

## Chapter 458-16A WAC

# PROPERTY TAX—EXEMPTIONS—HOMES FOR THE AGING, SENIOR CITIZENS AND DISABLED PERSONS

### WAC

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### WAC 458-16A-010 Nonprofit homes for the aging.

(1) **Introduction.** Under RCW 84.36.041, a nonprofit home for the aging may be totally or partially exempt from property tax. This section explains the exemptions allowed and the criteria that must be met in order to receive an exemption under this statute. Throughout this section, all requirements will pertain to all types of homes for the aging including, but not limited to, adult care homes, assisted living facilities, continuing care retirement communities (CCRC), and independent housing, unless a particular type of home is separately identified.

(2) **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Acquisition" means that an existing home for the aging (or home) currently in operation is acquired by a nonprofit organization and the ownership of the facility will change as a result of a purchase, gift, foreclosure, or other method.

(b) "Assistance with activities of daily living" means the home provides, brokers, or contracts for the provision of auxiliary services to residents, such as meal and housekeeping service, transportation, ambulatory service, and attendant care including, but not limited to, bathing and other acts related to personal hygiene, dressing, shopping, food preparation, monitoring of medication, and laundry services.

(c) "Combined disposable income" means the disposable income of the person submitting the income verification form, plus the disposable income of the person's spouse or domestic partner, and the disposable income of each cotenant occupying the dwelling unit for the preceding calendar year, less amounts paid by the person submitting the income veri-

fication form or the person's spouse, domestic partner or cotenant during the previous year for the treatment or care of either person received in the dwelling unit or in a nursing home.

(i) If the person submitting the income verification form was retired for two months or more of the preceding calendar year, the combined disposable income of the person will be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of the person during the months the person was retired by twelve.

(ii) If the income of the person submitting the income verification form is reduced for two or more months of the preceding calendar year because of the death of the person's spouse or domestic partner, the combined disposable income of the person will be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of the person after the death of the spouse or domestic partner by twelve.

(d) "Complete and separate dwelling units" means that the individual units of a home contain complete facilities for living, sleeping, cooking, and sanitation.

(e) "Construction" means the actual construction or building of all or a portion of a home that did not exist prior to the construction.

(f) "Continuing care retirement community" or "CCRC" means an entity that provides shelter and services under continuing care contracts with its residents or includes a health care facility or health service.

(g) "Continuing care contract" means a contract to provide a person, for the duration of that person's life or for a term in excess of one year, shelter along with nursing, medical, health-related or personal care services, that is conditioned upon the transfer of property, the payment of an entrance fee to the provider of the services, and/or the payment of periodic charges in consideration for the care and services provided. A continuing care contract is not excluded from this definition because the contract is mutually terminable or because shelter and services are not provided at the same location.

(h) "Cotenant" means a person who resides with an eligible resident and who shares personal financial resources with the eligible resident.

(i) "Disposable income" means adjusted gross income as defined in the federal Internal Revenue Code, as amended prior to January 1, 1994, plus all of the following items to the extent they are not included in or have been deducted from adjusted gross income:

(i) Capital gains, other than gain excluded from income under section 121 of the federal Internal Revenue Code to the extent it is reinvested in a new principal residence;

(ii) Amounts deducted for loss;

(iii) Amounts deducted for depreciation;

(iv) Pension and annuity receipts;

(v) Military pay and benefits other than attendant-care and medical-aid payments;

(vi) Veterans benefits other than attendant-care and medical-aid payments;

(vii) Federal Social Security Act and railroad retirement benefits;

(viii) Dividend receipts; and

(ix) Interest received on state and municipal bonds.

(j) "Domestic partner" means a partner registered under chapter 26.60 RCW or a partner in a legal union of two persons of the same sex, other than a marriage, that was validly formed in another jurisdiction, and that is substantially equivalent to a domestic partnership under chapter 26.60 RCW.

