Vermont Legislative Joint Fiscal Office

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FISCAL NOTE Date: March 17, 2016 Prepared by: Daniel Dickerson

H.206 An Act Relating to Regulating Notaries Public

Bill Summary

The proposed bill would restructure the current statutes related to notaries public. A part of the restructuring would be to alter the current notary commissioning fee statute to require renewal of commissions every two years instead of every four years as is currently the law. The current fee of \$30 per commissioning would remain the same. The allocation of fee revenue would change from the current formula of half to the State General Fund and half to the county, to an allocation as follows:

State:	\$9.00
County:	\$9.00
Sec. of State:	<u>\$12.00</u>
Total	\$30.00

The Secretary of State would like some revenue from this fee in order to develop a new centralized online commissioning system as well as to fund its existing work in support of notary commissions, to include training, maintaining an online database, issuing apostilles and adopting new rules.

Fiscal Impact

Under the current notary commissioning structure of a 4-year commissioning term, most commissions are renewed in a one-year period. The most recent large group of commissions took place in 2015. See box below (numbers are actual):

Year	Commissions	General fund	County Revenue	Total
2015	11,188	\$167,820	\$167,820	\$335,640

The bill would take effect on July 1, 2017, at which time the applicants would begin to follow the new two-year commissioning period. The next large group of commissions would not take place until 2019. There will be some lower revenues to the State and to the Counties in the

intervening years and in 2019 as the Secretary of State will begin to collect some of the revenue from commissioning fees. See box below (numbers are estimated¹):

Year	Commissions	General	County	Sec. of State	Total
		fund			
2015 (actual)	11,188	\$167,820	\$167,820	-	\$335,640
2016	980	\$14,700	\$14,700	-	\$29,400
2017	980	\$11,760	\$11,760	\$5,880	\$29,400
2018	980	\$8,820	\$8,820	\$11,760	\$29,400
2019	11,550	\$103,950	\$103,950	\$138,600	\$346,500

While the General Fund and the counties would lose some money year-over-year from 2017 through 2019, the cumulative revenues over the four-year period from 2019 through 2022 would make both entities whole and would likely result in some net revenue gains.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
GF (current)	\$14,700	\$14,700	\$14,700	\$173,250
GF (Bill)	\$14,700	\$11,760	\$8,820	\$103,950
Difference	\$0	(\$2,940)	(\$5,880)	(\$69,300)
County (current)	\$14,700	\$14,700	\$14,700	\$173,250
County (Bill)	\$14,700	\$11,760	\$8,820	\$103,950
Difference	\$0	(\$2,940)	(\$5,880)	(\$69,300)
SOS (current)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SOS (Bill)	\$0	\$5,880	\$11,760	\$138,600
Difference	\$0	\$5,880	\$11,760	\$138,600

¹ Per the Secretary of State's office, there are conservatively estimated to be 14,000 commissions during the 4-year period from 2016-2019. Based on 2011-2014 numbers, it is assumed that 7% of commissions will be made per year in years 1-3 and 79% will be made in year 4. As the bill goes into effect halfway through calendar year 2017, this estimate assumes that the Sec. of State will receive only half of the revenue it would receive in 2018 and the rest is split evenly between the State and the county. The 2019 estimate would include renewals of 2015 and 2017 commissions.