Legislative Council Staff Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Leg		HB 20-1115 FISCAL NOTE			
Drafting Number: Prime Sponsors:	LLS 20-0537 Rep. Catlin; McLachlan Sen. Coram	Date: Bill Status: Fiscal Analyst:	February 4, 2020 House Finance Meredith Moon 303-866-2633 Meredith.Moon@state.co.us		
Bill Topic:	SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR FARM FENCING MATERIAL				
Summary of Fiscal Impact:	 State Revenue State Expenditure State Transfer 	⊠ Lo	 TABOR Refund Local Government Statutory Public Entity 		
	This bill exempts fencing material used in a farm operation from state sales and use tax. It will reduce state revenue on an ongoing basis beginning in FY 2021-22.				
Appropriation Summary:	No appropriation is required				
Fiscal Note Status:	This fiscal note represents t	he introduced bill.			

Table 1State Fiscal Impacts Under HB 20-1115

		FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Revenue	General Fund	-	(\$0.4 million - \$0.7 million)	(\$0.8 million - \$1.3 million)
Expenditures		-	-	
Transfers		-	-	
TABOR Refund	General Fund	-	(\$0.4 million - \$0.7 million)	(\$0.8 million - \$1.3 million)

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Summary of Legislation

This bill exempts fencing material from sales and use tax used in a farm operation by agricultural or livestock producers. This bill also defines fencing material to include: barbed wire, smooth wire, strainers, tensioners, fencing staples, "T" posts and wire clips, treated round posts, prefabricated welded fence panels, agricultural corral-type gates, electric fencing posts, solar panels for electric fences, ribbon, rope, and braided wire.

Background

Fencing material is not exempt from state sales and use tax under current law; however, some retailers have interpreted the farm equipment definition in Section 39-26-716 (1)(d), C.R.S. to include fencing material. Therefore, some agricultural or livestock producers have been receiving an exemption when purchasing fencing material for their farm operation.

State Revenue

This bill will decrease state revenue by between \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million in FY 2021-22 (partial-year impact) and by between \$0.8 million and \$1.3 million in FY 2022-23. This revenue is subject to TABOR.

This revenue estimate assumes that a mile of fencing costs on average \$6,000 and that it will last for about 20 years, with average annual maintenance costs of \$300. According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture for Colorado by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, there were 38,893 farms in the state, 12,682 of which had a cattle herd on the land. It is also assumed that approximately one-third of agriculture and livestock producers currently receive a sales tax exemption when purchasing fencing material for their farm operations.

State Expenditures

This bill may increase the workload for the Department of Revenue to report tax expenditure information in its biannual Tax Profile and Expenditure Report, and for the Department of Personnel and Administration if the volume of scanned images related to this exemption increases. Both workload increases can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

TABOR refund. The bill is expected to decrease state General Fund obligations for TABOR refunds by between \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million in FY 2021-22. Under current law and the December 2019 Legislative Council Staff forecast, the bill will correspondingly decrease the amount refunded to taxpayers via sales tax refunds made available on income tax returns for tax year 2022. A forecast of state revenue subject to TABOR is not available beyond FY 2021-22.

Local Government

Local government revenue will decrease for those sales tax jurisdictions that choose to exempt farm equipment from their sales tax base.

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Effective Date

The bill takes effect August 5, 2020, if the General Assembly adjourns on May 6, 2020, as scheduled, and no referendum petition is filed. This bill applies to fencing material purchased after January 1, 2021.

State and Local Government Contacts

Agriculture Revenue Personnel Information Technology Counties Municipalities Special Districts Regional Transportation District

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit: **leg.colorado.gov/fiscalnotes**.