(k) "Domestic partnership" means a partnership registered under chapter 26.60 RCW or a legal union of two persons of the same sex, other than a marriage, that was validly formed in another jurisdiction, and that is substantially equivalent to a domestic partnership under chapter 26.60 RCW.

(l) "Eligible resident" means a person who:

(i) Occupied the dwelling unit as their principal place of residence as of December 31st of the assessment year the home first became operational or in each subsequent year, occupied the dwelling unit as their principal place of residence as of January 1st of the assessment year. If an eligible resident is confined to a hospital or nursing home and the dwelling unit is temporarily unoccupied or occupied by a spouse or domestic partner, a person financially dependent on the claimant for support, or both, the dwelling will still be considered occupied by the eligible resident;

(ii) Is sixty-one years of age or older on December 31st of the year in which the claim for exemption is filed, or is, at the time of filing, retired from regular gainful employment by reason of disability. A surviving spouse or domestic partner of a person who was receiving an exemption at the time of the person's death will qualify for this exemption if the surviving spouse or domestic partner is fifty-seven years of age or older and otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection; and

(iii) Has a combined disposable income that is no more than the greater of twenty-two thousand dollars or eighty percent of the median income adjusted for family size as determined by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the county in which the person resides and in effect as of January 1 of the year the application for exemption is submitted.

(m) "First assessment year the home becomes operational" or "the assessment year the home first became operational" means the first year the home becomes occupied by and provides services to eligible residents. Depending upon the facts, this year will be the year during which construction of the home is completed or the year during which a nonprofit organization purchases or acquires an existing home and begins to operate it as a nonprofit home for the aging.

(n) "Home for the aging" or "home" means a residential housing facility that:

(i) Provides a housing arrangement chosen voluntarily by the resident, the resident's guardian or conservator, or another responsible person;

(ii) Has only residents who are at least sixty-one years of age or who have needs for care generally compatible with persons who are at least sixty-one years of age; and

(ii) Provides varying levels of care and supervision, as agreed to at the time of admission or as determined necessary at subsequent times of reappraisal.

(o) "HUD" means the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(p) "Local median income" means the median income adjusted for family size as most recently determined by HUD for the county in which the home is located and in effect on January 1st of the year the application for exemption is submitted.

(q) "Low income" means that the combined disposable income of a resident is eighty percent or less of the median income adjusted for family size as most recently determined by HUD for the county in which the home is located and in effect as of January 1st of the year the application for exemption is submitted.

(r) "Occupied dwelling unit" means a living unit that is occupied either on January 1st of the year for which the application for exemption is made or on December 31st of the assessment year the home first becomes operational and for which application for exemption is made.

(s) "Property that is reasonably necessary" means all property that is:

(i) Operated and used by a home; and

(ii) The use of which is restricted to residents, guests, or employees of a home.

(t) "Refinancing" means the discharge of an existing debt with funds obtained through the creation of new debt. For purposes of this section, even if the application for tax exempt bond financing to refinance existing debt is treated by the financing agent as something other than refinancing, an application for a property tax exemption because of refinancing by tax exempt bonds will be treated as refinancing and the set-asides specific to refinancing will be applied. "Refinancing" shall include tax exempt bond financing in excess of the amount of existing debt that is obtained to modify, improve, restore, extend, or enlarge a facility currently being operated as a home.

(u) "Rehabilitation" means that an existing building or structure, not currently used as a home, will be modified, improved, restored, extended, or enlarged so that it can be used as a home for elderly and disabled individuals. A project will be considered a rehabilitation if the costs of rehabilitation exceed five thousand dollars. If a home has acquired tax exempt bond financing and does not meet the definition of "rehabilitation" contained in this subsection, the home may be eligible for a total exemption under the "refinancing" definition and if it meets the "refinancing" set-aside requirements. If such a home is not eligible for a total exemption, the department will determine the home's eligibility for a partial exemption in accordance with the pertinent parts of RCW 84.36.041 and this section.

