

The department cannot absorb the administrative costs with existing resources.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2023 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updated		Corrected	Sup	plemental				
LRB Number 23-5323/1		Introduction Num	ber AB	-0846				
Description exemptions from public utility regulation regarding electric vehicle charging stations, installation and operation of electric vehicle charging stations by state agencies or local governmental units, and imposing an excise tax on electric vehicle charging								
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for	State	and/or Local Governme	nt (do not in	clude in				
annualized fiscal effect):								
\$453,090 II. Annualized Costs:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:						
III. Allitualized Costs.		Increased Costs	7	ecreased Costs				
A. State Costs by Category		Increased Costs	I – – – –	ecreased Costs				
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes		\$333,660		\$				
(FTE Position Changes)	····	ψ000,000		Ψ .				
State Operations - Other Costs								
Local Assistance								
Aids to Individuals or Organizations			*					
TOTAL State Costs by Category		\$333,660		\$				
B. State Costs by Source of Funds			1					
GPR		333,660						
FED								
PRO/PRS								
SEG/SEG-S								
III. State Revenues - Complete this only w	hen p	proposal will increase or o	decrease sta	ite revenues				
(e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee	, ets.)						
		Increased Rev		Decreased Rev				
GPR Taxes	~	\$		\$				
GPR Earned								
FED	~~							
PRO/PRS								
SEG/SEG-S								
TOTAL State Revenues		\$		\$				
NET ANNU	JALIZ	ED FISCAL IMPACT	No. 2					
			<u>Local</u>					
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$333,660	\$					
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$See text.		\$				
Agency/Prepared By	Aut	horized Signature		Date				
DOR/ Momodou Bah (608) 266-8133	Cari	ari Redington (608) 266-2943 12/29/2023						