HLS 243ES-20 ORIGINAL

2024 Third Extraordinary Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 16

1

BY REPRESENTATIVE EMERSON

TAX/AD VALOREM TAX: Provides for the homestead exemption, special assessment level, and other property tax exemptions for purposes of determining ad valorem taxation of certain property (Items #1 and 10)

AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact R.S. 47:1703, 1703.1(A), 1705(B)(1)(a) and (b)(i), (2)(a), (b), 3 (c)(i)(introductory paragraph) and (ii), (d), and (D), 1707, 1707.1, 1708, 1710, 1712, 4 1713(B), 1714(introductory paragraph), (1), and (6), 1715(introductory paragraph), 5 (1), and (6), and 1716 and to enact R.S. 47:1702(12) through (15) and 1717 through 6 1719, relative to ad valorem taxation; to provide for definitions; to provide for 7 classification of property; to provide for valuation of property; to provide for 8 reappraisal of property; to provide for special assessment level; to provide for ad 9 valorem taxation; to provide for the administration of ad valorem taxation; to provide 10 for ad valorem tax exemptions; to provide for requirements and limitations; to 11 provide for the adjustment of millages; to provide for ad valorem tax assessors; to 12 authorize and direct the Louisiana State Law Institute to re-designate certain 13 provisions; to provide for effectiveness; and to provide for related matters. 14 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana: 15 R.S. 47:1703, 1703.1(A), 1705(B)(1)(a) and (b)(i), (2)(a), (b), Section 1. 16 (c)(i)(introductory paragraph) and (ii), (d), and (D), 1707, 1707.1, 1708, 1710, 1712, 17 1713(B), 1714(introductory paragraph), (1), and (6), 1715(introductory paragraph), (1), and 18 (6), and 1716 are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 47:1702(12) through (15) and 19 1717 through 1719 are hereby enacted to read as follows:

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

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1	§1702. Definitions
2	As used in this Subtitle, the following terms have the meaning ascribed to
3	them in this Section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
4	* * *
5	(12) "Distributor" means a person engaged in the sale of products for resale
6	or further processing for resale.
7	(13) "Business inventory" means the aggregate of those items of tangible
8	personal property that are held for sale in the ordinary course of business, are
9	currently in the process of production for subsequent sale, or, are to physically
10	become a part of the production of goods.
11	(a) "Business inventory" shall include the following:
12	(i) Goods or commodities awaiting sale that include but are not limited to the
13	merchandise of a retail or wholesale concern, the finished goods of a manufacturer,
14	the commodities from farms, mines, and quarries, and goods that are used or trade-in
15	merchandise and by-products of a manufacturer.
16	(ii) Goods or commodities that are in the course of production.
17	(iii) Raw materials and supplies that will be consumed in the Louisiana
18	manufacturing process.
19	(iv) Any item of tangible personal property owned by a retailer that is
20	available for or subject to a short-term rental and that will subsequently or ultimately
21	be sold by the retailer. For purposes of this Section, the term "short-term rental"
22	shall mean a rental of an item of tangible personal property for a period of less that
23	three hundred sixty-five days, for an undefined period, or under an open-ended
24	agreement.
25	(b) "Business inventory" shall not include the following:
26	(i) Oil stored in tanks held by a producer prior to the first sale of the oil, and
27	oil otherwise exempt from ad valorem taxation pursuant to the provisions of law.
28	(ii) Items that would otherwise be considered inventory at any time following
29	the initial lease by the taxpayer of such items. The provisions of this Item shall not

include the rental of tangible personal property as provided for in Item (a)(iv) of this
Paragraph.
(iii) Items that would otherwise by considered inventory any time after the
taxpayer has commenced depreciating the item on the taxpayer's federal tax return.
The provisions of this item shall not include the rental of tangible personal property
as provided for in Item (a)(iv) of this Paragraph.
(iv) Items that have been subject to use by the taxpayer when owned for more
than eighteen months. The provisions of this Item shall not include the rental of
tangible personal property as provided for in Item (a)(iv) of this Paragraph.
(v) Items that are otherwise exempt from ad valorem taxation pursuant to
law, including, goods, commodities, or personal property stored in the state for use
in interstate commerce.
(14) "Manufacturer" shall mean one of the following:
(a) A person engaged in the business of working raw materials into wares
suitable for use or which gives new shapes, qualities, or combinations to matter
which already has gone through some artificial process.
(b) A person who meets the definition of "manufacturer" as provided in
Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph and who has claimed an ad valorem exemption
pursuant to a contract with the State Board of Commerce and Industry as permitted
by law for manufacturing establishments, during the taxable year in which the local
inventory taxes were levied.
(15) "Retailer" means a person engaged in the sale of products to the ultimate
consumer. The term "retailer" shall also include a person engaged in the short-term
rental of tangible personal property classified under code numbers 532412 and
532310 of the North American Industry Classification System published by the
United States Bureau of Census and who is registered with the Department of
Revenue, or its successor, as a retailer as defined in this Section.

§1703. Exemptions

A. Generally. (1) Effective January 1, 1978, and thereafter, there The following property shall be exempt from state, parish, and special ad valorem taxes: all property which is declared to be exempt from taxation by Sections 20 and 21 of Article VII of the Constitution and pursuant to the authority contained in Section 17 of Article VI of the Constitution, and no other. However, the exemption for a bona fide homestead, as defined in Subparagraph (1) of Paragraph A of Section 20 of Article VII of the Constitution, for the years 1978 through 1981 only, and in the parish of Orleans through 1982 only, shall be five thousand dollars of assessed valuation. Effective on the first day in January in each parish, in the year in which the appraisal and valuation provisions of Paragraph (F) of Section 18 of Article VII of the Constitution of Louisiana are implemented and thereafter, the exemption, for a bona fide homestead exemption as defined in Section 20 of Article VII of the Constitution, shall be seven thousand, five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation.

(2) Any taxpayer entitled to the homestead exemption set forth in Article VII, Section 20 of the Constitution of Louisiana must own and occupy the homestead on or before December thirty-first of the calendar year in which the exemption is claimed regardless of its homestead exemption status as of January first of the calendar year in which the homestead exemption is claimed.

B. Orleans Parish. In the parish of Orleans, the status of real and personal property on the first day of August of each year, except as provided in Paragraph (A)(2) of this Section, shall determine its liability for exemption from taxation for the following calendar year.

C. Penalties for false statements. Any person who, either in his individual or representative capacity, knowingly makes any false statement or knowingly furnishes any false information in any affidavit or other document that he may present for the purpose of procuring or attempting to procure this tax exemption or benefit under the provisions of this Section, or who knowingly, for the purpose of securing such tax exemption, presents any affidavit or other document containing

any false statement, or any person aiding, assisting or abetting any such person in unlawfully and knowingly securing or attempting to secure any such tax exemption, with knowledge of such false or illegal application or such false statement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as hereinafter provided.

Any assessor, deputy assessor, or other official, clerk or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions, who knowingly reports, lists, or claims any property on which exemption from taxes under Sections 20 and 21 of Article VII of the constitution has been applied for, to be subject to a higher millage for taxation purposes than is the true millage applicable thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as hereinafter provided.

Upon conviction for a violation of any of the provisions of this Subsection the offender shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one month, nor more than six months, or both.

D. Undivided ownership. The exemption for a bona fide homestead, as provided for in Subsection A of this Section, when occupied by an heir in the direct line in undivided ownership shall be granted to the full extent provided no other homestead exemption is claimed by that person.

E. For property damaged during a disaster or emergency, the following shall apply:

(1)(a) Any homestead receiving the homestead exemption that is damaged or destroyed during a disaster or emergency declared by the governor whose owner is unable to occupy the homestead on or before December thirty-first of a calendar year due to such damage or destruction shall be entitled to claim the exemption by filing with the assessor of the parish in which the homestead was located, an annual affidavit of intent to return and reoccupy the homestead within a period of five years from December thirty-first of the tax year in which the disaster occurred. In no event shall more than one homestead exemption extend or apply to any person in this state.