(v) "Set-aside(s)" means the percentage of dwelling units reserved for low-income residents when the construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, or refinancing of a home is financed under a financing program using tax exempt bonds.

(w) "Shared dwelling units" or "shared units" means individual dwelling units of a home that do not contain complete facilities for living, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

(x) "Taxable value" means the value of the home upon which the tax rate is applied in order to determine the amount of property taxes due.

(y) "Total amount financed" means the total amount of financing required by the home to fund construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, or refinancing. Seventy-five percent of this amount must be supplied by tax exempt bonds to receive the total exemption from property tax available under the tax exempt bond financing provision of RCW 84.36.041.

(3) **General requirements.** To be exempt under this section, a home for the aging must be:

(a) Exclusively used for the purposes for which exemption is granted, except as provided in RCW 84.36.805;

(b) Operated by an organization that is exempt from income tax under section 501(c) of the federal Internal Revenue Code; and

(c) The benefit of the exemption must inure to the home.

(4) **Total exemption.** There are three ways in which a home may be totally exempt from property tax. All real and personal property used by a nonprofit home that is reasonably necessary for the purposes of the home is exempt if it meets the general requirements listed in subsection (3) of this section and:

(a) At least fifty percent of the occupied dwelling units in the home are occupied by eligible residents;

(b) The home is subsidized under a HUD program; or

(c) The construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, or refinancing of a home is financed under a program using bonds exempt from federal income tax if at least seventy-five percent of the total amount financed uses tax exempt bonds and the financing program requires the home to reserve or set-aside a percentage of all dwelling units so financed for low-income residents. See subsections (5), (6), and (7) of this section for tax exempt bond requirements and the percentage of units that must be set-aside for low-income residents in order for the home to be totally exempt.

(5) **Homes or CCRCs financed by tax exempt bonds—Generally.** All real and personal property used by a nonprofit home or CCRC may be totally exempt from property tax if at least seventy-five percent of the total amount financed for construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, or refinancing uses tax exempt bonds and the financing program requires the home or CCRC to reserve or set-aside a percentage of all dwelling units so financed for low-income residents.

(a) The percentage of set-aside units required will vary depending on whether the home is a CCRC, the purpose for which the tax exempt bond financing was obtained, the type of dwelling unit, and the receipt of medicaid funds. The set-aside requirements for homes are set forth in subsection (6) of this section and for CCRCs are set forth in subsection (7) of this section.

(b) The exemption will be granted in direct correlation to the total amount financed by tax exempt bonds and the portion of the home or CCRC that is constructed, acquired, rehabilitated, or refinanced by tax exempt bonds.

(c) If tax exempt bonds are used for refinancing, the set-aside requirements set forth in subsections (6) and (7) of this section will be applied to the actual area or portion of the home or CCRC to which the bonds correspond.

(i) Example 1. A CCRC (that accepts medicaid funds) is composed of a multistory building, six duplexes, and two independent homes and the CCRC has secured tax exempt bonds to satisfy an existing mortgage on the multistory building. Only the multistory building will be considered eligible for a total exemption from property tax because of tax exempt bond financing. To receive the exemption, at least twenty percent of the dwelling units of the multistory building must be set-aside for residents at or below fifty percent of the local median income or at least forty percent of the dwelling units must be set-aside for residents at or below sixty percent of the local median income.

(ii) Example 2. A home obtains tax exempt bonds to refinance a portion of the home and to fund construction. The department will separately consider the area of the home that corresponds to the purpose for which the tax exempt bonds were obtained. The set-aside requirements related to refinancing will be applied to the portion of the home that corresponds to the mortgage being refinanced and the set-aside requirements related to construction will be applied to the area of the home to be newly constructed. The department will determine the eligibility for partial exemption of the remainder of the home that is not being refinanced or constructed.

(d) If a total exemption is granted under the tax exempt bond financing provision, the total exemption will remain in effect as long as:

(i) The home or CCRC remains in compliance with the requirements under which it received the tax exempt bonds;

(ii) The tax exempt bonds are outstanding; and

(iii) The set-aside requirements are met.

(e) If a home or CCRC has obtained tax exempt bond financing to modify, improve, restore, extend, or enlarge its existing facility and the project does not meet the definition of rehabilitation contained in subsection (2) of this section, the project will not be considered a rehabilitation. In this situation, the set-aside requirements related to refinancing or acquisition will be applied in determining eligibility for a total exemption.

(f) When a home or CCRC no longer meets the criteria for exemption under the tax exempt bond financing portion of the statute, eligibility for exemption under RCW 84.34.041 will be determined by the other provisions of the statute. In other words, a home may receive a total or partial exemption depending on the number of residents who are deemed to be "eligible residents" or who require "assistance with activities of daily living." For example, if a home that previously received a total exemption due to the receipt of tax exempt bond financing has one hundred dwelling units and sixty of those dwelling units are occupied by eligible residents, the home may receive a total exemption.

(6) **Set-aside requirements related to homes and tax exempt bond financing.** A specified number of dwelling units within a home must be set-aside for low income residents to obtain a total property tax exemption because of tax exempt bond financing. The set-aside requirements for homes will be determined according to the type of dwelling units contained in the home and the purpose for which the tax exempt bond financing was obtained. The provisions of this section do not apply to CCRCs. The specific set-aside

requirements for CCRCs are described in subsection (7) of this section.

A home must meet the following set-aside requirements to be totally exempt from property tax:

PURPOSE OF BOND FINANCING	TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT	SET-ASIDE REQUIREMENTS
New construction or Rehabilitation	Complete & Separate units	<b>10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 80% of local median income <b>and 10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 50% of local median income
Acquisition or Refinancing of dwelling units <b>currently satisfying</b> 10% and 10% set-aside requirements	Complete & Separate units	<b>10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 80% of local median income <b>and 10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 50% of local median income
Acquisition or Refinancing of dwelling units <b>not currently satisfying</b> 10% and 10% set-aside requirements	Complete & Separate units	<b>20%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 50% of local median income <b>or 40%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 60% of local median income
Acquisition, New Construction, Refinancing, or Rehabilitation	Shared units	<b>10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 80% of local median income <b>and 10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 50% of local median income

(7) **Set-aside requirements related to CCRCs and tax exempt bond financing.** A specified number of dwelling units of a CCRC must be set-aside for low income residents to obtain a total property tax exemption because of tax exempt bond financing. The set-aside requirements for CCRCs will be determined by whether the CCRC does or does not have medicaid contracts for continuing care contract residents and the purpose for which the tax exempt bond

financing was obtained. The provisions of this section do not apply to other homes. The specific set-aside requirements for other homes are described in subsection (6) of this section.

(a) The continuing care contract between the resident and the CCRC is a contract to provide shelter along with nursing, medical, health-related or personal care services to the resident for the duration of the resident's life or for a term in excess of one year. A resident's tenancy may not be terminated due to inability of the resident to fully pay the monthly service fee when the resident establishes facts to justify a waiver or reduction of these charges. This provision shall not apply if the resident, without the CCRC's consent, has impaired his and/or her ability to meet financial obligations required by the continuing care contract due to a transfer of assets, after signing the continuing care contract, other than to meet ordinary and customary living expenses, or by incurring unusual or unnecessary new financial obligations.

(b) A CCRC without medicaid contracts for continuing care contract residents may not receive medicaid funds from Washington state or the federal government during the term that the bonds are outstanding, except during the initial transition period as allowed by state law or if the regulatory agreement with the tax exempt bond financier exempts the CCRC from compliance with this requirement.

