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Office of Research
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Office

S.B. 43
135th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for S.B. 43's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Reported by House Rules and Reference

Primary Sponsor: Sen. Brenner

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- The bill would permit surviving spouses of deceased veterans who applied for but had not yet received total disability ratings to qualify for a homestead exemption on up to \$50,000 market value of a primary residence in certain circumstances.
- State GRF expenditures would increase, potentially in the tens of thousands per year, to reimburse school districts and local governments for their revenue losses resulting from the bill.
- The bill creates a seven-day interim state budget.

Detailed Analysis

Homestead exemption expansion

Under ongoing law veterans who are totally disabled and surviving spouses of such veterans (under specified circumstances) are eligible for an enhanced homestead exemption, which exempts up to \$50,000 market value of a primary residence from property tax. The bill applies to a surviving spouse of a disabled veteran who owned and occupied a homestead and who died before receiving a total disability rating. The bill would allow the surviving spouse to qualify for the same homestead exemption, provided the surviving spouse acquires ownership of the homestead.¹ The surviving spouse would qualify for the exemption in the first year in which

¹ For a homestead that is a unit in a housing cooperative, the requirement for the exemption would be to occupy, rather than to own and occupy, the homestead.

the total disability rating was received for the deceased spouse. The exemption would continue through the tax year in which the surviving spouse dies or remarries.

The number of surviving spouses of deceased disabled veterans who applied for but had not yet received a total disability rating is likely small. Data for tax year 2020 (tax year 2021 for manufactured homes) indicate that only about 2% of homeowners receiving the homestead exemption qualify as surviving spouses. Applying this percentage to the number qualifying for the homestead exemption as disabled veterans, perhaps about 184 homeowners qualified as surviving spouses of veterans who qualified for the homestead exemption, prior to their deaths, as totally disabled. The number of additional married veterans who were homeowners and who applied for classification as totally disabled but died before receiving that rating is likely quite few. If, for example, an additional 5% to 10% were spouses of veterans who applied for total disability ratings but died before receiving those ratings, perhaps nine to 18 such spouses would be in this situation. At an average cost for an exemption of up to \$50,000 market value of a home, of approximately \$970, the total cost might be about \$9,000 to \$18,000. This is only a hypothetical range; the actual cost could be lower.

Revenue from the property tax accrues to local governments in Ohio, including school districts, municipalities, counties, and townships. Revenue losses of local governments from the homestead exemption are reimbursed from the GRF however. The result of the bill is therefore to increase spending from the GRF minimally rather than to reduce revenue to local governments.

Interim state budget

The bill appropriates for the period July 1, 2023, through July 7, 2023, for all items receiving appropriation in FY 2023, one week of each item's FY 2023 expenditure levels, all amounts necessary to pay encumbrances, to support mission critical expenditures, to pay debt service and property tax rollbacks, and to support payments to public primary, secondary, and higher education institutions and Medicaid providers.