1 (b) For homesteads qualifying for the homestead exemption under the 2 provisions of this Paragraph, after expiration of the five-year period, the owner of a 3 homestead shall be entitled to claim and keep the exemption for a period not to 4 exceed two additional years by filing an annual affidavit of intent to return and 5 reoccupy the homestead with the assessor within the parish where the homestead is 6 situated. A homeowner shall be eligible for this extension only if the homeowner's 7 damage claim to repair or rebuild the damaged or destroyed homestead is filed and 8 pending in a formal appeal process with any federal, state, or local government 9 agency or program offering grants or assistance for repairing or rebuilding damaged 10 or destroyed homes as a result of the disaster, or if a homeowner has a damage claim 11 filed and pending against the insurer of the property. The assessor shall require the 12 homeowner to provide official documentation from the government agency or 13 program evidencing the homeowner's participation in the formal appeal process or 14 official documentation evidencing the homeowner has a damage claim filed and 15 pending against the insurer of the property. 16 (c) After expiration of the extension authorized in Subparagraph (b) of this 17 Paragraph, an assessor shall have the authority to grant up to three additional one-18 year extensions of the homestead exemption on a case-by-case basis. A homeowner 19 shall only be eligible for an additional extension if the owner has made a good faith 20 attempt to secure a contractor or builder to complete the needed repairs or 21 reconstruction of the home but is unable to complete the project due to 22 uncontrollable contractor or builder delays. In order to qualify for this extension, the 23 homeowner shall provide to the assessor documentation evidencing good faith in 24 attempting to secure a contractor or builder to complete the project. 25 (2)(a) Any owner entitled to the special assessment level set forth in Article 26 VII, Section 18(G) of the Constitution of Louisiana who is unable to occupy the 27 homestead on or before December thirty-first of a future calendar year due to 28 damage or destruction of the homestead caused by a disaster or emergency declared

by the governor shall be entitled to keep the special assessment level of the

homestead prior to its damage or destruction on the repaired or rebuilt homestead provided the repaired or rebuilt homestead is occupied by the owner within five years from December thirty-first of the year following the disaster. The assessed value of the land and buildings on which the homestead was located prior to its damage shall not be increased above its assessed value immediately prior to the damage or destruction described in this Paragraph. If the property owner receives a homestead exemption on another homestead during the same five-year period, the damaged or destroyed property shall not be entitled to keep the special assessment level, and the land and buildings shall be assessed in that year at the percentage of fair market value set forth in the constitution. In addition, the owner must also maintain the homestead exemption set forth in Article VII, Section 20(A)(10) of the Constitution of Louisiana to qualify for the special assessment level set forth in Article VII, Section 18(G)(5) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

(b) Any owner entitled to the special assessment level as provided for in this Paragraph who is unable to reoccupy his homestead within five years from December thirty-first of the year following the disaster shall be eligible for an extension of the special assessment level on the homestead for a period not to exceed two years. A homeowner shall be eligible for this extension only if the homeowner's damage claim is filed and pending in a formal appeal process with any federal, state, or local government agency or program offering grants or assistance for repairing or rebuilding damaged or destroyed homes as a result of the disaster, or if a homeowner has a damage claim filed and pending against the insurer of the property. The homeowner shall apply for this extension of the special assessment level with the assessor of the parish in which the homestead is located. The assessor shall require the homeowner to provide official documentation from the government agency or program evidencing the homeowner's participation in the formal appeal process or official documentation evidencing the homeowner has a damage claim filed and pending against the insurer of the property.

(c) After expiration of the extension authorized in Subparagraph (b) of this
Paragraph, an assessor shall have the authority to grant up to three additional one-
year extensions of the special assessment level on a case-by-case basis. A
homeowner shall only be eligible for an additional extension if the owner has made
a good faith attempt to secure a contractor or builder to complete the needed repairs
or reconstruction of the home but is unable to complete the project due to
uncontrollable contractor or builder delays. In order to qualify for this extension, the
homeowner shall provide to the assessor documentation evidencing good faith in
attempting to secure a contractor or builder to complete the project.
(1) Public lands and other public property used for public purposes. Land or
property owned by another state or owned by a political subdivision of another state
shall not be exempt under this Section.
(2)(a)(i) Property owned by a nonprofit corporation or association organized
and operated exclusively for religious, dedicated places of burial, charitable, health,
welfare, fraternal, or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inure
to the benefit of any private shareholder or member thereof and that is declared to
be exempt from federal or state income tax.
(ii) Medical equipment leased for a term exceeding five years to a nonprofit
corporation or association that owns or operates a small, rural hospital and that uses
the equipment solely for healthcare purposes at the hospital, provided that the
property shall be exempt only during the term of the lease to such a corporation or
association, and further provided that "small, rural hospital" shall mean a hospital
that meets all of the following criteria:
(aa) It has less than fifty Medicare-licensed acute care beds.
(bb) It is located in a municipality with a population of less than ten
thousand that has been classified as an area with a shortage of health manpower by
the United States Health Service.
(b) Property leased to a nonprofit corporation or association for use solely as
housing for homeless persons, as defined by regulation adopted by the Louisiana Tax

Commission or its successor provided that the term of the lease shall be for at least
five years, that as a condition of entering into the lease the property be in compliance
with all applicable health and sanitation codes for use as housing for homeless
persons, that the lease shall provide that compensation to be paid the lessor shall not
exceed one dollar per year, and that such contract of lease shall recite that the
property shall be used exclusively for the purpose of housing the homeless, and
further provided that at such time as the property is no longer used solely as housing
for homeless persons, the property shall no longer be exempt from taxation.
(c) Property of a bona fide labor organization representing its members or
affiliates in collective bargaining efforts.
(d) Property of an organization such as a lodge or club organized for
charitable and fraternal purposes and practicing the same, and property of a nonprofit
corporation devoted to promoting trade, travel, and commerce, and also property of
a trade, business, industry or professional society or association, if that property is
owned by a nonprofit corporation or association organized under the laws of this
state for such purposes.
(e)(i) None of the property listed in this Paragraph shall be exempt if owned,
operated, leased, or used for commercial purposes unrelated to the exempt purposes
of the corporation or association.
(ii) None of the property listed in this Paragraph shall be exempt if the
property is owned by a nonprofit corporation or association and the governing
authority of the municipality or parish in which the property is located determines
all of the following:
(aa) The property is leased as housing, is in a state of disrepair, and
manifests conditions which endanger the health or safety of the public.
(bb) The owner of the property habitually neglects maintenance of the
property as evidenced by three or more sustained code enforcement violations issued
for the property in the prior twelve months for matters that endanger the health or
safety of residents of the property or of persons in the area surrounding the property.

For purpo	oses of this Subitem, matters deemed to endanger health or safety include
structural	l instability due to deterioration; injurious or toxic ventilation; contaminated
or inoper	rable water supply; holes, breaks, rotting materials, or mold in walls; roof
defects the	hat admit rain; unsecured overhang extensions in danger of collapse; a
<u>hazardou</u>	s electrical system; improper connection of fuel-burning appliances or
equipme	nt; an inactive or inoperable fire detection system; an unsecured or
contamin	nated swimming pool; or any combination of these.
<u>(i</u>	ii) An ad valorem tax exemption denied or revoked pursuant to the
provision	as of this Subparagraph may be issued or reinstated if the governing
authority	of the municipality or parish in which the property is located determines
that the c	onditions enumerated in his Subparagraph no longer exist.
<u>(3</u>	3) Cash on hand or deposit.
<u>(4</u>	1) Stocks and bonds, except bank stocks, the tax on which shall be paid by
the banki	ng institution.
<u>(5</u>	5) Obligations secured by mortgage on property located in Louisiana and
the notes	or other evidence thereof.
<u>(6</u>	6) Loans by life insurance companies to policyholders, if secured solely by
their poli	cies.
<u>(7</u>	7) The legal reserve of domestic life insurance companies.
<u>(8</u>	3) Loans by a homestead or building and loan association to its members,
if secured	d solely by stock of the association.
<u>(9</u>	Debts due for merchandise or other articles of commerce or for services
rendered.	<u>.</u>
<u>(1</u>	0) Obligations of the state or its political subdivisions.
<u>(1</u>	1) Personal property used in the home or on loan in a public place.
<u>(1</u>	2) Irrevocably dedicated places of burial held by individuals for purposes
of burial	of themselves or members of their families.

1	(13) Agricultural products while owned by the producer, agricultural
2	machinery, and other implements used exclusively for agricultural purposes, animals
3	on the farm, and property belonging to an agricultural fair association.
4	(14) Property used for cultural, Mardi Gras carnival, or civic activities and
5	not operated for profit to the owners.
6	(15) Rights-of-way granted to the Department of Transportation and
7	Development.
8	(16) Boats using gasoline as motor fuel.
9	(17) Commercial vessels used for gathering seafood for human consumption.
10	(18) Ships and oceangoing tugs, towboats, and barges engaged in
11	international trade and domiciled in Louisiana ports. However, this exemption shall
12	not apply to harbor, wharf, shed, and other port dues or to any vessel operated in the
13	coastal trade of the states of the United States.
14	(19) Materials, boiler fuels, and energy sources used by public utilities to
15	fuel the generation of electricity.
16	(20) All incorporeal movables of any kind or nature whatsoever, except
17	public service properties, bank stocks, and credit assessments on premiums written
18	in Louisiana by insurance companies and loan and finance companies. For purposes
19	of this Section, incorporeal movables shall have the meaning set forth in the
20	Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, as amended.
21	(21) All artwork including sculptures, glass works, paintings, drawings,
22	signed and numbered posters, photographs, mixed media, collages, or any other item
23	which would be considered as the material result of a creative endeavor which is
24	listed as a consignment article by an art dealer.
25	(22)(a) Raw materials, goods, commodities, and articles imported into this
26	state from outside the states of the United States provided that one of the following
27	conditions is met:
28	(i) The imports remain on the public property of the port authority or docks
29	of the common carrier where they first entered this state.

