## Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected S	Supplemental						
LRB Number <b>23-1934/1</b>	Introduction Number S	SB-0123						
Description exemptions from the requirement that an original driver's license be a probationary license								
Fiscal Effect								
Appropriations Re Decrease Existing Decrease Appropriations Re Appropriations Re Create New Appropriations	rease Existing venues crease Existing venues venues  Decrease Cost possible to ab agency's budg venues  Decrease Cost	sorb within get No						
Permissive Mandatory Pe	5.Types of Local Government U Affected rmissive Mandatory crease Revenue rmissive Mandatory  5.Types of Local Government U Affected Towns Counties Counties Districts							
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 5/17/2023

LRB Number <b>23-1934/1</b>	Introduction Number	SB-0123	Estimate Type	Original				
Description								
exemptions from the requirement that an original driver's license be a probationary license								

## Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

2023 Senate Bill 123 (SB-123) would exempt from the probationary driver's license requirement those persons that provide the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) documentary proof that they are enlisted in the U.S Armed Forces. Currently persons in three other groups have this exemption, and SB-123 would expand this to a fourth group, individuals enlisted in the U.S. Armed Forces.

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

The DOT estimates that the bill's provisions would have no financial impact on revenue collections. Therefore, there is no anticipated SLFRF-related impact resulting from SB-123, 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 inflation-adjusted 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

$\boxtimes$	Original	Updated		Corrected		Supplemental			
LR	B Number	23-1934/1		Introduction Nur	nber	SB-0123			
Description exemptions from the requirement that an original driver's license be a probationary license									
	I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal effect):								
II. A	nnualized Cost	is:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:					
				Increased Costs		Decreased Costs			
Α. §	State Costs by C	Category							
S	tate Operations	- Salaries and Fringes		\$		\$			
(F	TE Position Cha	anges)							
	tate Operations	- Other Costs							
	ocal Assistance								
A	7	s or Organizations							
	TOTAL State C	Costs by Category		\$		\$			
В. 9	State Costs by S	Source of Funds	~~~						
G	PR								
F	ED								
Р	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 Rev		Decreased Rev			
G	PR Taxes			\$		\$			
G	PR Earned								
F	ED								
Р	RO/PRS								
S	EG/SEG-S								
	TOTAL State R	Revenues		\$		\$			
NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT									
				<u>State</u>		<u>Local</u>			
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$	\$						
NE	CHANGE IN R	EVENUE		\$		\$			
Agency/Prepared By Au		Au	thorized Signature		Date				
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