

Author: Patterson, et al. Analyst: Funmi Obatolu Bill Number: AB 198  
Related Bills: See Prior Telephone: 845-5845 Amended Date: March 20, 2017  
Analysis Attorney: Bruce Langston Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECT:** First-Time Home Buyer Expenses Deduction

## **SUMMARY**

This bill would, under the Personal Income Tax Law (PITL), allow a deduction for certain expenses paid or incurred by qualified first-time homebuyers for the purchase of a qualified principal residence.

## **RECOMMENDATION – NO POSITION**

## **SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS**

The March 20, 2017, amendments modified the definition of “qualified first-time home buyer”. Except for the “This Bill” section, the remainder of the department’s analysis of the bill as introduced January 23, 2017, still applies. The “Implementation Considerations,” “Technical Considerations,” “Fiscal Impact,” “Economic Impact,” and “Policy Concerns” sections have been restated for convenience.

## **REASON FOR THE BILL**

The reason for the bill is to encourage homeownership by providing a deduction for some of the costs paid or incurred in purchasing a principal residence.

## **THIS BILL**

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, this bill would allow an above-the-line deduction for amounts paid or incurred by a qualified first-time home buyer during the taxable year for qualified principal home-buying expenses for the purchase of a qualified residence.

The bill would define the following terms:

- “Qualified first-time home buyer” means any individual, or the individual’s spouse, who has never had an ownership interest in a principal residence.
- “Qualified home-buying expenses” means the one-time costs paid or incurred by the qualified first-time home buyer relating to the purchase of a qualified residence during the taxable year, including, but not limited to, closing costs, notarization fees, and home inspection fees. “Qualified home-buying expenses” shall not include a down payment on the qualified principal residence. “Qualified home-buying expenses” may be paid or incurred during the preceding 12-month period ending on the date of the purchase of the qualified principal residence.

- “Qualified principal residence” means a single-family residence, whether detached or attached, 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 Revenue and Taxation Code section 218.

## **IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS**

The department has identified the following implementation concerns. Department staff is available to work with the author’s office to resolve these and other concerns that may be identified.

The definition of “qualified home-buying expenses” lacks clarity and could result in disputes between taxpayers and the department. For example, “one-time costs” is undefined and could be argued to include expenses for repairs, renovations, the purchase of new appliances and soft goods (furniture and drapes), and moving expenses. Additionally, the bill fails to limit the look-back period to 12 months. For ease of administration and to clearly express the author’s intent, this bill should be amended.

The bill lacks a limit on the total amount of qualified home-buying expenses that could be deducted. The author may wish to consider amending the bill to specify the maximum deductible amount.

It is unclear whether expenses paid or incurred during the 12 month period immediately preceding the qualified residence’s purchase would be deductible on the return for the year the expense was paid or incurred or the year the qualified residence was purchased.

The deduction would be limited to expenses related to the purchase of a qualified residence. If the author intends to allow the deduction for expenses related to an otherwise qualifying purchase that fails to close, this bill should be amended.

The deduction would be allowed without regard to whether or for how long an otherwise qualified residence was occupied by the qualified first-time homebuyer or whether a homeowner’s property tax exemption for the qualified residence was filed. If this is contrary to the author’s intent, the bill should be amended.

## **TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

For consistent use of defined terms throughout the bill, the term “qualified principal home-buying expenses” should be amended to read “qualified home-buying expenses” and the term “qualified residence” should read “qualified principal residence.”

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

The department’s costs to implement this bill have yet to be determined. As the bill moves through the legislative process, costs will be identified and an appropriation will be requested, if necessary.

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT**

### **Revenue Estimate**

A revenue estimate cannot be completed because the revenue impact of this bill would depend on how the implementation concerns identified above are resolved.

## **POLICY CONCERNS**

This bill would allow taxpayers in certain circumstances to claim multiple tax benefits for the same item of expense.

This bill would create differences between federal and California tax law, thereby increasing the complexity of California tax return preparation.

This bill lacks a sunset date. Sunset dates generally are provided to allow periodic review of the effectiveness of the tax benefit by the Legislature.

## **LEGISLATIVE STAFF CONTACT**

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