1	(ii) The imports, other than minerals and ores of the same kind as any mined
2	or produced in this state and manufactured articles, are held in this state in the
3	original form in bales, sacks, barrels, boxes, cartons, containers, or other original
4	packages, and raw materials held in bulk as all or a part of the new material
5	inventory of manufacturers or processors, solely for manufacturing or processing.
6	(iii) The imports are held by an importer in any public or private storage in
7	the original form in bales, sacks, barrels, boxes, cartons, containers, or other original
8	packages and agricultural products in bulk. This exemption shall not apply to these
9	imports when held by a retail merchant as part of his stock-in-trade for sale at retail.
10	(b) Raw materials, goods, commodities, and other articles being held on the
11	public property of a port authority, on docks of any common carrier, or in a
12	warehouse, grain elevator, dock, wharf, or public storage facility in this state for
13	export to a point outside the states of the United States.
14	(c) Goods, commodities, and personal property in public or private storage
15	while in transit through this state which are moving in interstate commerce through
16	or over the territory of the state or which are in public or private storage within
17	Louisiana, having been shipped from outside Louisiana for storage in transit to a
18	final destination outside Louisiana, whether such destination was specified when
19	transportation began or afterward.
20	(d) Property described in this Paragraph, whether or not entitled to
21	exemption, shall be reported to the proper taxing authority on the forms required by
22	<u>law.</u>
23	(23) Motor vehicles used on the public highways of this state, from state,
24	parish, municipal, and special ad valorem taxes.
25	(24)(a) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this Section, the State
26	Board of Commerce and Industry or its successor, with the approval of the governor,
27	may enter into contracts for the exemption from ad valorem taxes of a new
28	manufacturing establishment or an addition to an existing manufacturing

1	establishment, on terms and conditions the board, with the approval of the governor,
2	deems in the best interest of the state.
3	(b) The exemption shall be for an initial term of no more than five calendar
4	years and may be renewed for an additional five years. All property exempted shall
5	be listed on the assessment rolls and submitted to the Louisiana Tax Commission or
6	its successor, but no taxes shall be collected on the exempted property during the
7	period of exemption.
8	(c) The terms "manufacturing establishment" and "addition" as used in this
9	Paragraph shall mean a new plant or establishment or an addition or additions to any
10	existing plant or establishment which engages in the business of working raw
11	materials into wares suitable for use or which gives new shapes, qualities, or
12	combinations to matter which already has gone through some artificial process.
13	(25) Coal or lignite stockpiled in Louisiana for use in Louisiana for industrial
14	or manufacturing purposes or for boiler fuel, gasification, feedstock, or process
15	purposes.
16	(26) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this Section, the State Board
17	of Commerce and Industry or its successor, with the approval of the governor and
18	the local governing authority, may enter into contracts granting to a property owner,
19	who proposes the expansion, restoration, improvement, or development of an
20	existing structure or structures in a downtown, historic, or economic development
21	district established by a local governing authority or in accordance with law, the right
22	for an initial term of five years after completion of the work to pay ad valorem taxes
23	based upon the assessed valuation of the property for the year prior to the
24	commencement of the expansion, restoration, improvement, or development.
25	Contracts may be renewed, subject to the same conditions, for an additional five
26	years extending such right for a total of ten years from completion of the work.
27	(27)(a) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this Section, the authority
28	or district charged with economic development of each parish may enter into
29	contracts for the exemption from parish, municipal, and special ad valorem taxes of

2 economic development authority or district, the parish governing authority may grant 3 contracts of exemption as are provided for in this Paragraph. 4 (b) The contract for exemption shall be on the terms and to the extent, up to 5 and including the full assessed valuation of the goods held in inventory, as the economic development authority or district deems in the best interest of the parish. 6 7 However, prior to entering into each individual contract, the economic development 8 authority or district must request and receive written approval of the contract, 9 including its terms and an estimated fiscal impact, from each affected tax recipient 10 body in the parish, as evidenced by a favorable vote of a majority of the members of 11 the governing authority of the tax recipient body. Failure to receive all required 12 approvals from the tax recipient bodies before entering into a contract shall render 13 the contract null and void and of no effect. 14 (c) The term "distribution center" as used in this Paragraph shall mean an 15 establishment engaged in the sale of products for resale or further processing for resale. The term "goods held in inventory" as used in this Paragraph shall mean 16 17 goods or products which have been given new shapes, qualities, or combinations 18 through some artificial process and does not include raw materials such as natural 19 gas, crude oil, sulphur, or timber or goods or products held for sale to consumers. 20 (28)(a) Drilling rigs used exclusively for the exploration and development 21 of minerals outside the territorial limits of the state in Outer Continental Shelf waters 22 which are within the state for the purpose of being stored or stacked for use outside 23 the territorial limits of the state, or for the purpose of being converted, renovated, or 24 repaired, and any property in the state for the purpose of being incorporated in, or to 25 be used in the operation of said drilling rigs. 26 (b) The exemption provided in this Paragraph shall be applicable in any 27 parish in which the exemption has been approved by a majority of the electors of the 28 parish voting thereon at an election called for that purpose.

goods held in inventory by distribution centers. In the absence of the existence of an

(29)(a)(i) In addition to the homestead exemption, which applies to the first seven thousand five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of property, the next two thousand five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of property receiving the homestead exemption that is owned and occupied by a veteran with a service-connected disability rating of fifty percent or more but less than seventy percent by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation. The surviving spouse of a deceased veteran with a service-connected disability rating of fifty percent or more but less than seventy percent by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs shall be eligible for this exemption if the surviving spouse occupies and remains the owner of the property, whether or not the exemption was in effect on the property prior to the death of the veteran. If property eligible for the exemption provided for in this Item has an assessed value in excess of ten thousand dollars, ad valorem property taxes shall apply to the assessment in excess of ten thousand dollars.

thousand five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of property, the next four thousand five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of property owned and occupied by a veteran with a service-connected disability rating of seventy percent or more but less than one hundred percent by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation. The surviving spouse of a deceased veteran with a service-connected disability rating of seventy percent or more but less than one hundred percent by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs shall be eligible for this exemption if the surviving spouse occupies and remains the owner of the property, whether or not the exemption was in effect on the property prior to the death of the veteran. If property eligible for the exemption provided for in this Item has an assessed value in excess of twelve thousand dollars, ad valorem property taxes shall apply to the assessment in excess of twelve thousand dollars.

1 (iii) In addition to the homestead exemption, which applies to the first seven 2 thousand five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of property, the remaining assessed valuation of property receiving the homestead exemption that is owned and 3 4 occupied by a veteran with a service-connected disability rating of one hundred 5 percent unemployability or totally disabled by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation. The surviving spouse of 6 7 a deceased veteran with a service-connected disability rating of one hundred percent 8 unemployability or totally disabled by the United States Department of Veterans 9 Affairs shall be eligible for this exemption if the surviving spouse occupies and 10 remains the owner of the property, whether or not the exemption was in effect on the 11 property prior to the death of the veteran. 12 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, the property 13 assessment of a property for which an exemption established pursuant to this 14 Paragraph has been claimed, to the extent of the applicable exemption, shall not be 15 treated as taxable property for purposes of any subsequent reappraisals and valuation 16 for millage adjustment purposes. The decrease in the total amount of ad valorem tax 17 collected by a taxing authority as a result of the exemption shall be absorbed by the 18 taxing authority and shall not create any additional tax liability for other taxpayers 19 in the taxing district as a result of any subsequent reappraisal and valuation or 20 millage adjustment. Implementation of the exemption authorized in this Paragraph 21 shall neither trigger nor be cause for a reappraisal of property or an adjustment of 22 millages. 23 (c) A trust shall be eligible for the exemption provided for in this Paragraph. 24 (30)(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, property owned or leased by, and used by, a targeted nonmanufacturing business in the operation of its facility, 25 26 including buildings, improvements, equipment, and other property necessary or 27 beneficial to such operation, according to a program and pursuant to contracts of 28 exemption which contain terms and conditions. Land underlying the facility and

other property pertaining to the facility on which ad valorem taxes have previously

1	been paid, inventories, consumables, and property eligible for the manufacturing
2	exemption provided by Paragraph (24) of this Subsection, shall not be exempt
3	pursuant to this Paragraph.
4	(b) Ad valorem taxes shall apply to the assessed valuation of the first ten
5	million dollars or ten percent of fair market value, whichever is greater, and this
6	amount of property shall not be exempt pursuant to this Paragraph.
7	(c) A targeted nonmanufacturing business means at least fifty percent of such
8	business' total annual sales from a site or sites in the state is to out-of-state customers
9	or buyers, or to in-state customers or buyers but the product or service is resold by
10	the purchaser to an out-of-state customer or buyer for ultimate use, or to the federal
11	government, or any combination thereof.
12	(d) A contract for the exemption shall be available only in parishes which
13	have agreed to participate.
14	(31)(a) There is hereby established an exemption from ad valorem tax for the
15	total assessed value of the homestead of the unmarried surviving spouse of a person
16	who died under the conditions enumerated in Item (a)(i) of this Paragraph, and if the
17	conditions established in Item (a)(ii) of this Paragraph are met.
18	(b)(i) The exemption shall apply beginning in the tax year in which any of
19	the following persons died:
20	(aa) A member of the armed forces of the United States or Louisiana
21	National Guard who died while on duty.
22	(bb) A state police officer who died while on duty.
23	(cc) A law enforcement or fire protection officer who qualified for the salary
24	supplement authorized in Article VII, Section 14(D)(3) of the Constitution of
25	Louisiana who died while on duty or who would have qualified if he had completed
26	the first year of his employment before his death.
27	(dd) An emergency medical responder, technician, or paramedic, as such
28	terms may be defined by law, who died while performing the duties of their
29	employment.

