Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

	Updated	ected Suppleme	ntal	
LRB Number	Introduction Number			
Description Payday Lending				
Fiscal Effect				
State: No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Create New Appropriations	☑ Increase Existing Revenues☐ Decrease Existing Revenues	☑ Increase Costs- May be passorb within agency's but Yes☑ Yes☑ Decrease Costs		
Local: No Local Government Cost ☐ Indeterminate 1. ☐ Increase Costs ☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory 2. ☐ Decrease Costs ☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory	3. Increase Revenue Permissive Mandatory 4. Decrease Revenue Permissive Mandatory	5. Types of Local Governmen Units Affected Towns Village Counties Others School WTCS Districts	☐ Cities	
Fund Sources Affected ☐ GPR ☐ FED ☐ Pro	☐ SEC ☐ SEGS s.	Affected CH. 20 Approp	riations	
Agency/Prepared By Susan Dietzel	Authorized Susan Dietze	d Signature	Date 7/28/10	

Fiscal Estimate Narratives

LRB Number	Introduction Number	
Description Payday Lending		

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

2009 Wisconsin Act 405, related to payday lending reforms, requires the Division of Banking to operate a database for licensees to access to verify whether a customer is eligible for a loan, under the new requirements. The Act created a program revenue appropriation for that purpose and for promoting financial literacy. Under the new Act, the Division may contract with a 3rd party provider to operate the database. The Division of Banking is to specify a database transaction fee that is charged to payday lenders to cover the costs of the database. This rule specifies that the Division will establish the fee on an annual basis.

Expenditures

The Department is in the process of contracting with a 3rd party vendor for the operation of the payday lending database. The contract will establish a transactional fee to be paid by the Department to the vendor to operate the database. The fee to be paid has not yet been determined. A review of other states shows a range of fees of approximately \$0.40 to \$0.50 per transaction.

During the past year, approximately 1.6 million payday loans were reported as being made to Wisconsin citizens. Because of the restriction in the number of roll-overs and other new regulations, the Division is estimating a reduction in loans. If the per transaction fee paid to the vendor is \$0.45 and the annual number of loans is 800,000, the estimated annual cost to the department for operating the database is \$360,000. First year costs would be \$180,000.

Revenue

A per transaction fee charged to licensees to access the database will be established by the Division annually and posted on its website by December 1 of each year for the following calendar year. The fee will be established to cover the costs of the operation of the payday lending database, preparation of the informational materials and reports required by the Act, as well as promote financial literacy.

While a contract has not yet been established for the operation of the database, a review of other states, shows transaction fees generally ranging from \$0.43 to \$1.00. It is expected the fee set by the Division will fall within that range.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications