## Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental						
LRB Number <b>23-0755/1</b>	Introduction Number	SB-0022						
Description The sales and use tax exemption for electricity and natural gas sold for residential use.								
Fiscal Effect								
Appropriations Rev Decrease Existing Decrease Appropriations Rev Appropriations Rev Create New Appropriations	rease Existing venues crease Existing venues  Increase Cos possible to al agency's bud Yes  Decrease Co	osorb within get						
Permissive Mandatory Pe	5.Types of Loca Government L Affected rmissive Mandatory crease Revenue rmissive Mandatory Counties Districts	Jnits ☑Village  ☐Cities						
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 5/15/2023

LRB Number 23-0755/1	Introduction Number	SB-0022	Estimate Type	Original				
Description								
The sales and use tax exemption for electricity and natural gas sold for residential use.								

## Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under Senate Bill 22 (AB-22), beginning on the first day of the second month after publication of this bill, the exemption from sales and use tax on the sale of electricity and natural gas would be modified from the current months of November, December, January, February, March, and April to full exemption regardless of when it is sold.

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 Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) estimates that the bill's provisions would reduce tax collections by approximately \$105 million annually. Any changes to utility rates, as well as the occurrence of increased seasonal temperatures (which affect energy usage) would impact the current estimated fiscal effect. Based on DOR's estimated tax reductions, there is no anticipated impact to the Department resulting from SB-22 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

Σ	🛮 Original 🔲 Updated		Corrected		Supplemental			
L	RB Number <b>23-0755/1</b>		Introduction Nur	mber	SB-0022			
	<b>Description</b> The sales and use tax exemption for electricity and natural gas sold for residential use.							
	One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts fo nualized fiscal effect):	r St	ate and/or Local Gover	nment (	do not include in			
II.	Annualized Costs:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:					
			Increased Costs		Decreased Costs			
Α.	State Costs by Category	non and						
	State Operations - Salaries and Fringes		\$		\$			
	(FTE Position Changes)							
	State Operations - Other Costs							
	Local Assistance							
	Aids to Individuals or Organizations							
	TOTAL State Costs by Category		\$		\$			
В.	State Costs by Source of Funds							
	GPR							
	FED							
	PRO/PRS				E SATE Militario de La compani de La compani de para de compani de compani de compani de compani de compani de			
	SEG/SEG-S							
	State Revenues - Complete this only venues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in			or dec	rease state			
			Increased Rev		Decreased Rev			
	GPR Taxes		\$		\$			
	GPR Earned							
	FED							
	PRO/PRS							
	SEG/SEG-S							
	TOTAL State Revenues		\$		\$			
	NET ANNUA	LIZ	ED FISCAL IMPACT					
			<u>State</u>		<u>Local</u>			
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$	\$					
NE	ET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$		\$			
Δ	gency/Prepared By	Διι	thorized Signature		Date			
			oin Malicki (608) 264-957	6	5/15/2023			
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