1	(ee) A volunteer firefighter, verified by the Office of the State Fire Marshal
2	to have died while performing firefighting duties.
3	(ii)(aa) The property is eligible for the homestead exemption and the
4	property was the residence of a person listed within Item (i) of this Subparagraph at
5	the time of that person's death.
6	(bb) The surviving spouse has not remarried.
7	(cc) The surviving spouse annually provides evidence of their eligibility for
8	the exemption in accordance with the requirements of Subparagraph (b) of this
9	Paragraph.
10	(c) Each assessor shall establish a procedure whereby a person may annually
11	apply for the exemption. Eligibility for the exemption shall be established by the
12	production of documents and certification of information by the surviving spouse to
13	the assessor as follows:
14	(i) In an initial application for the exemption, the surviving spouse shall
15	produce documentation issued by their deceased spouse's employer evidencing the
16	<u>death.</u>
17	(ii) For purposes of the continuation of an existing exemption, the surviving
18	spouse shall annually provide a sworn statement to the assessor attesting to the fact
19	that the surviving spouse has not remarried.
20	(d) Once an unmarried surviving spouse has qualified for and taken the
21	exemption, if the surviving spouse then acquires a different property which qualifies
22	for the homestead exemption, the surviving spouse shall be entitled to an exemption
23	on that subsequent homestead, the exemption being limited in value to the amount
24	of the exemption claimed on the prior homestead in the last year for which the
25	exemption was claimed. The assessor may require the submission of certain
26	information concerning the amount of the exemption on the prior homestead for
27	purposes of determining the extent of the exemption available for the subsequent
28	homestead.
29	(e) A trust shall be eligible for the exemption provided for in this Paragraph.

(32)(a) All property delivered to a construction project site for the purpose
of incorporating the property into any tract of land, building, or other construction
as a component part, including the type of property that may be deemed to be a
component part once placed on an immovable for its service and improvement
pursuant to the provisions of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, as amended. The
exemption provided for in this Paragraph shall be applicable until the construction
project for which the property has been delivered is complete. A construction project
shall be deemed complete when construction is finished to the extent that the project
can be used or occupied for its intended purpose. A construction project shall not be
deemed complete during its inspection, testing, or commissioning stages, as defined
by reasonable industry standards.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph,
this exemption shall not apply to any of the following:
(i) Any portion of a construction project that is complete, available for its
intended use, or operational on the date that property is assessed.
(ii) For projects constructed in two or more distinct phases, any phase of the
construction project that is complete, available for its intended use, or operational on
the date the property is assessed.
(iii) Any public service property, unless the public service property is
otherwise eligible for an exemption provided by any other provision of law.
(33)(a) In addition to the homestead, which applies to the first seven
thousand five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of property, a parish
governing authority may approve an ad valorem tax exemption of up to two thousand
five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of property receiving the homestead
exemption that is owned and occupied by a qualified first responder.
(b) For the purposes of this Paragraph, "first responder" shall mean a
volunteer firefighter who has completed within the tax year no fewer than
twenty-four hours of firefighter continuing education and is an active member of the
Louisiana State Firemen's Association or is on the departmental personnel roster of

1	the Volunteer Firefighter Insurance Program of the office of state fire marshal. For
2	the purposes of this Paragraph, "first responder" shall also mean a full-time public
3	employee whose duties include responding rapidly to an emergency and who resides
4	in the same parish in which their employer is located. The term includes the
5	following:
6	(i) Peace officer, which means any sheriff, police officer, or other person
7	deputized by proper authority to serve as a peace officer.
8	(ii) Fire protection personnel.
9	(iii) An individual certified as emergency medical services personnel.
10	(iv) An emergency response operator or emergency services dispatcher who
11	provides communication support services for an agency by responding to requests
12	for assistance in emergencies.
13	(c) The exemption provided for in this Paragraph shall only apply in a parish
14	if it is approved by the parish governing authority.
15	(d) Each tax assessor shall establish a procedure whereby a person may
16	annually apply for the exemption which shall include the production of documents
17	by the first responder. In the application for the exemption, the first responder shall
18	produce documentation issued by his employer evidencing employment for the
19	taxable period for which the exemption is being requested.
20	(e) Notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, any decrease
21	in the total amount of ad valorem tax collected by the taxing authority as a result of
22	an ad valorem tax exemption granted pursuant to this Paragraph shall be absorbed
23	by the taxing authority and shall not create any additional tax liability for other
24	taxpayers in the taxing district as a result of any subsequent reappraisal and valuation
25	or millage adjustment. Implementation of the exemption authorized in this Paragraph
26	shall neither trigger nor be cause for a reappraisal of property or an adjustment of
27	millages.
28	B.(1) There shall be an optional ad valorem tax exemption on items
29	constituting business inventory, including goods which are held for sale and goods

1	in production or for ultimate consumption in the production of goods or services for
2	sale.
3	(2) The exemption provided for in this Subsection shall only apply in
4	parishes in which the sheriff, school board, and the parish governing authority elect
5	to exempt business inventory from ad valorem taxation.
6	(3) The exemption election shall be evidenced in writing and shall indicate
7	if the parish will implement the full exemption immediately or over a period not to
8	exceed five years. The election shall be made no later than July 1, 2026, and shall be
9	applicable to taxable periods beginning January 1, 2026. Any election made
10	pursuant to this Subsection shall be irrevocable.
11	(4)(a) A parish electing to exempt items constituting business inventory shall
12	receive a payment in accordance with Article VII, Section 35 of the Constitution and
13	R.S. 39:100.112.
14	(b) Any parish that elects to exempt one hundred percent of business
15	inventory from ad valorem tax immediately shall receive a payment equal to the
16	greater of thrice the amount of ad valorem taxes collected on business inventory
17	within the parish for the 2023 tax year as calculated in the chart provided for in
18	Subparagraph (d) or one million dollars.
19	(c) Any parish that elects to phase-in an exemption of business inventory
20	from ad valorem tax over a period not to exceed five years shall receive a payment
21	equal to the greater of the amount of ad valorem taxes collected on business
22	inventory within the parish for the 2023 tax year as calculated in the chart provided
23	for in Subparagraph (d) or five hundred thousand dollars.
24	(d) Payments to parishes electing to exempt items constituting business
25	inventory shall be as follows:

1	<u>Parish</u>	Payment amount if	Payment amount if
		property is immediately	property is exempt from ad
		exempt from ad valorem	valorem tax through a
		tax	phase-out
2	ACADIA	\$8,064,687	\$2,688,229
3	ALLEN	\$4,649,178	\$1,549,726
4	ASCENSION	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
5	ASSUMPTION	\$12,643,215	\$4,214,405
6	AVOYELLES	\$3,311,623	\$1,103,874
7	BEAUREGARD	\$10,698,616	\$3,566,205
8	BIENVILLE	\$15,000,000	\$9,803,655
9	BOSSIER	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
10	CADDO	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
11	CALCASIEU	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
12	CALDWELL	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
13	CAMERON	<u>\$11,841,732</u>	\$3,947,244
14	CATAHOULA	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
15	CLAIBORNE	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
16	CONCORDIA	\$2,591,401	\$863,800
17	<u>DESOTO</u>	\$4,506,854	<u>\$1,502,285</u>
18	EAST BATON ROUGE	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
19	EAST CARROLL	\$2,942,280	\$980,760
20	EAST FELICIANA	\$2,361,471	<u>\$787,157</u>
21	<u>EVANGELINE</u>	\$9,014,235	<u>\$3,004,745</u>
22	<u>FRANKLIN</u>	\$4,100,553	<u>\$1,366,851</u>
23	<u>GRANT</u>	\$2,996,249	\$998,750
24	<u>IBERIA</u>	\$15,000,000	<u>\$5,485,411</u>
25	<u>IBERVILLE</u>	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
26	<u>JACKSON</u>	\$2,334,131	<u>\$778,044</u>
27	JEFF DAVIS	\$5,318,676	<u>\$1,772,892</u>
28	<u>JEFFERSON</u>	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
29	<u>LAFAYETTE</u>	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
30	<u>LAFOURCHE</u>	<u>\$15,000,000</u>	<u>\$6,119,490</u>

