Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Executive Budget and Finance DOA-2048 (R07/2000)

Fiscal Estimate - 2001 Session

Original Dpdated	Corrected	Supplemen	tal				
LRB Number 01-3897/2	Introduction Num	ber AB-557					
Subject Legislative Council Committee on Labor Shortage fiscal recommendations							
Fiscal Effect							
Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Rever Appropriations Create New Appropriations Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory Permis 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decre	absorbase Existing absorbase Existing Decre 5.Types Units A Units A To ase Revenue ssive Mandatory ase Revenue ssive Mandatory ase Revenue ssive Mandatory	ase Costs - May be poss by within agency's budget Yes ase Costs of Local Government affected wns village unties bool wTCS bricts Districts h. 20 Appropriations	ible to t No				
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS							
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Dat	е				
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 10/12/01

LRB Number 01-3897/2	Introduction Number	AB-557	Estimate Type	Updated			
Subject							
Legislative Council Committee on Labor Shortage fiscal recommendations							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Productivity Enhancement Training Credit

The bill would create a tax credit for certain training expenses of employers. The credit would equal 100% of an employer's certified training expenses, up to \$7,500 per year. Eligible expenses must be certified by the Department of Commerce and may include up to \$2,000 for pre-training assessment and consultation.

For certification, employers must submit to Commerce a productivity enhancement training plan designed to increase employee productivity and result in their holding jobs that require higher skill levels and wages than their current jobs. The employer must receive pre-training needs assessment and consultation from an experienced provider of productivity assessments that is approved by Commerce. Employers must report to Commerce on their success in meeting the goals established in their productivity enhancement training plan. Commerce must report to the legislature on the effectiveness of the program and estimate the foregone revenues because of the credit.

The credit may not be claimed for amounts deducted under the Internal Revenue Code as ordinary and necessary business expenses. Corporations and insurers may claim the credit. Partnerships, limited liability companies and tax option corporations compute the credit and pass it on to their partners, members and shareholders in proportion to their ownership interests. Unused credits may be carried forward for 15 years to offset future tax liability.

Commerce must notify the Department of Revenue of all persons entitled to receive the credit. Credits may not be transferred. No business may be certified for credits after 2009.

Information is not available to estimate the fiscal effect of this provision. Based on Department data, it is estimated that 75% of credits claimed in a year are used in that year.

If 500 companies claimed the full amount, the annual fiscal effect would be \$2.8 million ($500 \times 7,500 \times 75\%$). If 2,500 companies claimed the full amount, the annual fiscal effect would be \$14 million ($2,500 \times 7,500 \times 75\%$).

Environmental Remediation Development Zone Credit Modifications

The bill would allow corporations that are eligible for the environmental remediation development zone credits to transfer the right to claim the credits to anyone subject to taxation. The bill also would allow municipalities and non-profit organizations that are exempt from tax to transfer up to 50% of amounts paid for environmental remediation to taxpayers certified by Commerce to claim the development zone credit. The cap for development zone credits would remain unchanged. However, the amount of credits that could be claimed would be used to offset tax liability more quickly if credits can be sold to taxpayers with tax liability.

The Department estimates one-time costs for computer programming at \$40,800 and annual costs to administer the bill at \$17,800.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2001 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Original 🛛	Updated	Corrected	Supplemental		
LRB Number 01-3897	//2	Introduction Numl	ber AB-557		
Subject Legislative Council Committee of	on Labor Shortage	fiscal recommendations			
I. One-time Costs or Revenue annualized fiscal effect): Onc-time costs of \$40,800.	Impacts for State	e and/or Local Governmer	nt (do not include in		
II. Annualized Costs:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from			
		Increased Costs	Decreased Costs		
A. State Costs by Category					
State Operations - Salaries a	nd Fringes	\$17,800			
(FTE Position Changes)					
State Operations - Other Cos	ts				
Local Assistance					
Aids to Individuals or Organiz					
TOTAL State Costs by Ca		\$17,800	\$		
B. State Costs by Source of F	unds				
GPR		17,800			
FED					
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
III. State Revenues - Complete (e.g., tax increase, decrease i	this only when properties that the thickness that t	proposal will increase or c .)	decrease state revenues		
Lana -		Increased Rev	Decreased Rev		
GPR Taxes		\$	\$		
GPR Earned					
FED PROCEDO					
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
TOTAL State Revenues		\$	\$		
NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT					
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		State	Local		
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$17,800	\$		
INCT OFFINISE IN REVENUE		\$	\$		
Agency/Prepared By	Ī _A ı	ıthorized Signature	Date		
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