Fiscal Estimate - 2025 Session

☐ Updated	Corrected Supplem	iental			
LRB Number 25-1587/1	Introduction Number AB-005	9			
Description the use of federal capitalization grant funds for lead service line replacement					
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Rever	ease Existing absorb within agency's bu				
Permissive Mandatory Permi 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decre	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Units Affected Towns Village Counties Others School WTCS Districts District	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 5/16/2025

LRB Number 25-1587/1	Introduction Number	AB-0059	Estimate Type	Original		
Description						
the use of federal capitalization grant funds for lead service line replacement						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Assembly Bill 59 (AB-59) proposes to amend s. 281.61 (2r) (e), Wis. Stats., to allow the use of the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) funds for principal forgiveness of any loan amount to a private owner of a community water system when used for the replacement of lead service lines.

The Department of Administration's (DOA) Capital Finance Office within the Division of Executive Budget and Finance (DEBF) is responsible for providing debt management, such as for general, revenue, and appropriation obligations issued by the state. As such, the Capital Finance Office in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages the federal revolving environmental improvement fund (EIF) account, including the SDWLP, and any associated financial assistance to recipients under the program where applicable.

The effect of increasing the scope of recipients eligible for principal loan forgiveness under the SDWLP would not be expected to significantly increase the number of such requests as there appears to be only a single municipality in Wisconsin served by a privately owned community water system.

The EIF would not receive additional funds to accommodate the potential increased levels of principal forgiveness as more entities would become eligible. The net effect would be that as principal loan forgiveness amounts increase, a commensurate reduction in the federal loan revolving fund would occur, as principal loan amounts that would otherwise be paid back into the federal revolving fund would be foregone. As the amount of the reduction in the revolving loan fund that would occur is unknown, the fiscal impact to the program is indeterminate. However, any reduction in available funds would reduce the program's capacity to fund future projects under the program.

The bill as drafted would not impact the Capital Finance Office's current workload, and therefore there is not anticipated to be a direct fiscal impact to the department.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications