AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 1, 2016 AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 2, 2016

SENATE BILL

No. 1149

Introduced by Senator Stone

February 18, 2016

An act to add Sections 17141.7 and 17205 to and repeal Section 17059 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1149, as amended, Stone. Personal income taxes: deduction: individual home ownership savings accounts. credit: principal residence.

The Personal Income Tax—Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows various exclusions from gross income, and allows various deductions in computing the income that is subject to the taxes imposed by that law, including miscellaneous itemized deductions that are allowed only to the extent that the aggregate amount of those deductions exceeds 2% of adjusted gross income. Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law.

This bill, on and after January 1, 2017, would allow a deduction in an amount equal to the amount of rent, not to exceed \$18,000, paid during the taxable year by a qualified taxpayer, as defined, provided that the qualified taxpayer deposits the qualified amount, as defined, into a home ownership savings account, as defined. The bill would exclude from gross income any income accrued during the taxable year to a home ownership savings account. The bill would provide that a qualified taxpayer may withdraw amounts from a home ownership savings account to pay for the downpayment of a principal residence, as defined, and would provide that any amount withdrawn from that

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account that is not used for that purpose would be included as income for that taxpayer. The bill would define various terms for its purposes.

This bill would, for a qualified principal residence, as defined, that is purchased after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2020, allow a credit against those taxes in an amount equal to the lesser of 5% of the purchase price or \$10,000 to qualified first-time homebuyers, as defined. This bill would require the credit to be applied in equal amounts over 3 successive taxable years and would limit the total amount of the credit that may be allowed to \$100,000,000.

This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 17059 is added to the Revenue and 2 Taxation Code, to read:
- 17059. (a) (1) In the case of any qualified first-time homebuyer who purchases a qualified principal residence on and after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2020, there shall be allowed as a credit against the "net tax," as defined in Section 17039, an amount equal to the lesser of 5 percent of the purchase price of the qualified principal residence or ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
 - (2) The amount of any credit allowed under paragraph (1) shall be applied in equal amounts over the three successive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the purchase of the qualified principal residence is made.
 - (3) The credit under this section shall be allowed for the purchase of only one qualified principal residence with respect to any qualified first-time homebuyer.
 - (b) For purposes of this section:

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18 (1) "Qualified first-time homebuyer" means any individual, or 19 the individual's spouse, who had no present ownership interest in 20 a principal residence during the preceding three-year period 21 ending on the date of the purchase of the qualified principal 22 residence. A qualified first-time homebuyer's adjusted gross income 23 during that period shall not exceed the following amounts: -3- SB 1149

(A) One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for a qualified taxpayer filing a joint return, head of household, or a surviving spouse, as defined in Section 17046.

- (B) Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for a qualified taxpayer filing a return other than as described in subparagraph (A).
- (2) "Qualified principal residence" means a single-family residence, whether detached or attached, that has never been occupied, that is purchased to be the principal residence of the taxpayer for a minimum of two years and is eligible for the homeowner's exemption under Section 218.
- (c) (1) No credit shall be allowed under this section unless the qualified first-time homebuyer submits with his or her tax return a certification by the seller of the qualified principal residence that the residence has never been previously occupied. The seller shall provide the certification to the qualified first-time homebuyer and to the Franchise Tax Board within one week of the sale of the qualified principal residence.
- (2) If the qualified first-time homebuyer does not occupy the qualified principal residence as his or her principal residence for at least two years immediately following the purchase the credit shall be canceled, and the qualified first-time homebuyer shall be liable for any credit allowed under this section on previous tax returns.
- (3) A credit shall not be allowed under this section unless the qualified first-time homebuyer submits a certification that he or she is a first-time homebuyer.
- (d) (1) In the case of two married qualified first-time homebuyers filing separately, the credit allowed under subdivision (a) shall be equally apportioned between the two qualified first-time homebuyers.
- (2) If two or more qualified first-time homebuyers who are not married purchase a qualified principal residence, the amount of the credit allowed under subdivision (a) shall be allocated among them in the same manner as each qualified first-time homebuyer's percentage of ownership, except that the total amount of the credits allowed to all of these qualified first-time homebuyers shall not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (e) The total amount of credit that may be allowed pursuant to this section shall not exceed one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

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(f) The qualified first-time homebuyer shall claim the credit on a timely filed original return.