(c) The following set-aside requirements must be met by CCRCs not receiving medicaid funds (including CCRCs that are permitted to receive medicaid funds during an initial transition period only) to receive a total exemption:

PURPOSE OF BOND FINANCING	SET-ASIDE REQUIREMENTS
New construction or Rehabilitation	<b>10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 80% of local median income <b>and 15%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 100% of local median income
Acquisition or Refinancing of dwelling units <b>currently satisfying</b> 10% and 15% set-aside requirements	<b>10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 80% of local median income <b>and 15%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 100% of local median income
Acquisition or Refinancing of dwelling units <b>not currently satisfying</b> 10% and 15% set-aside requirements	<b>20%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 50% of local median income <b>or 40%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 60% of local median income

(d) The following set-aside requirements must be met by CCRCs receiving medicaid funds to receive a total exemption:

PURPOSE OF BOND FINANCING	SET-ASIDE REQUIREMENTS
New construction or Rehabilitation	<b>10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 80% of local median income

PURPOSE OF BOND FINANCING	SET-ASIDE REQUIREMENTS
	<b>and 10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 100% of local median income
Acquisition <b>or</b> Refinancing of dwelling units <b>currently satisfying</b> 10% and 10% set-aside requirements	<b>10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 80% of local median income <b>and 10%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 100% of local median income
Acquisition <b>or</b> Refinancing of dwelling units <b>not currently satisfying</b> 10% and 10% set-aside requirements	<b>20%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 50% of local median income <b>or 40%</b> of total units set-aside for residents at or below 60% of local median income

(8) **Partial exemption.** If a home does not qualify for a total exemption from property tax, the home may receive a partial exemption for its real property on a unit by unit basis and a total exemption for its personal property.

(a) Real property exemption. If the real property of a home is used in the following ways, the portion of the real property so used will be exempt and the home may receive a partial exemption for:

- (i) Each dwelling unit occupied by a resident requiring significant assistance with activities of daily living;
- (ii) Each dwelling unit occupied by an eligible resident; and
- (iii) Common or shared areas of the home that are jointly used for two or more purposes that are exempt from property tax under chapter 84.36 RCW.

(b) Assistance with activities of daily living. A home may receive a partial exemption for each dwelling unit that is occupied by a resident who requires significant assistance with the activities of daily living and the home provides, brokers, facilitates, or contracts for the provision of this assistance. A resident requiring assistance with the activities of daily living must be a resident who requires significant assistance with at least three of the nonexclusive list of activities set forth below and who, unless the resident receives the assistance, would be at risk of being placed in a nursing home. Activities of daily living include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Shopping;
- (ii) Meal and/or food preparation;
- (iii) Housekeeping;
- (iv) Transportation;
- (v) Dressing;
- (vi) Bathing;
- (vii) General personal hygiene;
- (viii) Monitoring of medication;
- (ix) Ambulatory services;
- (x) Laundry services;
- (xi) Incontinence management; and
- (xii) Cuing for the cognitively impaired.

(c) Examples of assistance with the activities of daily living:

(i) If the resident of a home requires assistance with daily dressing, bathing, and personal hygiene, weekly housekeeping chores, and daily meal preparation, the person is a resident requiring significant assistance with activities of daily living and the home may receive a partial exemption for the dwelling unit in which the person resides.

(ii) If the resident of a CCRC only requires someone to clean the house weekly and to do the laundry weekly, the resident does not require significant assistance with activities of daily living and the CCRC may not receive a partial exemption for the dwelling unit.

(d) Common or shared areas. Areas of a home that are jointly used for two or more purposes exempt from property tax under chapter 84.36 RCW will be exempted under RCW 84.36.041.

(i) The joint use of the common or shared areas must be reasonably necessary for the purposes of the nonprofit organization, association, or corporation exempt from property tax under chapter 84.36 RCW. A kitchen, dining room, and laundry room are examples of the types of common or shared areas for which a partial property tax exemption may be granted.

