	LEGISLATIVE FISCAL OFFICE Fiscal Note			
Louisiana	Fiscal Note C)n: HB 4 8	84 HLS 15RS 665	
Legillative	Bill Text Version	on: ORIGINA	L	
Fiscality	Opp. Chamb. Action	on:		
Excitation	Proposed Am		DEVICED	
	Sub. Bill Fo	r.:	REVISED	
Date: May 1, 2015 12	:47 PM	Author: MORRIS, JAY		
Dept./Agy.: Revenue				
Subject: Cut Inventory Tax Credit		Analyst: Greg Albrecht		
TAX CREDITS	OR +\$6,000,000 GF RV See Note		Page 1 of 1	

Reduces the amount of the tax credit for ad valorem taxes paid on inventory

<u>Current law</u> provides a refundable tax credit against state income and franchise tax of 100% of the ad valorem tax paid to local governments on inventory property.

Proposed law reduces the credit to 90% of the ad valorem tax paid on or after January 1, 2016.

EXPENDITURES	2015-16	2016-17	<u>2017-18</u>	2018-19	2019-20	5 -YEAR TOTAL
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>	<u>\$0</u>
Annual Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REVENUES	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	<u>5 -YEAR TOTAL</u>
State Gen. Fd.	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$56,000,000	\$59,000,000	\$171,000,000
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>	<u>\$0</u>
Annual Total	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$56,000,000	\$59,000,000	\$171,000,000

EXPENDITURE EXPLANATION

The Department of Revenue (LDR) will incur costs for computer system modification and testing, tax form redesign, and tax payer inquiries. These costs are typically small for individual tax law changes (likely to be several thousands of dollars) and are typically absorbed within existing resources until cumulative changes necessitate additional resources be provided.

REVENUE EXPLANATION

The Louisiana Department of Revenue (LDR) reports that for FY14 credits taken for inventory taxes paid were \$452.7 million. Inventory valuations and credits have exhibited strong and persistent growth, averaging at least 6.5% per year. Thus, the total amount of tax credit expected to be taken in future fiscal years is estimated at \$482 million in FY15, \$513 million FY16, \$547 million FY17, \$582 million FY18, \$620 million FY19, and \$661 million FY20.

Based on the distribution of tax period returns within fiscal year results for this credit, only about 11% of each fiscal year's credits are attributable to the immediately preceding tax year (when the ad valorem taxes were largely paid), and 84% is attributable to the second preceding tax year. That 11%/84% pattern is applied to the fiscal year credit projections above, and then the credit reduction of 10% is applied to each of those results to arrive at a rough estimate of the net state tax receipt gain for each fiscal year, starting with FY17. For simplicity the 5% balance share is omitted in these calculations, meaning that the ramp up in net state receipt gains continues for some fiscal years beyond what is depicted here. Thus, for FY17 the gain is about \$6 million (11% of \$547 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction). For FY18 the gain is about \$50 million (11% of \$547 million (11% of \$620 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction + 84% of \$582 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction + 84% of \$582 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction. For FY19 the gain is about \$56 million (11% of \$620 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction + 84% of \$582 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction). For FY19 the gain is about \$60 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction + 84% of \$582 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction). For FY19 the gain is about \$60 million (11% of \$620 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction + 84% of \$582 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction). For FY19 the gain is about \$61 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction). For FY19 the gain is about \$620 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction + 84% of \$620 million multiplied by the 10% credit reduction).