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1	<u>LASALLE</u>	\$3,686,862	<u>\$1,228,954</u>
2	LINCOLN	\$8,279,452	\$2,759,817
3	<u>LIVINGSTON</u>	<u>\$13,489,157</u>	<u>\$4,496,386</u>
4	MADISON	\$3,868,362	<u>\$1,289,454</u>
5	MOREHOUSE	\$4,726,058	<u>\$1,575,353</u>
6	NATCHITOCHES	\$6,077,027	<u>\$2,025,676</u>
7	<u>ORLEANS</u>	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
8	<u>OUACHITA</u>	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
9	<u>PLAQUEMINES</u>	\$15,000,000	<u>\$8,442,726</u>
10	POINTE COUPEE	\$3,399,273	<u>\$1,133,091</u>
11	RAPIDES	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
12	RED RIVER	\$1,421,703	<u>\$500,000</u>
13	RICHLAND	\$5,095,444	<u>\$1,698,481</u>
14	SABINE	\$2,046,475	<u>\$682,158</u>
15	ST BERNARD	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
16	ST CHARLES	\$15,000,000	<u>\$10,000,000</u>
17	ST HELENA	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
18	ST JAMES	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
19	<u>ST JOHN</u>	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
20	ST LANDRY	\$15,000,000	\$8,013,535
21	ST MARTIN	\$15,000,000	\$6,128,714
22	ST MARY	\$15,000,000	\$7,325,494
23	<u>ST TAMMANY</u>	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
24	TANGIPAHOA	\$15,000,000	<u>\$7,294,402</u>
25	TENSAS	\$1,000,000	<u>\$500,000</u>
26	<u>TERREBONNE</u>	\$15,000,000	<u>\$8,835,679</u>
27	<u>UNION</u>	<u>\$1,428,985</u>	<u>\$500,000</u>
28	VERMILION	\$4,236,873	<u>\$1,412,291</u>
29	<u>VERNON</u>	\$3,585,481	<u>\$1,195,160</u>
30	WASHINGTON	\$4,904,267	<u>\$1,634,756</u>
31	WEBSTER	\$9,632,542	<u>\$3,210,847</u>
32	WEST BATON ROUGE	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
33	WEST CARROLL	\$1,277,144	\$500,000
34	WEST FELICIANA	\$1,800,699	\$600,233
35	WINN	\$1,964,567	<u>\$654,856</u>

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(5) A parish may elect to exempt ad valorem tax on items constituting
business inventory at any time, in accordance with the provisions of this Subsection.
However, any parish electing to exempt business inventory from ad valorem tax on
or after July 2, 2026, shall not receive a payment in accordance with Article VII
Section 34 of the Constitution of Louisiana and R.S. 39:100.112.
(6) Property for which the exemption authorized in this Subsection has been

claimed shall not be treated as taxable property for purposes of any subsequent reappraisals and valuation for millage adjustment purposes pursuant to R.S. 47:1719.

Any decrease in the total amount of ad valorem tax collected by a taxing authority as a result of the ad valorem exemption authorized in this Subsection shall be absorbed by the taxing authority and shall not create any additional tax liability for taxpayers in the taxing district as a result of any subsequent reappraisal and valuation or millage adjustment. Implementation of the exemption authorized in this Subsection shall neither trigger nor be cause for a reappraisal of property or an adjustment of millages pursuant to R.S. 47:1719.

§1703.1. Permanent registration of homestead exemption; designated parishes

A. The tax assessor for the parishes of Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, DeSoto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, LaSalle, Lincoln, Livingston, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, and Winn shall provide a form to property owners within the parish for permanent registration for the benefits of the homestead exemption provided for in R.S. 47:1703.

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§1705. Information supplied to assessor and legislative auditor by tax recipient agencies; additional notices

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B.(1)(a) For any taxing authority with a governing authority membership which is elected by the voters, increases in the millage rate in excess of the rates established as provided by Article VII, Section 23(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1719, but not in excess of the prior year's maximum authorized millage rate may be levied by two-thirds vote of the total membership of a taxing authority without further voter approval but only after a public hearing held in accordance with the open meetings law.

(b)(i) Any taxing authority with a governing authority membership which is not elected by the voters may increase a millage rate in excess of the rates established as provided in Article VII, Section 23(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1719, but not in excess of the prior year's maximum authorized millage rate. Such The increased millage shall also be limited to an amount which would increase the ad valorem taxes collected by the taxing authority by no more than two and one-half percent of the collections for the calendar year immediately preceding the year for which the increased millage rate is effective.

- (2) In order to accomplish this result, the following shall be mandatory:
- (a) Each tax recipient body shall adopt an ordinance or resolution which shall set forth and designate the adjusted millage rate as required by Article VII, Section 23(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1719.
- (b) Each tax recipient body shall adopt another separate ordinance or resolution which shall provide for such the millage rate increases by two-thirds vote and shall set forth and designate not only the increased millage rate but also the adjusted millage rate as required in Subparagraph (a) above of this Paragraph and by Article VII, Section 23(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1719.

(c)(i) In addition to any notice requirements provided for in Article VII, Section 23(C) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1719 and this Section, any tax recipient body which proposes to hold a public hearing in any tax year for the purpose of levying additional or increased millages on property without further voter approval shall publish, by the date provided for in Item (ii) of this Subparagraph, public notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing. The notice shall contain a statement that the tax recipient body intends to consider at the hearing levying additional or increased millage rates without further voter approval. It shall also contain the following information relating to the proposal for the increased millage sought under pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection:

\* \* \*

(ii)(aa) The notice shall be published on two separate days, occurring no less than thirty days before the hearing date, in the official journal of the taxing authority, and in another newspaper with a larger circulation within the taxing authority than the official journal of the taxing authority, if there is one. On the first day of publication, the notice shall also be posted on the Internet website of the taxing authority, if such taxing authority maintains an Internet website. The Internet posting shall remain active until such time as the taxing authority has taken action to approve or disapprove, or has abandoned action on, the proposed millage increase.

\* \* \*

(d) In addition to the requirements for publication provided for in this Subparagraph (c) of this Paragraph, the tax recipient body shall issue a press release to newspapers with substantial distribution within the parish of the tax recipient's jurisdiction and to area broadcast media.

\* \* \*

D. In order to carry out the mandate of Article VII, Section 23(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1719, the legislative auditor is hereby authorized and required to review the millages levied by each tax recipient body in each year that reassessment occurs to determine whether the millages levied are in compliance

with the provisions of this Section and the constitution Constitution of Louisiana. The legislative auditor is also authorized and required to review the millages levied by each tax recipient body in each year in which an increase in millage is made by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the taxing authority under the provisions of Article VII, Section 23(C) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1719, to determine whether the millage levied is in compliance with the provisions of this Section and the Constitution. The auditor shall order changes in the amount of millage levied if the auditor determines thereafter that a mathematical error or mathematical errors have been made in the calculation of the adjustment of millages as required by this Section and the Constitution of Louisiana R.S.47:1719.

\* \* \*

§1707. Exemptions, agricultural machinery and implements, farm structures, and timber logging equipment; definition

For the purpose of applying the exemption from ad valorem taxation provided in Section 21 of Article VII of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1703, the term "agricultural machinery and other implements used exclusively for agricultural purposes" shall mean agricultural and horticultural implements immediately and directly employed in cultivation, production, and harvest of crops or in the raising and management of livestock in use upon agricultural lands. The term also shall include machinery for soil preparation and cultivation, agricultural drills and planters, fertilizer spreaders, crop-dusting airplanes, harvesting and threshing machinery, hay or grass mowers except lawn mowers, farm wagons and carts, milking machines, farm structures, except a building used for a principal residence, on-farm equipment for the handling or drying of agricultural or horticultural products, and parts of any of the foregoing, all equipment utilized in the logging of timber whether used by the owner or lessor of the agricultural land or on a contractual service basis by someone other than the owner or lessor but shall exclude, except as otherwise provided herein, bulldozers, earth moving, and land-

1	clearing equipment utilized in such agricultural activities on a contractual service
2	basis by someone other than the owner or lessor of the agricultural lands involved.
3	§1707.1. Agricultural byproducts
4	For the purposes of Section 21(C)(11) of Article VII of the
5	Constitution of Louisiana the exemptions provided for in R.S. 47:1703(A)(13), the
6	phrase "agricultural products while owned by the producer" shall include standing
7	timber and the right to cut and use standing timber, whether held by the owner of the
8	land or any other person.
9	§1708. Exemption for property leased to nonprofit organizations for the purpose of
10	housing the homeless
11	For the purpose of applying the exemption from ad valorem taxation
12	provided in Article VII, Section (21)(B)(1)(b) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S.
13	47:1703(A)(2)(b), "term of the lease" shall mean the total length of the lease,
14	including renewals at the option of lessees, that the lessor obligates property to a
15	nonprofit corporation or association for use solely as housing for the homeless.
16	* * *
17	§1710. Homestead exemption; residential lessees; tax credits
18	A. The purpose of this Section is to partially implement the provisions of
19	Article VII, Section 20(B) of the Constitution of Louisiana relative to the providing
20	of tax relief to residential lessees in order to provide equitable tax relief similar to
21	that granted to homeowners through homestead exemptions.
22	B. For purposes herein of the homestead exemption provided for in the
23	constitution, a residential lessee is defined as a person who owns and occupies a
24	residence, including mobile homes, but does not own the land upon which the
25	residence is situated.
26	C. B. A residential lessee shall be entitled to a credit against any ad valorem
27	tax imposed relative to the residence property, in an amount equal to the amount of
28	tax applicable on property with an assessed valuation of seven thousand five hundred

