



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

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Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

Bill: [Sub. S.B. 139 of the 129th G.A.](#)

Date: December 12, 2012

Status: As Enacted

Sponsor: Sen. Hughes

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

Contents: Modifies reporting requirements for professional employer organizations and makes other changes

State Fiscal Highlights

- The bill adds financial reports to the list of documents that Professional Employer Organizations (PEOs) must file when applying for or renewing workers' compensation coverage. This could result in increased administrative costs for the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC). Any additional costs would be paid from Workers' Compensation Fund (Fund 7023) line item 855409, Administrative Services.
- The bill specifies the conditions under which a "shared" employee is considered an employee of a client employer or a PEO for calculating tax credits or other economic incentives based on employment. This could increase the amount of revenue lost to the state from certain tax credits.
- The bill shifts the party responsible for collecting and remitting the sales tax on shared employment service from the PEO to the client employer. Tax revenues are distributed to the GRF and two local government funds.
- The bill requires unemployment compensation experience for shared employees to be charged to client employers rather than PEOs or PEO reporting entities. While there is no direct fiscal effect resulting from this change, revenues to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund could increase over time if certain client employers have higher experience rates than those currently offered to PEOs.

Local Fiscal Highlights

- Potential lower taxes collected as a result of tax credits taken under the bill would reduce distributions to the Local Government Fund and the Public Library Fund.

Detailed Fiscal Analysis

Overview

The bill makes changes to the Professional Employer Organization (PEO) Law with regard to financial statements supplied to the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC), payroll reports submitted to the Department of Job and Family Services under the state's unemployment compensation system, and certain related tax provisions. A PEO provides payroll, human resources, workers' compensation, and employee benefits administration services to other companies, referred to as "client companies." This is generally accomplished by hiring a client company's employees and then leasing those employees back to their original employer; employees that are leased back to their original employer are referred to as "shared employees." The bill also allows multiple PEOs to register together as one entity, referred to as "PEO reporting entities," and permits an independent assurance organization,¹ to act on behalf of a PEO in complying with the PEO Law. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there were approximately 240 PEOs in Ohio in 2007, employing approximately 47,900 workers as shared employees and reporting operating revenues of approximately \$2.1 billion during that year.² Overall, the bill could increase administrative expenses for BWC, which under the bill will have to review various financial documents submitted by PEOs. The changes concerning PEO reporting requirements under the state's unemployment compensation program do not appear to have any immediate effect on the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund. Finally, certain tax provisions in the bill – those dealing with tax credits – could also result in revenue losses to the state and political subdivisions.

Financial statements PEOs must file with BWC

The bill requires PEOs or PEO reporting entities to file financial statements along with their initial workers' compensation registrations and annual renewal applications. If a financial statement demonstrates that a PEO is in a deficit position, it must submit proof to BWC that it has obtained sufficient credit to cover the deficit. Under certain circumstances, if a PEO's financial position warrants, the bill authorizes BWC to provide the PEO with limited registration and coverage. Additionally, the bill requires PEOs to report any transfer of employees between related PEO entities or PEO

¹ Assurance organizations are independent, nongovernmental accreditation bodies that verify member compliance with government regulations and industry standards. They also provide financial assurance by issuing bonds that cover the financial responsibilities of member PEOs in case of default.

² U.S. Census Bureau, "2007 Economic Census: Summary Statistics for the U.S., States, Metro and Micro Areas, Metro Divisions, Consolidated Cities, Counties, and Places," available at web site: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/IBQTable?_bm=y&-fds_name=EC0700A1&-_industry=561330&-ib_type=NAICS2007&-_lang=en&-geo_id=04000US39&-NAICS2007=561330&-search_results=01000US&-ds_name=EC0756A1 (August 20, 2010), last visited May 20, 2011.

reporting entities to BWC within 14 days after the transfer. According to U.S. Census Bureau data for 2007, there were approximately 240 PEOs in Ohio.