- (g) (1) Upon receipt of the certification from the qualified first-time homebuyer, as described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), the Franchise Tax Board shall allocate the credit to the qualified first-time homebuyer on a first-come-first-served basis.
- (2) If the certifications of two or more qualified first-time homebuyers are received on the same day and the remaining amount of credit to be allocated is insufficient to be allocated fully to each, the credit shall be allocated to those qualified first-time homebuyers on a pro rata basis.
- (3) The date a certification is received shall be determined by the Franchise Tax Board. The determinations of the Franchise Tax Board with respect to the date a certification is received, and whether a return has been timely filed for purposes of this subdivision, may not be reviewed in any administrative or judicial proceeding.
- (4) Any disallowance of a credit claimed due to a determination under this section, including the application of the limitation specified in paragraph (2), shall be treated as a mathematical error appearing on the return. Any amount of tax resulting from that disallowance may be assessed by the Franchise Tax Board in the same manner as provided by Section 19051.
- (h) A credit shall not be allowed under this section if the qualified first-time homebuyer, or his or her spouse, is related to the seller within the meaning of Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code, related to losses, expenses, and interest with respect to transactions between related taxpayers.
- (i) A credit shall not be allowed under this section if the qualified first-time homebuyer qualifies as a dependent, as defined in Section 17056, of any other taxpayer during the taxable year of the purchase.
- (j) The Franchise Tax Board may prescribe rules, guidelines, or procedures necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section, including any guidelines regarding the allocation of the credit allowed under this section. Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code does not apply to any rule, guideline, or procedure prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board pursuant to this section.

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1 (k) Section 41 does not apply to the credit allowed by this 2 section.

- (l) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 2023, and as of that date is repealed.
- SEC. 2. This act provides for a tax levy within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect.
- SECTION 1. Section 17141.7 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 17141.7. For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017, gross income does not include, under the same conditions as provided in Section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to individual retirement accounts, any income accruing during the taxable year to a home ownership savings account, as defined in Section 17205.
- SEC. 2. Section 17205 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:
- 17205. (a) For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017, there shall be allowed as a deduction an amount equal to the amount of rent, not to exceed eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000), paid during the taxable year by a qualified taxpayer provided that the qualified taxpayer deposits the qualified amount into a home ownership savings account.
- (b) Any amount withdrawn from a home ownership savings account shall be included in the income of the payee or distributee for the taxable year in which the payment or distribution is made, unless the payment or distribution is used to pay for the downpayment of a principal residence by a qualified taxpayer who established the account.
 - (c) For purposes of this section:
- (1) "Home ownership savings account" means a trust that meets all of the following requirements:
- 33 (A) Is designated as a home ownership savings account by the trustee.
 - (B) Is established for the exclusive benefit of any qualified taxpayer establishing the account where the written governing instrument creating the account provides for the following:
 - (i) All contributions of the qualified amount to the account are required to be in cash.

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(ii) The account is established to pay, pursuant to the requirements and limitations of this section, for the downpayment of a principal residence by a qualified taxpayer establishing the account.

- (iii) The account shall be closed and any remaining balance distributed to the qualified taxpayer after the qualified taxpayer withdraws money from the home ownership savings account for the down payment of a principal residence.
- (C) Is, except as otherwise required or authorized by this section, subject to the same requirements and limitations as an individual retirement account established under Section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code and any regulations adopted thereunder. If a qualified taxpayer uses the money in the home ownership savings account for the downpayment of a principal residence, no additional tax shall be imposed in accordance with Section 72(t) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to 10-percent additional tax on early distributions from qualified retirement plans, and Section 219 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to individual retirement savings, shall not apply. Any age limitations that apply to an individual retirement account established under Section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to individual retirement plans, shall not apply to a home ownership savings account.
- (D) Is the only home ownership savings account ever established by the qualified taxpayer.
- (2) "Principal residence" has the same meaning as within Section 121 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to exclusion of gain from sale of principal residence.
- (3) "Qualified amount" means the marginal tax rate applicable to the qualified taxpayer multiplied by the amount of rent, not to exceed eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000), paid during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer.
- (4) (A) "Qualified taxpayer" means a taxpayer who qualifies under clause (i) or (ii) and who had no present ownership interest in a principal residence during the preceding three-year period ending on the date of the purchase of the principal residence. A qualified taxpayer's adjusted gross income per taxable year shall not exceed the following amounts:
- (i) One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for a qualified taxpayer filing a joint return, head of household, or a surviving spouse, as defined in Section 17046.

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(ii) Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for a qualified taxpayer filing a return other than as described in clause (i).

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- (B) For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2018, the Franchise Tax Board shall recompute the adjusted gross income amounts described in paragraph (A) in the same manner as prescribed in subdivision (h) of Section 17041.
- (5) "Trustee" shall have the same meaning as it does under Section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to individual retirement accounts, and any regulations adopted thereunder.
- SEC. 3. This act provides for a tax levy within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect.