

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE
Fiscal Note



Fiscal Note On: **HB 525** HLS 20RS 407
 Bill Text Version: **ORIGINAL**
 Opp. Chamb. Action:
 Proposed Amd.:
 Sub. Bill For.:

Date: April 22, 2020 2:58 PM	Author: HILFERTY
Dept./Agy.: La Tax Commission / Local Governments	Analyst: Greg Albrecht
Subject: Homestead Exemption Special Assessment Level	

TAX/AD VALOREM TAX OR SEE FISC NOTE LF RV Page 1 of 1
 (Constitutional Amendment) Removes the income limitation for qualifying for the special assessment level

Current constitution provides a special assessment level (frozen assessed value) to homesteads owned by people 65-years old or older, or have at least a 50% military service-connected disability rating, or armed forces members killed or missing in action or were prisoners of war for more than 90-days, or are totally disabled. Special assessment is only available to those with federal adjusted gross income less than an annual amount (adjusted for inflation each year). The current threshold is \$77,030.

Proposed constitutional amendment repeals the income limitation for receiving the special assessment.

To be submitted to the electors at the statewide election to be held on November 3, 2020.

EXPENDITURES	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>5 -YEAR TOTAL</u>
State Gen. Fd.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agy. Self-Gen.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ded./Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Funds	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	\$0
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

REVENUES	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>5 -YEAR TOTAL</u>
State Gen. Fd.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agy. Self-Gen.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ded./Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Funds	<u>\$0</u>	SEE BELOW	SEE BELOW	SEE BELOW	SEE BELOW	\$0
Annual Total	\$0					\$0

EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

There is no anticipated direct material effect on governmental expenditures as a result of this measure.

REVENUE EXPLANATION

The Louisiana Tax Commission 2019 Annual Report indicates that a total of 180,803 special assessments are currently in place. Nearly 90% of these assessments (161,929) apply to persons age-65 or older, with just over 10% applied to disabled categories or persons. Removal of the income limitation for availability of the special assessment can only work to increase the number of such assessments, and consequently reduce the future growth of the residential property tax base for local governments. The magnitude of such an effect is uncertain, and millage adjustments are likely to shift the ad valorem tax burden as growth in this portion of the tax base is constrained.

Current U.S. Census data implies that there are almost 716,000 residents of the state age 65 or older. U.S. Labor Dept. consumer expenditure survey data for the South indicates that over 80% of this age group are homeowners. Even though one-third of homesteads in the state are 100% homestead exempt and some material share of these residents are likely to share a homestead, this has been a declining share as home values have risen over time. Thus, population count data suggests that it is possible that the number of special assessments could increase significantly.

However, the income limitation is already fairly high at over \$77,000, and U.S. Census data for the U.S. estimates that only about 28% of the age-65 or older population has household income over \$75,000. The median income of the age 65-74 cohort is only \$52,465, and for the 75 or older cohort only \$34,925. Even the average income of these age cohorts is less than the current special assessment income threshold at \$76,669 and \$54,416, respectively (average income figures tend to be less representative). Thus, considering that incomes of state residents tend to be lower than for the U.S. as a whole, as well as the income distribution of the affected population in the context of the current income threshold, it seems possible that most age-65 or older homeowners in the state are already eligible for and/or receiving the special assessment. Additional special assessments are still likely without the income limitation, but not as many as population counts may suggest.

Senate Dual Referral Rules
 13.5.1 >= \$100,000 Annual Fiscal Cost {S & H}
 13.5.2 >= \$500,000 Annual Tax or Fee Change {S & H}

House
 6.8(F)(1) >= \$100,000 SGF Fiscal Cost {H & S}
 6.8(G) >= \$500,000 Tax or Fee Increase or a Net Fee Decrease {S}

John D. Carpenter
 Legislative Fiscal Officer