2	is not otherwise entitled to the homestead exemption.
3	* * *
4	§1712. Application procedure; special assessment level
5	Any person who qualifies for the special assessment level set forth in Article
6	VII, Section 18(G) of the Constitution of Louisiana R.S. 47:1717 shall apply for the
7	special assessment by completing an application form certifying his qualifications
8	for the special assessment. Such The application may be submitted in person or by
9	first class mail. The application form shall be designed by the tax commission
10	Louisiana Tax Commission and shall be provided to every assessor in this state. The
11	assessor shall not keep a copy of the applicant's federal or state income tax return or
12	picture identification of the applicant for his records.
13	§1713. Special assessment level for certain trusts
14	* * *
15	B.(1) If a trust would have been eligible for the special assessment level
16	pursuant to this Section prior to the most recent reappraisal, the total assessment of
17	the property held in trust shall be the assessed value on the last appraisal before the
18	reappraisal.
19	(2) If a trust has remitted a payment at the higher assessment level and is
20	later determined to be eligible for the special assessment level pursuant to this
21	Subsection Paragraph, then upon a showing by the trust of eligibility, any payment
22	in excess of the special assessment level shall abate subsequent years' ad valorem
23	taxes on the property until the payment has been exhausted.
24	§1714. Exemption for property of a disabled veteran or a surviving spouse;
25	eligibility for certain trusts
26	A trust shall be eligible for the ad valorem tax exemption established under
27	Article VII, Section 21(K) of the Louisiana Constitution pursuant to R.S.
28	47:1703(A)(29) which provides an exemption for a disabled veteran or a surviving
29	spouse if all of the following apply:

dollars or the actual amount of tax, whichever is less, provided the residential lessee

1	(1) The settlor or settlors of the trust meet the conditions for eligibility
2	established under Article VII, Section 21(K) of the Louisiana Constitution pursuant
3	to R.S. 47:1703(A)(29).
4	* * *
5	(6) The settlor or settlors would have been eligible for the exemption
6	established under Article VII, Section 21(K) of the Louisiana Constitution R.S.
7	47:1703(A)(29) had they retained the naked ownership of the homestead.
8	§1715. Exemption for property of the surviving spouse of certain military personnel,
9	law enforcement and fire protection officers, and other first responders;
10	eligibility for certain trusts
11	A trust shall be eligible for the ad valorem tax exemption established under
12	Article VII, Section 21(M) of the Louisiana Constitution pursuant to R.S.
13	47:1703(A)(31) which provides an exemption for the surviving spouse of certain
14	persons who died while performing their duties as a member of the military, law
15	enforcement or fire protection officer, volunteer firefighter, medical responder,
16	technician, or paramedic as provided in the Louisiana Constitution, if all of the
17	following apply:
18	(1) The settlor or settlors of the trust meet the conditions for eligibility
19	established under Article VII, Section 21(M) of the Louisiana Constitution pursuant
20	to R.S. 47:1703(A)(31).
21	* * *
22	(6) The settlor or settlors would have been eligible for the exemption
23	established under Article VII, Section 21(M) of the Louisiana Constitution pursuant
24	to R.S. 47:1703(A)(31) had they retained the naked ownership of the homestead.
25	§1716. Exemption for property of certain veterans with disabilities; applicability
26	The exemption provided for in Article VII, Section 21(K) of the Constitution
27	of Louisiana R.S. 47:1703(A)(29) shall apply to ad valorem property taxes due
28	beginning in tax year 2023, regardless of when property tax assessment rolls are
29	completed for tax year 2023.

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1	§1717. Special Assessment Level
2	A.(1)(a) The assessment of residential property receiving the homestead
3	exemption which is owned and occupied by any of the following and who meet all
4	of the other requirements of this exemption shall not be increased above the total
5	assessment of that property for the first year that the owner qualifies for and receives
6	the special assessment level, provided the person or persons remain qualified for and
7	receive the special assessment level:
8	(i) People who are sixty-five years of age or older.
9	(ii) People who have a service-connected disability rating of fifty percent or
10	more by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.
11	(iii) Members of the armed forces of the United States or the Louisiana
12	National Guard who owned and last occupied the property who are killed in action,
13	or who are missing in action or are a prisoner of war for a period exceeding ninety
14	days.
15	(iv) Any person or persons permanently totally disabled as determined by a
16	final nonappealable judgment of a court or as certified by a state or federal
17	administrative agency charged with the responsibility for making determinations
18	regarding disability.
19	(b) Any person or persons shall be prohibited from receiving the special
20	assessment as provided in this Section if the person's or persons' adjusted gross
21	income, as reported in the federal tax return for the year prior to the application for
22	the special assessment, exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. For persons applying
23	for the special assessment whose filing status is married filing separately, the
24	adjusted gross income for purposes of this Section shall be determined by combining
25	the adjusted gross income on both federal tax returns. The one hundred thousand

the United States Government.

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dollar limit shall be adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index as reported by

representative shall apply for the special assessment level by filing a signed

(c) An eligible owner or the owner's spouse or other legally qualified

2	the assessor of the parish or, in the parish of Orleans, the assessor of the district
3	where the property is located.
4	(d) An owner who is below the age of sixty-five and who has applied for
5	and received the special assessment level may qualify for and receive the special
6	assessment level in the subsequent year by certifying to the assessor of the parish
7	that the person's adjusted gross income in the prior tax year satisfied the income
8	requirement of this Section. The provisions of this Subparagraph shall not apply to
9	an owner who has qualified for and received the special assessment level for a person
10	sixty-five years of age or older or to the owner's surviving spouse as described in
11	Subparagraph (B)(1)(a) of this Section or for an owner who is permanently totally
12	disabled as provided for in Item (a)(iv) of this Paragraph.
13	(2) Any millage rate applied to the special assessment level shall not be
14	subject to a limitation.
15	B. Provided the owner is qualified for and receives the special assessment
16	level, the special assessment level shall remain on the property as long as:
17	(1)(a) The owner who is sixty-five years of age or older, or that owner's
18	surviving spouse who is fifty-five years of age or older or who has minor children,
19	remains the owner of the property.
20	(b) The owner who has a service-connected disability of fifty percent or
21	more, or that owner's surviving spouse who is forty-five years of age or older or who
22	has minor children, remains the owner of the property.
23	(c) The spouse of the owner who is killed in action remains the owner of the
24	property.
25	(d) The first day of the tax year following the tax year in which an owner
26	who was missing in action or was a prisoner of war for a period exceeding ninety
27	days is no longer missing in action or a prisoner of war.

application establishing that the owner qualifies for the special assessment level with

1	(e) Even if the ownership interest of any surviving spouse or spouse of an
2	owner who is missing in action as provided for in this Subsection is an interest in
3	usufruct.
4	(2) The value of the property does not increase more than twenty-five
5	percent because of construction or reconstruction.
6	C. A new or subsequent owner of the property may claim a special
7	assessment level when eligible pursuant to this Section. The new owner is not
8	necessarily entitled to the same special assessment level on the property as when that
9	property was owned by the previous owner.
10	D.(1) The special assessment level on property that is sold shall
11	automatically expire on the last day of December in the year prior to the year that the
12	property is sold. The property shall be immediately revalued at fair market value by
13	the assessor and shall be assessed by the assessor on the assessment rolls in the year
14	it was sold at the assessment level provided for in Article VII, Section 31 of the
15	Constitution of Louisiana.
16	(2) This new assessment level shall remain in effect until changed.
17	E.(1) Any owner entitled to the special assessment level set forth in this
18	Section who is unable to occupy the homestead on or before December thirty-first
19	of a future calendar year due to damage or destruction of the homestead caused by
20	a disaster or emergency declared by the governor shall be entitled to keep the special
21	assessment level of the homestead prior to its damage or destruction on the repaired
22	or rebuilt homestead provided the repaired or rebuilt homestead is reoccupied by the
23	owner within five years from December thirty-first of the year following the disaster.
24	The assessed value of the land and buildings on which the homestead was located
25	prior to its damage shall not be increased above its assessed value immediately prior
26	to the damage or destruction described in this Paragraph. If the property owner
27	receives a homestead exemption on another homestead during the same five-year
28	period, the damaged or destroyed property shall not be entitled to keep the special

assessment level, and the land and buildings shall be assessed in that year at the

25

26

1 percentage of fair market value. In addition, the owner shall also maintain the 2 homestead exemption set forth in the constitution to qualify for the special 3 assessment level in this Paragraph. 4 (2) Any owner entitled to the special assessment level set forth in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection who is unable to reoccupy his homestead within five years 5 6 from December thirty-first of the year following the disaster shall be eligible for an 7 extension of the special assessment level on the homestead for a period not to exceed 8 two years. A homeowner shall be eligible for this extension only if the homeowner's 9 damage claim is filed and pending in a formal appeal process with any federal, state, 10 or local government agency or program offering grants or assistance for repairing or 11 rebuilding damaged or destroyed homes as a result of the disaster, or if a homeowner 12 has a damage claim filed and pending against the insurer of the property. The 13 homeowner shall apply for this extension of the special assessment level with the 14 assessor of the parish in which the homestead is located. The assessor shall require 15 the homeowner to provide official documentation from the government agency or 16 program evidencing the homeowner's participation in the formal appeal process or 17 official documentation evidencing the homeowner has a damage claim filed and 18 pending against the insurer of the damaged property. 19 (3) After expiration of the extension authorized in Paragraph (2) of this 20 Subsection, an assessor shall have the authority to grant on a case-by-case basis up 21 to three additional one-year extensions of the special assessment level. 22 F.(1) A trust shall be eligible for the special assessment. 23 (2) If a trust would have been eligible for the special assessment level

the reappraisal.

pursuant to this Subsection prior to the most recent reappraisal, the total assessment

of the property held in trust shall be the assessed value on the last appraisal before

<u>§1718.</u>	Homestead I	Exemption

A.(1) The exemption for a bona fide homestead as defined in the Constitution of Louisiana, shall be seven thousand, five hundred dollars of the assessed valuation.

