Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected Supple	mental			
LRB Number 23-1416/1	Introduction Number SB-0	060			
Description fees for certain motor vehicle certificate of title	transfers				
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Rev Decrease Existing Decrease Appropriations Rev Create New Appropriations	rease Existing /enues possible to absorb wagency's budget /enues Prease Existing possible to absorb wagency's budget Prease Existing Decrease Costs				
Permissive Mandatory Per 2. Decrease Costs 4. Dec	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Towns Villa crease Revenue Counties Other Thissive Mandatory Counties Other Districts Districts	ers CS			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations					
GPR FED PRO PRS	SEG SEGS				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date			
DOA/ Chris Paul (608) 264-9775	Robin Malicki (608) 264-9576	5/9/2023			

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOA 5/9/2023

LRB Number 23-1416/1	Introduction Number	SB-0060	Estimate Type	Original			
Description							
fees for certain motor vehicle certificate of title transfers							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Senate Bill 60 (SB-60) extends the Department of Transportation's (DOT) fee waiver for transfer of vehicles after an owner's death from only the spouse or domestic partner as under current law to any immediate family member of the decedent. Any immediate family member would not be required to make the \$157.00 fee payment for certificate of title after a transfer or the \$7.50 supplemental title fee. This bill defines persons that constitute immediate family members that would be eligible for this fee waiver.

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 2023-24: \$542.7 million Fiscal Year 2024-25: \$918.0 million

DOT estimates that the bill's provisions would reduce state tax collections by approximately \$1.6 million annually. Therefore, there is no anticipated impact to the Department resulting from SB-60, 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

☑ Origin	al 🔲	Updated		Corrected		Supplemental	
LRB Nui	mber 23-1	416/1		Introduction N	umber	SB-0060	
Description	n tain motor vehicl	o cortificate of	titla :				
					4.1		
annualized	l fiscal effect):	nue impacts to	or Si	ate and/or Local Gov	ernment (d	do not include in	
	,						
II. Annualiz	and Contai						
II. Allilualiz	ed Costs:	,		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:			
A State Co	osts by Categor	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-	Increased Cos	sts	Decreased Costs	
					\$	Φ.	
	State Operations - Salaries and Fringes (FTE Position Changes)			Ψ	\$		
	erations - Other (Costs					
Local Ass		00313					
	dividuals or Orga	anizations					
	. State Costs by	The state of the s			\$	\$	
	ests by Source o				Ψ]	Ψ	
GPR	sis by Source (oi Fullus			1		
FED							
PRO/PRS	3						
SEG/SEG							
III State Re	Wentles - Comp	lete this only	who	n proposal will increa			
revenues (e	e.g., tax increas	e, decrease in	lice	nse fee, ets.)	se or aecr	ease state	
				Increased Re	ev	Decreased Rev	
GPR Taxe	es es				\$	\$	
GPR Earr	ned						
FED							
PRO/PRS	}						
SEG/SEG	i-S						
TOTAL	State Revenue	S			\$	\$	
		NET ANNUA	LIZ	ED FISCAL IMPACT			
				<u>Stat</u>	<u>:e</u>	<u>Local</u>	
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		Ç	\$	\$			
NET CHANC	GE IN REVENUE			(\$	\$	
Agency/Pre	pared By		Au	thorized Signature		Date	
DOA/ Chris Paul (608) 264-9775		Rol	obin Malicki (608) 264-9576		5/9/2023		
			<u> </u>	\ -/=		J 0, 0, 2020	