(ii) Example. A nonprofit organization uses its facility as a home for the aging and a nursing home. The home and nursing home jointly use the kitchen and dining room. The home may receive a property tax exemption for the common or shared areas under RCW 84.36.041. The eligibility of the other areas of the facility will be determined by the appropriate statute. The home's eligibility will be determined by RCW 84.36.041 and the nursing home's eligibility will be determined by RCW 84.36.040.

(e) Amount of partial exemption. The amount of partial exemption will be calculated by multiplying the assessed value of the property reasonably necessary for the purposes of the home, minus/less the assessed value of any common or shared areas, by a fraction. The numerator and denominator of the fraction will vary depending on the first assessment year the home became operational and occupied by eligible residents.

(i) Numerator. If the home becomes operational after the January 1st assessment date, the numerator is the number of dwelling units occupied by eligible residents and by residents requiring assistance with activities of daily living on December 31st. The December 31st date will be used only in the first year of operation. In any other assessment year, the numerator is the number of the dwelling units occupied on January 1st of the assessment year by eligible residents and by residents requiring assistance with activities of daily living.

(ii) Denominator. If the home becomes operational after the January 1st assessment date, the denominator is the number of dwelling units occupied on December 31st. The December 31st date will be used only in the first assessment year the home becomes operational. In any other assessment year, the denominator is the total number of occupied dwelling units as of January 1st of the assessment year.

(iii) Example:

Assessed value of home:	\$500,000
Less assessed value of common area:	<u>- 80,000</u>
Total	\$420,000

Number of units occupied on 1/1 by eligible residents and people requiring assistance with daily living activities = 6

Total of occupied units on 1/1 40 or .15

\$420,000 x .15 = \$63,000 Amount of partial exemption

\$420,000 - \$63,000 = \$357,000 Taxable value of home

(f) Valuation of the home. The assessor will value a home that receives a partial exemption by considering only the current use of the property during the period in which the partial exemption is received and will not consider any potential use of the property.

**(9) Income verification required from some residents.**

If a home seeks a total property tax exemption because at least fifty percent of the occupied dwelling units are occupied by eligible residents or seeks to receive a partial exemption based upon the number of units occupied by eligible residents, the residents must submit income verification forms. The department may request income verification forms from residents of homes receiving a total exemption because of tax exempt bond financing.

(a) The income verification forms must be submitted to the assessor of the county in which the home is located by July 1st of the assessment year in which the application for exemption is made. If the home becomes operational after the January 1st assessment date, these forms must be submitted to the assessor as soon as they are available but no later than December 31st of that assessment year.

(b) The income verification form will be prescribed and furnished by the department of revenue.

(c) If an eligible resident filed an income verification form for a previous year, the resident is not required to submit a new form unless there is a change in status affecting the resident's eligibility, such as a significant increase or decrease in disposable income, or the assessor or the department requests a new income verification form to be submitted.

**(10) Additional requirements.** Any nonprofit home for the aging that applies for a property tax exemption under this section must also comply with the provisions of WAC 458-16A-020 and 458-16-165. WAC 458-16A-020 contains information regarding the initial application and renewal procedures relating to the exemption discussed in this section. WAC 458-16-165 sets forth additional requirements that must be complied with to obtain a property tax exemption pursuant to RCW 84.36.041.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070, 84.52.0502, and 84.55.060. WSR 15-22-086, § 458-16A-010, filed 11/3/15, effective 12/4/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.041 and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-064, § 458-16A-010, filed 7/30/08, effective 8/30/08; WSR 00-09-086, § 458-16A-010, filed 4/18/00, effective 5/19/00; WSR 99-04-016, § 458-16A-010, filed 1/22/99, effective 2/22/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070 and 84.36.041. WSR 95-06-041, § 458-16A-010, filed 2/24/95, effective 3/27/95.]