(2) Any taxpayer entitled to the homestead exemption set for in the Constitution of Louisiana must own and occupy the homestead on or before December thirty-first of the calendar year in which the exemption is claimed regardless of its homestead exemption status as of January first of the calendar year in which the homestead exemption is claimed.

B. Orleans Parish. In the parish of Orleans, the status of real and personal property on the first day of August of each year, except as provided in Paragraph (A)(2) of this Section, shall determine its liability for exemption from taxation for the following calendar year.

C.(1) Penalties for false statements. Any person who, either in his individual or representative capacity, knowingly makes any false statement or knowingly furnishes any false information in any affidavit or other document that he may present for the purpose of procuring or attempting to procure this tax exemption or benefit pursuant to the provisions of this Section, or who knowingly, for the purpose of securing the tax exemption, presents any affidavit or other document containing any false statement, or any person aiding, assisting or abetting any person in unlawfully and knowingly securing or attempting to secure any tax exemption, with knowledge of the false or illegal application or the false statement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided in this Section.

(2) Any assessor, deputy assessor, or other official, clerk or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions, who knowingly reports, lists, or claims any property on which exemption from taxes pursuant to Article VII, Section 33 of the Constitution of Louisiana and R.S. 47:1703 has been applied for, to be subject to a higher millage for taxation purposes than is the true millage applicable thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in this Section.

1	(3) Upon conviction for a violation of any of the provisions of this
2	Subsection, the offender shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred
3	dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one
4	month, nor more than six months, or both.
5	D. Undivided ownership. The exemption for a bona fide homestead, as
6	provided for in Subsection A of this Section, when occupied by an heir in the direct
7	line in undivided ownership shall be granted to the full extent provided no other
8	homestead exemption is claimed by that person.
9	E. For property damaged during a disaster or emergency, the following
10	shall apply:
11	(1)(a) Any homestead receiving the homestead exemption that is damaged
12	or destroyed during a disaster or emergency declared by the governor whose owner
13	is unable to occupy the homestead on or before December thirty-first of a calendar
14	year due to damage or destruction shall be entitled to claim the exemption by filing
15	with the assessor of the parish in which the homestead was located, an annual
16	affidavit of intent to return and reoccupy the homestead within a period of five years
17	from December thirty-first of the tax year in which the disaster occurred. In no event
18	shall more than one homestead exemption extend or apply to any person in this state.
19	(b) For a homestead qualifying for the homestead exemption pursuant to the
20	provisions of this Paragraph, after expiration of the five-year period, the owner of a
21	homestead shall be entitled to claim and keep the exemption for a period not to
22	exceed two additional years by filing an annual affidavit of intent to return and
23	reoccupy the homestead with the assessor within the parish where the homestead is
24	situated. A homeowner shall be eligible for this extension only if the homeowner's
25	damage claim to repair or rebuild the damaged or destroyed homestead is filed and
26	pending in a formal appeal process with any federal, state, or local government
27	agency or program offering grants or assistance for repairing or rebuilding damaged
28	or destroyed homes as a result of the disaster, or if a homeowner has a damage claim
29	filed and pending against the insurer of the property. The assessor shall require the

homeowner to provide official documentation from the government agency or program evidencing the homeowner's participation in the formal appeal process or official documentation evidencing the homeowner has a damage claim filed and pending against the insurer of the property.

(c) After expiration of the extension authorized in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, an assessor shall have the authority to grant up to three additional one-year extensions of the homestead exemption on a case-by-case basis. A homeowner shall only be eligible for an additional extension if the owner has made a good faith attempt to secure a contractor or builder to complete the needed repairs or reconstruction of the home but is unable to complete the project due to uncontrollable contractor or builder delays. In order to qualify for this extension, the homeowner shall provide to the assessor documentation evidencing good faith in attempting to secure a contractor or builder to complete the project.

(2)(a) Any owner entitled to the special assessment level set forth in R.S. 47:1717 who is unable to occupy the homestead on or before December thirty-first of a future calendar year due to damage or destruction of the homestead caused by a disaster or emergency declared by the governor shall be entitled to keep the special assessment level of the homestead prior to its damage or destruction on the repaired or rebuilt homestead provided the repaired or rebuilt homestead is occupied by the owner within five years from December thirty-first of the year following the disaster. The assessed value of the land and buildings on which the homestead was located prior to its damage shall not be increased above its assessed value immediately prior to the damage or destruction described in this Paragraph. If the property owner receives a homestead exemption on another homestead during the same five-year period, the damaged or destroyed property shall not be entitled to keep the special assessment level, and the land and buildings shall be assessed in that year at the percentage of fair market value set forth in the constitution. In addition, the owner must also maintain the homestead exemption set forth in Article VII, Section 33 of

level set	orth in R.	S. 47:171	<u>7.</u>				
<u>(b</u>	) Any ow	ner entitle	ed to the sp	ecial as	ssessment le	evel as p	rovided fo
Paragrapl	who is	unable t	o reoccup	y his	homestead	within	five yea

December thirty-first of the year following the disaster shall be eligible for an extension of the special assessment level on the homestead for a period not to exceed two years. A homeowner shall be eligible for this extension only if the homeowner's damage claim is filed and pending in a formal appeal process with any federal, state, or local government agency or program offering grants or assistance for repairing or rebuilding damaged or destroyed homes as a result of the disaster, or if a homeowner has a damage claim filed and pending against the insurer of the property. The homeowner shall apply for this extension of the special assessment level with the assessor of the parish in which the homestead is located. The assessor shall require the homeowner to provide official documentation from the government agency or program evidencing the homeowner's participation in the formal appeal process or

(c) After expiration of the extension authorized in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, an assessor shall have the authority to grant up to three additional one-year extensions of the special assessment level on a case-by-case basis. A homeowner shall only be eligible for an additional extension if the owner has made a good faith attempt to secure a contractor or builder to complete the needed repairs or reconstruction of the home but is unable to complete the project due to uncontrollable contractor or builder delays. In order to qualify for this extension, the homeowner shall provide to the assessor documentation evidencing good faith in attempting to secure a contractor or builder to complete the project.

official documentation evidencing the homeowner has a damage claim filed and

### §1719. Adjustment of Ad Valorem Tax Millages

pending against the insurer of the property.

A. Adjustments. Except as otherwise permitted in this Section, the total amount of ad valorem taxes collected by any taxing authority in the year in which

the reappraisal and valuation provisions of Article VII, Section 31(F) of the Constitution of Louisiana are implemented shall not be increased or decreased because of a reappraisal or valuation or increases or decreases in the homestead exemption above or below the total amount of ad valorem taxes collected by that taxing authority in the year preceding implementation of the reappraisal and valuation. To accomplish this result, the provisions of millage adjustments pursuant to Article VII, Sections 31 and 33 of the Constitution of Louisiana and R.S. 47:1718 shall be mandatory. Thereafter, following implementation of each subsequent reappraisal and valuation required by Article VII, Section 31 of the Constitution of Louisiana, the millages as fixed in each such implementation shall remain in effect unless changed as permitted by Subsection B of this Section.

B. Increases Permitted. Nothing herein shall prohibit a taxing authority from collecting, in any subsequent year, a larger dollar amount of ad valorem taxes by levying additional or increased millages as provided by law or placing additional property on the tax rolls. Increases in the millage rate in excess of the rates established as provided by Subsection A of this Section but not in excess of the prior year's maximum authorized millage rate may be levied by two-thirds vote of the total membership of a taxing authority without further voter approval but only after a public hearing held in accordance with the open meetings law; however, in addition to any other requirements of the open meetings law, public notice of the time, place, and subject matter of such hearing shall be published on two separate days no less than thirty days before the public hearing. The public notice shall be published in the official journal of the taxing authority, and another newspaper with a larger circulation within the taxing authority than the official journal of the taxing authority, if there is one.

C. Implementation of the provisions of this Section shall neither trigger nor be cause for a reappraisal of property or an adjustment of millages pursuant to Subsection B of this Section.

1	D. Application. This Section shall not apply to millages required to be levied
2	for the payment of general obligation bonds.
3	Section 2. (A) The Louisiana State Law Institute is hereby authorized and directed
4	to renumber the Sections of Chapter 1 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised
5	Statutes of 1950 as provided for in this Act as follows:
6	(1) Sections 1702, 1703, 1703.1, and 1704 shall be renumbered as 1701, 1703, 1705,
7	and 1706 respectively.
8	(2) Sections 1705, 1705.1, 1706, and 1707 shall be renumbered as 1707, 1709, 1710,
9	and 1711 respectively.
10	(3) Sections 1707.1, 1708, 1709, and 1710 shall be renumbered as 1712, 1713, 1714,
11	and 1715 respectively.
12	(4) Sections 1711, 1712, 1713, and 1714 shall be renumbered as 1716, 1717, 1718,
13	and 1719 respectively.
14	(5) Sections 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, and 1719 shall be renumbered as 1720, 1721,
15	1702, 1704, and 1708 respectively.
16	(B) The Louisiana State Law Institute is hereby authorized and directed to correct
17	statutory references within Chapter 1 of Subtitle III of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised
18	Statutes of 1950 including such references in statutory provisions reenacted by this Act.
19	Section 3. This Act shall take effect and become operative if and when the proposed
20	amendment of Article VII of the Constitution of Louisiana contained in the Act that
21	originated as House Bill No. 7 of this 3 <sup>rd</sup> Extraordinary Session of the Legislature is adopted
22	at a statewide election and becomes effective.

