



www.lsc.ohio.gov

# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

**H.B. 125**  
**135<sup>th</sup> General Assembly**

## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 125's Bill Analysis](#)

**Version:** As Reported by House Ways and Means

**Primary Sponsors:** Reps. Mathews and Santucci

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** Yes

Russ Keller, Senior Economist

### Highlights

Fund	FY 2024	FY 2025	Future Years
<b>State General Revenue Fund</b>			
Revenues	Loss up to \$7.3 million	Loss up to \$8.2 million	Annual losses compound with inflation
<b>Local Government and Public Library funds (counties, municipalities, townships, and public libraries)</b>			
Revenues	Loss up to \$250,000	Loss up to \$280,000	Annual losses compound with inflation

Note: The fiscal year for the state, school districts, and certain other local governments runs from July 1 through June 30 and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends. For other local governments, the fiscal year is identical to the calendar year.

- The bill increases the existing personal income tax (PIT) deduction for tuition savings plans and STABLE accounts by doubling the amount that may be claimed by married taxpayers filing joint returns and annually adjusting the deduction limit for all taxpayers. The bill is effective in tax year (TY) 2023, so it will reduce PIT revenues beginning in FY 2024.

## Detailed Analysis

Existing law grants a personal income tax (PIT) deduction (up to \$4,000 per beneficiary) for taxpayers who contribute to a 529 tuition savings plan or a STABLE<sup>1</sup> account. The bill raises the PIT deduction limit for joint filers from \$4,000 per beneficiary to \$8,000 per beneficiary beginning in tax year (TY) 2023. The bill also indexes these contribution limits for inflation, based on increases in the national gross domestic product (GDP) deflator, beginning in TY 2024.

### Fiscal effect

Contributions to Ohio 529 Plans and State Income Tax Deductions		
Tax Year	Contributions	Income Tax Deduction
2018	\$813,411,775	\$540,325,040
2019	\$854,632,448	\$546,674,464
2020	\$868,368,484	\$569,868,243
2021	\$1,066,226,238	\$606,398,751
2022	\$942,639,375	Unavailable

Source: Ohio Tuition Trust Authority; Ohio Department of Taxation

S.B. 33 of the 134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly expanded the existing state income tax deduction to include contributions made to out-of-state tuition savings programs. The change was effective beginning January 1, 2023, so taxpayer data in response to this policy change is not yet available. Based on evidence from other states, the S.B. 33 expansion could increase the PIT deduction by 50% in TY 2023, to about \$950 million.

The provisions in H.B. 125 could further increase the tax deduction by another \$216 million in TY 2023, to about \$1.17 billion. By assuming a 3.5% marginal income tax rate would apply to the excluded income (on average), the state revenue loss would be \$7.6 million (where \$216 million is multiplied by 3.5%) in FY 2024 when TY 2023 income tax returns are filed. The annual inflation adjustment could exclude another \$26 million from taxation in TY 2024, for a total of \$242 million attributed to the bill. When applying a 3.5% marginal rate to this sum, the revenue loss is \$8.5 million (where \$242 million is multiplied by 3.5%) in FY 2025. Under codified law, the GRF would bear 96.68% of any PIT revenue loss during fiscal years beginning July 1, 2023, while the Local Government Fund (LGF) and Public Library Fund (PLF) would each bear 1.66%.

FNHB0125RH-135/lb

<sup>1</sup> Ohio STABLE accounts allow individuals with disabilities to save and invest money without losing eligibility for certain public benefits programs. Fewer than 2,000 tax returns claimed this deduction in TY 2021.