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Office

H.B. 183
133rd General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 183's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Reported by House Agriculture and Rural Development

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Manchester and Patterson

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: Yes

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Highlights

- Under the bill, nonrefundable income tax credits could be claimed by persons who intend to farm or began farming within the last ten years for the cost of participation in an approved financial management program, and by owners of agricultural property sold or rented to these newer farmers.
- State revenue losses are limited by the bill to a total of \$10 million during tax years 2020 and 2021. Credits would be nonrefundable but could be carried forward. The first revenue losses would not occur until at least FY 2021.
- The GRF would bear most of the loss. The Local Government Fund (LGF, Fund 7069) and Public Library Fund (PLF, Fund 7065) would each be reduced by 1.66% of any revenue loss under codified law, and by 1.68% and 1.70%, respectively, in FY 2021.
- The Department of Agriculture would likely need to hire at least one new program administrator to oversee the new tax credit. If so, the additional payroll and fringe benefits costs for that one employee would be between \$59,000 and \$73,000 annually.
- The Ohio State University and Central State University may incur additional administrative costs to certify individuals as beginning farmers for purposes of qualifying an individual for the tax credit.

Detailed Analysis

Overview of the beginning farmer income tax credit

The bill allows a beginning farmer to be issued a tax credit certificate against the farmer's state personal income taxes equal to the cost of participating in an approved financial management program. It also would allow an owner of agricultural assets who sells or rents the assets to a beginning farmer to be issued a tax credit certificate. The bill limits issuance of tax

credit certificates under this program to a total of \$10 million. Requirements for beginning farmers and for agricultural asset owners are summarized in the bill analysis. An individual previously certified as a beginning farmer would no longer be considered for the program if that person ceases to meet the criteria for certification.

The Department of Agriculture and land grant colleges that elect to participate may incur additional administrative costs to certify an individual as a beginning farmer under the requirements prescribed by the bill. Eligible land grant colleges are the Ohio State University and Central State University. The Department, in consultation with the participating colleges, is required to establish procedures for certifying financial management programs that would qualify a beginning farmer for the tax credit. The Department is to maintain a list of certified programs on its website.

Under the bill, the credit for the farmer would be nonrefundable but could be carried forward up to three years. The owner of agricultural assets who sells or rents to a beginning farmer would be issued a tax credit certificate against the owner's state personal income taxes equal to (1) 5% of the sale price of the asset, (2) 10% of the cash equivalent of the gross rental income of a rental agreement entered into on or after the first day of the second preceding calendar year, or (3) 15% of the cash equivalent of the gross rental income of a share-rent agreement entered into on or after the first day of the second preceding calendar year. The credit for the asset owner would be nonrefundable but could be carried forward up to 15 years.

Fiscal effect of the new income tax credit

The tax revenue loss from the bill is capped at \$10 million, the limit on issuance of tax credit certificates under this program. The credits could be used in tax year 2020 and thereafter, but no new tax credit certificates could be issued under the program after 2021. Potential demand for such certificates appears substantial, and plausibly most or all of the \$10 million in certificates would be issued. With three-year carryforward for farmers and 15-year carryforward for asset owners, state income tax revenue might be reduced through 2036.

For GRF revenue foregone, distributions to each of the Local Government Fund (LGF) and Public Library Fund (PLF) would be reduced by 1.66% of that revenue loss under codified law. The PLF in FY 2021 instead would be reduced by 1.70% of a tax revenue loss, and the LGF would be reduced by 1.68%, under provisions of H.B. 166 of the 133rd General Assembly. The GRF would bear the rest of the revenue loss.

Department of Agriculture and participating land grant universities

The Department of Agriculture would be responsible for approving applications and issuing tax credit certificates for the beginning farmer income tax credit and approving financial management programs that beginning farmers must take in order to qualify for the tax credit. As a result, the Department anticipates that it would need to hire at least one new program administrator to oversee the new tax credit. Based on the state's employee classification plan, if a program administrator is hired at the starting annual salary of approximately \$45,000, it will bring the Department's potential payroll costs to between approximately \$59,000 and \$73,000. This includes \$6,300 (14% of annual salary to cover the employer's share of retirement) and the employer's share of health insurance (\$7,830 for single coverage or \$21,494 for family coverage

under the state's traditional health plan). The state's annual health benefit costs would be slightly higher if the employee is enrolled in the state's high deductible health care plan.

As described above, the bill also allows participating land grant universities to certify beginning farmers for the tax credit under the bill. Consequently, the Ohio State University and Central State University could incur new administrative costs for overseeing the program if these universities choose to be involved with the program.