#### **DIGEST**

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 16 Original

2024 Third Extraordinary Session

Emerson

**Abstract:** Codifies provisions of <u>present constitution</u> regarding the homestead exemption, special assessment level, millage adjustments, and other property tax exemptions in statute and authorizes an optional property tax exemption for business inventory.

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CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

## Redesignations of law

<u>Present law</u> and <u>present constitution</u> provide for the levy of ad valorem property tax and for the classification and annual assessment of property for purposes of calculating ad valorem taxes in Article VII, Sections 18 through 23 of the Constitution of La. and Chapter 1 of Subtitle 3 of Title 47 (Sections 1702-1716).

<u>Proposed law</u> redesignates all sections of <u>present law</u> (Sections 1702-1716). Retains all provisions of <u>present law</u>, except for removing references to articles in the constitution and changing cross references to statutes within Chapter 1.

Proposed law adds new sections of law (1701 and 1717-1721).

<u>Proposed law</u> authorizes and directs the law institute to renumber the sections of Chapter 1 as listed.

## **Homestead Exemption**

<u>Present constitution</u> authorizes the levy of ad valorem taxes on property within La. <u>Present constitution</u> establishes an exemption from state, parish, and special ad valorem property taxes for the bona fide homestead of the property owner, for the first \$7,500 of assessed valuation. <u>Present law</u> provides for administration and implementation of the homestead exemption as well as other property tax exemptions by assessors in each parish.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains provisions relative to the homestead exemption provided for in <u>present constitution</u> but moves these provisions to statutory law and re-designates these provisions in R.S. 47:1718. <u>Proposed law</u> further retains provisions in <u>present law</u> relative to the timing of the status of real and personal property in Orleans parish for purposes of claiming the homestead exemption for the following calendar year as well as general provisions relative to penalties for property owners who provide false statements and information for purposes of claiming the homestead exemption or other property tax exemptions.

#### **Other Property Tax Exemptions**

<u>Present constitution</u> provides for the classification and assessment of property subject to ad valorem taxation. Further provides an exclusive list of types of property that, in addition to property to which the homestead exemption provided for in <u>present constitution</u> applies, shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation.

<u>Proposed law</u> moves the provisions of Art. 7 Sec. 21 <u>from</u> the <u>present constitution</u> <u>to</u> statute (R.S. 47:1703).

<u>Proposed law</u> adds an optional ad valorem tax exemption on items constituting business inventory, including goods which are held for sale and goods in production or for ultimate consumption in the production of goods or services for sale. <u>Proposed law</u> defines "business inventory" for purposes of <u>proposed law</u>.

<u>Proposed law</u> limits the optional exemption to parishes in which the sheriff, school board, and the parish governing authority elect to exempt business inventory from ad valorem taxation. Requires the exemption election to be evidenced in writing and to indicate if the parish will implement the full exemption immediately or over a period not to exceed five years. The election shall be made no later than July 1, 2026, and shall be applicable to taxable periods beginning Jan. 1, 2026. <u>Proposed law</u> requires that the parish's election to exempt business inventory be irrevocable.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that any parish that elects to exempt 100% of business inventory from ad valorem tax to immediately receive a payment from the state equal to the greater of three

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times the amount of ad valorem taxes collected on business inventory within the parish for the 2023 tax year or \$1M dollars. Any parish that elects to phase-in the exemption over a period not to exceed five years shall receive a payment equal to the greater of the amount of ad valorem taxes collected on business inventory within the parish for the 2023 tax year or \$500,000.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that calculation of the payments to parishes electing to exempt items constituting business inventory shall be as follows:

Parish	PAYMENT AMOUNT IF PROPERTY EXEMPTION IS IMMEDIATE	PAYMENT AMOUNT IF PROPERTY EXEMPTION IS PHASED-OUT
Acadia	\$8,064,687	\$2,688,229
Allen	\$4,649,178	\$1,549,726
Ascension	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Assumption	\$12,643,215	\$4,214,405
Avoyelles	\$3,311,623	\$1,103,874
Beauregard	\$10,698,616	\$3,566,205
Bienville	\$15,000,000	\$9,803,655
Bossier	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Caddo	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Calcasieu	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Caldwell	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
Cameron	\$11,841,732	\$3,947,244
Catahoula	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
Claiborne	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
Concordia	\$2,591,401	\$863,800
Desoto	\$4,506,854	\$1,502,285
East Baton Rouge	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
East Carroll	\$2,942,280	\$980,760
East Feliciana	\$2,361,471	\$787,157
Evangeline	\$9,014,235	\$3,004,745
Franklin	\$4,100,553	\$1,366,851
Grant	\$2,996,249	\$998,750
Iberia	\$15,000,000	\$5,485,411
Iberville	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Jackson	\$2,334,131	\$778,044
Jeff Davis	\$5,318,676	\$1,772,892
Jefferson	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Lafayette	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000

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Lafourche	\$15,000,000	\$6,119,490
LaSalle	\$3,686,862	\$1,228,954
Lincoln	\$8,279,452	\$2,759,817
Livingston	\$13,489,157	\$4,496,386
Madison	\$3,868,362	\$1,289,454
Morehouse	\$4,726,058	\$1,575,353
Natchitoches	\$6,077,027	\$2,025,676
Orleans	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Ouachita	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Plaquemines	\$15,000,000	\$8,442,726
Pointe Coupee	\$3,399,273	\$1,133,091
Rapides	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Red River	\$1,421,703	\$500,000
Richland	\$5,095,444	\$1,698,481
Sabine	\$2,046,275	\$682,158
St. Bernard	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
St. Charles	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
St. Helena	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
St. James	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
St. John	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
St. Landry	\$15,000,000	\$8,013,535
St. Martin	\$15,000,000	\$6,128,714
St. Mary	\$15,000,000	\$7,325,494
St. Tammany	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Tangipahoa	\$15,000,000	\$7,294,402
Tensas	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
Terrebonne	\$15,000,000	\$8,835,679
Union	\$1,428,985	\$500,000
Vermilion	\$4,236,873	\$1,412,291
Vernon	\$3,585,481	\$1,195,160
Washington	\$4,904,267	\$1,634,756
Webster	\$9,632,542	\$3,210,847
West Baton Rouge	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
West Carroll	\$1,277,144	\$500,000
West Feliciana	\$1,800,699	\$600,233

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Winn	\$1,964,567	\$654,856
	. , , ,	. ,

## **Special Assessment Level**

<u>Present constitution</u> grants a special assessment level to certain owners of residential property receiving the homestead exemption. The special assessment level prohibits the total assessment of the property from being increased above the total assessment of the property for the first year that the eligible owner qualifies for and receives the special assessment level. Eligible owners include people who are 65 years of age or older, people who have a service-connected disability rating of 50% or more, members of the armed forces of the U.S. or the La. National Guard who owned and occupied the property who are killed in action, missing in action or are a prisoner of war for a period exceeding 90 days, and people who are permanently totally disabled as determined by a final non-appealable judgment of certain courts or state or federal administrative agencies charged with the responsibility for making determinations regarding disability.

<u>Present constitution</u> limits a person from receiving the special assessment if the person's adjusted gross income exceeds \$100,000. Beginning in 2026, the \$100,000 limit is adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index.

<u>Proposed law retains all provisions of present constitution</u> but moves Art. 7 Sec. 18(G) from the constitution to statute (R.S. 47:1717).

### Adjustment of Ad Valorem Millages

<u>Present constitution</u> prohibits the total amount of ad valorem taxes collected by any taxing authority in the year in which the mandatory reappraisal and valuation of property occurs to be increased or decreased because of a reappraisal or valuation or increases or decreases in the homestead exemption above or below the total amount of ad valorem taxes collected by that taxing authority in the year preceding implementation of the reappraisal and valuation. To accomplish this result, the provisions of millage adjustments in <u>present</u> constitution are mandatory.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains all provisions of <u>present constitution</u> but moves Art. 7 Sec. 23 <u>from</u> the constitution <u>to</u> statute (R.S. 47:1719).

Effective if and when the proposed amendment of Art. 7 of the constitution contained in the Act which originated as House Bill No. 7 of this 2024 3<sup>rd</sup> E.S. of the Legislature is adopted at a statewide election and becomes effective.

(Amends R.S. 47:1703, 1703.1(A), 1705(B)(1)(a) and (b)(i), (2)(a), (b), (c)(i)(intro. para.) and (ii), (d), and (D), 1707, 1707.1, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1713(B), 1714(intro. para.), (1), and (6), 1715(intro. para.), (1), and (6), and 1716; Adds R.S. 47:1702(12)-(15) and 1717-1719)