Overall, BWC could incur some minimal new costs for reviewing the financial statements and conducting financial audits under the bill. Previously, these financial reviews and audits apply only to self-insured employers, of which there are 1,180 according to BWC's FY 2010 annual report. Any additional costs for overseeing records submitted by PEOs would be paid from Workers' Compensation Fund (Fund 7023) line item 855409, Administrative Services.

Tax credits

The bill provides that, for the purpose of calculating tax credits and other economic incentives based on employment, a client employer, exclusively, shall be entitled to use "shared" employees in the calculation of the tax or economic incentives. The provision thus expands the definition of "employees" to include contracted employees in the form of shared employees, possibly increasing the number of employees that would qualify employers for credits such as the job creation and job retention tax credits. The result is that the bill potentially increases the state revenue loss from various tax incentives. Tax revenue is distributed to the General Revenue Fund, the Local Government Fund, and the Public Library Fund. Any reduction in tax revenues from the expansion of the definition of "employees" for purposes of tax credits will reduce distributions to these funds.

Sales tax

Under current law, employment service is a transaction subject to sales and use tax. That is, the purchaser of the service pays the sales tax on the employment service contracts, unless the transaction is exempted.³ Generally, the seller of taxable employment services collects the combined state and local permissive sales tax and remits it to the state. Various changes to the statute have been made since January 1993.

The bill requires shared employees, whose services are currently subject to the sales tax, to be considered the employees of the client company for purposes of collecting and levying sales tax. The bill would shift, for shared employment service, the party responsible for collecting and remitting the sales tax from the PEO to the client employer. No employer pays sales tax on the services provided by its own employees. However, the bill also states that nothing in the bill relieves the client employer or the PEO from collecting or remitting sales and use taxes. As a result, this fiscal note assumes sales and use taxes on taxable employment services contracts would continue to be collected and remitted, and also assumes such responsibility may be included in those contracts.

³ The Department of Taxation provides the definition of employment services and examples of transactions that are not taxable, available at http://tax.ohio.gov/divisions/communications/information_releases/sales/st199308.stm.

PEO reporting requirements with the Department of Taxation

The bill also contains provisions specifying PEO reporting requirements with the Department of Taxation. Under the bill, PEOs and PEO reporting entities are required to file a report with the Department within 30 days after commencing business in Ohio or within 30 days of the bill's effective date. The report is to include specified PEO, PEO reporting entity, and client employer information and is to be updated quarterly. The Department of Taxation could incur some minimal administrative costs to process these reports.

Department of Job and Family Services

The bill requires the Director of Job and Family Services to adopt rules applicable to PEOs and PEO reporting entities to address the method in which a PEO or PEO reporting entity reports quarterly wages and contributions to the Director for shared employees. Rules must recognize a PEO or PEO reporting entity as the employer of record of the shared employees of the PEO or PEO reporting entity for reporting purposes. The bill also allows the rules adopted by the Director to require each shared employee of a single client employer be reported as a separate and unique subaccount of the PEO or PEO reporting entity. The bill requires that separate experience rates in the unemployment compensation system be determined for each client employer.

There would be little if any impact on Ohio's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund due to the provisions related to PEOs in the bill. Currently, PEOs pay unemployment taxes on behalf of all client employers based on a single experience rate that is a blended rate of all the PEO's client employers. Under the bill, PEOs are still allowed to submit tax reports and payment on behalf of client employers; however, an experience rate will be calculated for each separate client employer. Separating the experience rate for each employer would generally maintain the same amount of contributions to the trust fund. It is possible that the bill may increase trust fund revenues over time, as employers with relatively higher experience rates would be unable to use a PEO's potentially lower blended experience rate.

Contributions by private employers to the state's trust fund are based on an employer's experience in the unemployment system. This experience rate factors employers' taxable wages, contributions paid, and benefits charged to their accounts. Generally, rates are lower for employers that have contributed over many years with few layoffs. Rates are generally higher for employers with frequent layoffs. The average experience rate across all employers in 2010 was 3.3%. This percentage is applied to the first \$9,000 of each employee's payroll each year.