

Fiscal Note



Fiscal Services Division

<u>HF 683</u> – Grain Handling Excise Tax, Repeal (LSB2500HV) Staff Contact: Jeff Robinson (515.281.4614) <u>jeff.robinson@legis.iowa.gov</u> Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

House File 683 makes the grain handling tax (Iowa Code section 428.35) inapplicable to grain handled on or after January 1, 2023, and repeals the tax effective July 1, 2025. The Bill further provides that grain handling tax remitted for grain handled during calendar year (CY) 2022 shall be deposited into the existing Grain Depositors and Sellers Indemnity Fund (Grain Indemnity Fund).

lowa Code section <u>25B.7</u> (State funding of property tax credits and exemptions) is made inapplicable to this tax change. The Bill is effective upon enactment and applies retroactively to January 1, 2023, for grain handled during 2022 and after.

Background — Grain Handling Tax

The grain handling tax was enacted in 1947 Iowa Acts, chapter 236 (Excise Tax on Grain Handling Act). That Act initiated a one-fourth mill (\$0.25 per 1,000 bushels) tax on corn, soybeans, and various other grains that are usually stored in grain elevators. The term "handling" refers to the receiving of grain at an elevator, processor, or similar facility for storage, sale, or processing. The tax rate and tax basis are unchanged since original enactment. The 1947 Act also exempted grain held at elevators from the personal property tax and added grain to the list of items that are exempt from the property tax.

The grain handling tax is paid to the local property tax system and distributed to the same local governments, such as cities, counties, and schools, in the same proportions as the tax on real property is distributed.

Background — Grain Indemnity Fund

The <u>Grain Indemnity Fund</u> was originally enacted in 1986 lowa Acts, chapter <u>1152</u> (Grain Indemnity Fund Act). The Fund is established in lowa Code chapter <u>203D</u>. The Fund is financed through annual participation and per-bushel fees paid by licensed grain dealers and warehouse operators. The fees are suspended if the balance in the Fund exceeds \$8.0 million at the conclusion of a fiscal year. The fees are reinstated if the assets of the Fund are, less any unencumbered balances or pending or unsettled claims, \$3.0 million or less. As provided in lowa Code section <u>203D.5</u>, the lowa Grain Indemnity Fund Board has additional authority to adjust fees when necessary.

The balance in the Fund may be used to pay administrative expenses and grain depositor or seller indemnification claims against the Fund. **Figure 1** provides Grain Indemnity Fund balances, revenues, and expenditures for a three-fiscal-year period (FY 2020 through FY 2022) and for FY 2023 through March 30, 2023. The March 31, 2023, cash balance in the Fund was \$2.4 million.

Figure 1

Grain Indemnity Fund Financials FY 2020 Through March 30, 2023 In Millions					
	FY 2020 Through		FY 2023		
		FY 2022	Thr	ough 3/30/23	
Beginning Balance	\$	3,815,358	\$	3,436,342	
Revenues					
Interest	\$	81,949	\$	46,317	
Permits and Fees		47,940		3,700	
Total Revenues	\$	129,889	\$	50,017	
Expenses					
Administration	\$	14,856	\$	4,636	
Claims		494,049		1,117,263	
Total Expenses	\$	508,905	\$	1,121,899	
Ending Balance	\$	3,436,342	\$	2,364,460	

Assumptions

- The Department of Revenue reports that the statewide amount of grain handling tax collected for CY 2021 was \$1.1 million. The \$1.1 million is assumed for all future calendar years.
- The tax due on grain handled in CY 2022 is due in the fall of 2023 and the spring of 2024 (FY 2024). The Bill changes the destination of the FY 2024 tax to the Grain Indemnity Fund. This will reduce FY 2024 local government revenue by \$1.1 million and increase Grain Indemnity Tax revenue by the same amount.
- The Bill suspends and then repeals the grain handling tax starting with CY 2023.

Fiscal Impact

The suspension and elimination of the grain handling tax will reduce annual local government revenue by \$1.1 million, beginning with FY 2024. The dedication of FY 2024 grain handling tax to the Grain Indemnity Fund will increase revenue for that Fund by \$1.1 million. Increasing the balance in the Grain Indemnity Fund will decrease the fees owed in the future by licensed grain dealers and warehouse operators, who are required under lowa Code chapter 203D to finance the operations of the Fund.

Sources

Department of Revenue State Accounting System

 /s/ Jennifer Acton	
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The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to <u>Joint Rule 17</u> and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.