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The County Commissioners Association of Ohio (CCAO) thanks the staff of the Ohio Legislative Service Commission (LSC) for the opportunity to provide comments regarding the 2022 Local Impact Statement Report. This report is an important tool for state lawmakers and local government officials to track the impact of enacted legislation on local communities.

As noted in the report, not all bills are subject to the LIS requirement, thus the Local Impact Statement Report does not entirely capture the impact of state policy decisions on local governments. Primary among those exceptions is the state's biennial budget bill which, in addition to serving as an appropriation vehicle for state operations, also contains tax and other policy changes that significantly impact county revenues and expenditures.

To provide an example from H.B. 110 of the 134th General Assembly, the most recent Main Operating Budget, a provision exempted employment services and job placement services from the sales tax base. The Department of Taxation estimated at the time that counties and transit authorities would lose \$25.6 million in SFY 2022 and \$38.5 million in SFY 2023 due to this exemption.

The impact that certain budget provisions will have on local governments may sometimes be mentioned in the Comparison Document and departmental Greenbooks but it is inconsistent and decentralized. CCAO encourages LSC to produce an additional publication at the end of the budget process to provide Greenbook-level analysis of budgetary provisions that create an impact on local governments. Doing so will provide a great resource for the General Assembly and the public to understand the true picture of the impacts that tax and other policy changes have upon counties and other local governments.

Additionally, the local impact procedure for non-appropriations bills can be improved. R.C. 103.143 is the statutory authority for the local impact procedure. R.C. 103.143(C) requires that “[a]ny time a bill is amended, the legislative service commission shall, as soon as reasonably possible, revise the local impact statement to reflect changes made by amendment.”

As noted in the statement's Introduction, LSC considers updating the comprehensive fiscal note as satisfying that requirement. While updating the overall fiscal note is certainly a sound procedure, the changes to the impact on local governments may get lost among other changes. CCAO recommends that fiscal notes for bills that will have an impact on local governments (regardless of if the official Local Impact Determination is a “Yes,” as that may change depending on the content of amendments or substitute bills) have a specific section that highlights the fiscal effects the bill will have for local governments. This will allow the public and legislators to quickly see the local effects instead of requiring them to scan the fiscal analysis for certain key words.

Finally, the Local Impact Statement Report itself can be improved. In its current form it is typically structured with a brief introduction, followed by comments from local government associations, then copies of the fiscal notes for enacted bills that required local impact statements. The Report is usually concluded with an appendix that lists all the enacted bills from the year the report is prepared for.



A simple aggregation of fiscal notes, while helpful, does not provide the level of detail that an annual report can offer. CCAO believes that the annual report is an opportunity for LSC to expand upon the local impact component of its fiscal analysis for the given bills, whether through annotation of the As Enacted fiscal note, an entirely new analysis, or another method.

Since the Local Impact Statement Report is prepared for legislation enacted in the prior year, it is likely that many provisions of the bills in question have taken effect. These reports also provide an opportunity for LSC to follow up and provide a brief overview of the actual fiscal effects the bills have created. As is common with policy making at all levels of government, the effects that a law has when actually put in place may outstrip initial estimates, or vice versa.

Counties are closely tied to the state as the provider of state services at the local level on the state's behalf. Counties operate as local branches of state government, with most state programs and services being delegated to county government for implementation.

Counties rely upon a combination of permissive sales taxes, property taxes, charges for fees and services, intergovernmental revenue (including the Local Government Fund) and investment income to pay for these services. Because all these revenue sources are governed by statutory provisions, enacted legislation can significantly impact the counties' receipt of funds from these resources.

CCAO stresses the importance of reviewing local impacts on county operations and revenue streams. As counties work in partnership with the state to provide critical services to all Ohioans, a strong emphasis on limiting negative fiscal impacts to county government is critical.

CCAO again thanks the Legislative Service Commission for the opportunity to comment on this report and wishes to acknowledge the professionalism and expertise of the LSC staff.