## Fiscal Estimate - 2023 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Correct	ed S	upplemental				
LRB Number 23-0076/1	Introduction	on Number AE	3-0888				
Description creating a nonrefundable individual and corporate income and franchise tax credit for costs paid to eliminate exposure to a lead hazard in a dwelling							
Fiscal Effect	_	Montacida en la companya de la comp					
Appropriations Reve	ease Existing	Increase Costs - Mabsorb within ager Yes Decrease Costs	May be possible to ncy's budget ⊠No				
Local:  No Local Government Costs  Indeterminate  1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory  2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Districts							
Fund Sources Affected  Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations  GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS							
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signati	ıre	Date				
DOR/ Bradley Caruth (608) 261-8984	Michael Oakleaf (608) 261-5173 1/10/202		1/10/2024				

# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 1/10/2024

LRB Number 23-0076/1	Introduction Number	AB-0888	Estimate Type	Original	
Description creating a nonrefundable individual and corporate income and franchise tax credit for costs paid to eliminate exposure to a lead hazard in a dwelling					

#### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill creates a nonrefundable individual income and corporate income and franchise tax credit for costs paid to eliminate a lead hazard in a dwelling or residential condominium unit. The owner of a residence may claim a credit for all costs paid, up to \$1,500 per dwelling unit, to permanently eliminate a lead hazard in a residence. A dwelling may contain more than one dwelling unit.

A "lead hazard" is any substance, surface, or object that contains lead and that, due to its condition, location, or nature, may contribute to the lead poisoning or lead exposure of a child under 6 years of age.

To claim the credit, a certified professional must investigate the residence and determine that a lead hazard exists; the lead hazard abatement activities must be conducted under rules promulgated by the Department of Health Services; and a certified professional must either issue a certificate confirming that the residence is free from lead-bearing paint or execute a document certifying that the lead hazard abatement activities permanently eliminated all lead hazards.

The owner may include the remediation costs related to any lead hazards present in the residence's utility service connections performed at the same time the owner remediates lead hazards in a residence.

Unused credit may be carried forward for up to 7 years. Part-year residents and nonresidents may not claim the credit.

It is not clear how many people currently remediate lead hazards each year in Wisconsin or how much Wisconsin residents would claim under this credit. However, a similar tax credit exists in Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Tax Expenditure Budget report for fiscal year 2023 lists an annualized fiscal effect of \$2.3 million.

Based on 2018 data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Wisconsin had a population under 6 years of age that was approximately 6.1% smaller than that population in Massachusetts, but there were about 8.3% more children in Wisconsin with elevated blood lead levels confirmed by testing. Moreover, Wisconsin tested about 22% of children while Massachusetts tested about 48% of children, suggesting that the difference in positive blood tests would be larger if a comparable share of Wisconsin children were tested.

Adjusting the Massachusetts credit up by 8.3% to account for the difference in the number of positive blood tests suggests a Wisconsin credit could reduce revenue by about \$2.5 million annually. To the extent that differences in lead exposure among untested children differs between the two states, the fiscal effect would also differ. For example, if Wisconsin's untested children have a higher prevalence of elevated blood lead levels than Massachusetts' untested children, the \$2.5 million figure would likely understate the fiscal effect of the credit.

According to the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Net Tax Reduction Calculation Update memo released by the Department of Administration on 8/28/2023, the remaining margin for tax reductions before triggering potential SLFRF recoupment at \$113 million for fiscal year 2024 and \$319 million for fiscal year 2025. This bill would reduce these margins by the amount of fiscal effect.

#### Long-Range Fiscal Implications

### Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2023 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental		
LRB Number 23-0076/1	6/1 Introduction Number AB-0888			
<b>Description</b> creating a nonrefundable individual and corpo eliminate exposure to a lead hazard in a dwell	rate income and franchise tax c ling	redit for costs paid to		
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for Sannualized fiscal effect):	State and/or Local Governmer	nt (do not include in		
II. Annualized Costs:	Annualized Fis	Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:		
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs		
A. State Costs by Category				
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	\$	\$		
(FTE Position Changes)				
State Operations - Other Costs				
Local Assistance				
Aids to Individuals or Organizations				
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$	\$		
B. State Costs by Source of Funds				
GPR				
FED				
PRO/PRS				
SEG/SEG-S				
III. State Revenues - Complete this only wh (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee,		lecrease state revenues		
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev		
GPR Taxes	\$	\$		
GPR Earned				
FED				
PRO/PRS				
SEG/SEG-S				
TOTAL State Revenues	\$	\$		
NET ANNUA	ALIZED FISCAL IMPACT			
	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>		
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$	\$		
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$See Text	\$		
A way and Day	LA-du-talan			
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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