Fiscal Estimate - 2021 Session

☐ Updated	☐ Corrected ☐ Supplemental				
LRB Number 21-0127/1	Introduction Number SB-243				
Description reducing the eligibility threshold to claim the veter	ans and surviving spouses property tax credit				
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Reven	ase Existing absorb within agency's budget				
Permissive Mandatory Permi	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Issive Mandatory India Affected India Counties India				
Fund Sources Affected	Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations				
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS 20.835(2)(em)					
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature Date				
DOR/ Robert Schmidt (608) 266-5773	Jamie Adams (608) 266-6785 3/31/2021				

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 3/31/2021

LRB Number 21-0127/1	Introduction Number	SB-243	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
reducing the eligibility threshold to claim the veterans and surviving spouses property tax credit					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill reduces the eligibility threshold for an eligible veteran, the spouse of an eligible veteran, and the unremarried surviving spouse of an eligible veteran to claim the veterans and surviving spouses property tax credit under the individual income tax system. Under the bill, a claimant may claim the credit if the claimant's service-connected disability rating is at least 70%. Currently, that rating must be 100% (or treated as 100% based on individual unemployability, or IU).

Under the bill, the maximum credit that a claimant may claim is multiplied by the percentage of the claimant's service-connected disability rating. The bill does not affect a claimant who claims the credit based on IU.

The Department of Veterans Affairs National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics reports that 9,457 veterans in Wisconsin had a 100% disability rating in 2019, and 16,254 more veterans had a rating in the 70% to 90% range. Using a report from the US Government Accountability Office, DOR estimates that about 6,431 veterans with disability ratings from 60% to 90% are eligible for the veterans and surviving spouses property tax credit based on IU. Allocating those veterans with IU status by disability rating suggests that 896 veterans with a 60% rating have IU status and 5,535 veterans with a 70% to 90% rating have IU status. Thus about 15,888 veterans are eligible for the credit under current law based on their 100% disability rating or IU (9,457 + 6,431). This bill extends the credit eligibility to about 10,719 veterans who do not have IU status, but do have ratings of 70% to 90% (16,254 - 5,535).

The veterans and surviving spouses property tax credit has additional residency and property tax liability requirements, but also extends eligibility to surviving spouses of qualified veterans, and surviving spouses receiving dependency and indemnity compensation. In 2019 there were about 8,574 credit claims from veterans, 2,145 from surviving spouses of qualified veterans, and 688 from surviving spouses receiving dependency and indemnity compensation. Supposing the same percentage of newly eligible veterans claim the credit under this bill, that suggests the bill will add about 5,436 new veteran claimants and about 1,796 new surviving spouses claims (dependency and indemnity compensation is unaffected). Based on historical growth in claims, new claims will increase by approximately 5,771 veterans and 1,907 surviving spouses in tax year 2021.

The average credit claimant received \$3,141 in 2019, which is expected to grow to \$3,242 in tax year 2021. Assuming similar property tax amounts for newly eligible claimants, the bill would increase credit claims by approximately \$17.6 million in fiscal year 2022. Because veterans and surviving spouses property tax credit claimants cannot also claim the school property tax credit, the homestead credit, or the farmland preservation credit, the bill will also reduce those claims by about \$2.3 million. The net fiscal effect of the bill is approximately \$15.3 million annually beginning in fiscal year 2022.

DOR anticipates incurring \$2,140 in one-time administrative costs related to drafting and modifying tax forms, instructions, and other published guidance. The department cannot absorb these costs with existing resources.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2021 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental			
LRB Number 21-0127/1	Introduction Number	ber SB-243			
Description reducing the eligibility threshold to claim the ve	eterans and surviving spouses p	oroperty tax credit			
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for S annualized fiscal effect):	tate and/or Local Governmer	ıt (do not include in			
DOR anticipates incurring \$2,140 in one-time a forms, instructions, and other published guidal	administrative costs related to c	Irafting and modifying tax			
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	17,600,000				
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$17,600,000	\$			
B. State Costs by Source of Funds		Extra de la constante de la co			
GPR	17,600,000				
FED					
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
III. State Revenues - Complete this only wh		lecrease state revenues			
(e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee,					
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev			
GPR Taxes	\$2,300,000	\$			
GPR Earned					
FED					
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S		يستند التراوا والمالية والمراوم والمرام			
TOTAL State Revenues	\$2,300,000	. \$			
NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT					
	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>			
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$17,600,000	\$ \$			
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	ANGE IN REVENUE \$2,300,000				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date			
DOR/ Robert Schmidt (608) 266-5773 Jamie Adams (608) 266-6785		3/31/2021			