

Fiscal Note



Fiscal Services Division

<u>HF 659</u> – Capital Gains Tax, Exemption for Bullion, Coins, and Currency (LSB1638HV) Staff Contact: Jeff Robinson (515.281.4614) <u>jeff.robinson@legis.iowa.gov</u> Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

<u>House File 659</u> exempts capital gains and losses that are the result of buying and selling bullion, coins, and currency from the State income tax.

The term "bullion" means bars, ingots, or commemorative medallions of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, or a combination of these where the value of the metal depends on its content and not the form. As defined in lowa Code section 423.3(91), the term "coins" or "currency" means a coin or currency made of gold, silver; or other metal or paper which is or has been used as legal tender.

The change is effective for tax years (TY) 2024 and after.

Background

The federal Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regards the items defined as bullion, coins, and currency in the Bill as "collectibles" and provides federal Form 1040, <u>Schedule D</u> (part II, line 18), and the associated <u>28% Rate Gain Worksheet</u> (see page D-12) for the taxation of capital gains and losses that occur through the buying and selling of collectibles.

For purposes of the taxation of capital gains, the IRS considers investments in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that hold physical gold and other metals for the benefit of the ETF owners and that are organized as trusts to be, for the ETF shareholders, the same as owning the physical metal itself.

<u>Assumptions</u>

- The proposed capital gains income tax exemption applies not only to transactions where the
 purchaser takes and maintains actual possession of the item, but also applies to situations
 where the purchaser owns the items as a member of a collection of owners through financial
 structures such as the SPDR Gold Shares (ticker GLD).
- The value of an ounce of gold has generally increased over the past 20 years, so over that time period, positive capital gains would have been likely. In March 2003, the price of an ounce of gold was approximately \$335; for March 2013, the price was approximately \$1,590; and for March 2013, the price was approximately \$1,910. This calculates to an average annual increase over the first 10-year period of 16.9% per year and 1.9% per year over the most recent 10-year period.
- Capital gains from buying and selling gold and similar items are reported on IRS Schedule D (Capital Gains and Losses). For tax year (TY) 2020, the IRS reports that all federal individual income taxpayers reported net capital gains on Schedule D totaling \$1,121.2 billion and Iowa taxpayers reported \$5.8 billion (0.5% of the U.S. total).
- Gold and other items are considered collectibles for federal taxation purposes and are reported on Schedule D, part II, line 18. For TY 2020, the IRS <u>reports</u> that all federal individual income taxpayers reported positive \$5.2 billion on part II, line 18.

- The percentage of part II, line 18, personal income that is the result of gold and similar items covered by the capital gains exemption proposed in the Bill is not known. For this *Fiscal Note*, the percentage is assumed to be 30.0%. Applying that percentage to the \$5.2 billion in part II, line 18, income results in \$1.6 billion in federal capital gains from gold and similar items. Applying the assumed 0.5% lowa income share to the \$1.6 billion yields \$8.0 million in capital gains income that is subject to lowa income tax.
- lowa's top individual income tax rate is 5.70% for TY 2024, 4.82% for TY 2025, and 3.90% for TY 2026 and after.
- The tax and surtax reductions estimated for a tax year are assumed to result in reduced final income tax payments or increased income tax refunds when the tax return is due (the TY 2024 estimated income tax reduction occurs in FY 2025).

Fiscal Impact

The capital gains income tax exemption for the buying and selling of bullion, coins, and currency is projected to reduce State General Fund revenue by the following amounts:

- FY 2025 = \$0.5 million
- FY 2026 = \$0.4 million
- FY 2027 and after = \$0.3 million

Sources

Internal Revenue Statistics of Income Legislative Services Agency SPDR Gold Shares Exchange-Traded Fund

	/s/ Jennifer Acton
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The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursua	ant to Joint Rule 17 and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this

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fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.