**WAC 458-16A-020 Nonprofit homes for the aging— Initial application and annual renewal. (1) Introduction.**

[Ch. 458-16A WAC p. 6]

This section explains the initial application process that must be followed when a home for the aging wishes to obtain a property tax exemption under RCW 84.36.041. This section also describes the annual renewal requirements that a home must follow to retain its tax exempt status, as well as the role of the assessor's office and the department of revenue in administering this exemption. Throughout this section, all requirements will pertain to all types of homes for the aging including, but not limited to, adult care homes, assisted living facilities, continuing care retirement communities (CCRC), and independent housing.

**(2) Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Assessor" means the county assessor or any agency or person who is duly authorized to act on behalf of the assessor.

(b) "Combined disposable income" means the disposable income of the person submitting the income verification form, plus the disposable income of the person's spouse or domestic partner, and the disposable income of each cotenant occupying the dwelling unit for the preceding calendar year, less amounts paid by the person submitting the income verification form, the person's spouse or domestic partner, or any cotenant during the previous year for the treatment or care of any of them received in the dwelling unit or in a nursing home.

(i) If the person submitting the income verification form was retired for two months or more of the preceding calendar year, the combined disposable income of the person will be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of the person during the months the person was retired by twelve.

(ii) If the income of the person submitting the income verification form is reduced for two or more months of the preceding calendar year by reason of the death of the person's spouse or domestic partner, the combined disposable income of the person will be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of the person after the death of the spouse or domestic partner by twelve.

(c) "Continuing care retirement community" or "CCRC" means an entity that provides shelter and services under continuing care contracts with its residents or includes a health care facility or health service.

(d) "Continuing care contract" means a contract to provide a person, for the duration of that person's life or for a term in excess of one year, shelter along with nursing, medical, health-related or personal care services, that is conditioned upon the transfer of property, the payment of an entrance fee to the provider of the services, and/or the payment of periodic charges in consideration for the care and services provided. A continuing care contract is not excluded from this definition because the contract is mutually terminable or because shelter and services are not provided at the same location.

(e) "Cotenant" means a person who resides with an eligible resident and who shares personal financial resources with the eligible resident.

(f) "Department" means the department of revenue.

(g) "Domestic partner" means a partner registered under chapter 26.60 RCW or a partner in a legal union of two persons of the same sex, other than a marriage, that was validly

formed in another jurisdiction, and that is substantially equivalent to a domestic partnership under chapter 26.60 RCW.

(h) "Domestic partnership" means a partnership registered under chapter 26.60 RCW or a legal union of two persons of the same sex, other than a marriage, that was validly formed in another jurisdiction, and that is substantially equivalent to a domestic partnership under chapter 26.60 RCW.

(i) "Eligible resident" means a person who:

(i) Occupied the dwelling unit as their principal place of residence as of December 31st of the assessment year the home first became operational or in each subsequent year, occupied the dwelling unit as their principal place of residence as of January 1st of the assessment year. If an eligible resident is confined to a hospital or nursing home and the dwelling unit is temporarily unoccupied or occupied by a spouse or domestic partner, a person financially dependent on the claimant for support, or both, the dwelling will still be considered occupied by the eligible resident;

(ii) Is sixty-one years of age or older on December 31st of the year in which the claim for exemption is filed, or is, at the time of filing, retired from regular gainful employment by reason of disability. A surviving spouse or domestic partner of a person who was receiving an exemption at the time of the person's death will qualify for this exemption if the surviving spouse or domestic partner is fifty-seven years of age or older and otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection; and

(iii) Has a combined disposable income that is no more than the greater of twenty-two thousand dollars or eighty percent of the median income adjusted for family size as determined by federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the county in which the person resides.

(j) "First assessment year the home becomes operational" or "the assessment year the home first became operational" means the first year the home becomes occupied by and provides services to eligible residents. Depending upon the facts, this year will be the year during which construction of the home is completed or the year during which a nonprofit organization purchases or acquires an existing home and begins to operate it as a nonprofit home for the aging.

(k) "Homes for the aging" or "home(s)" means a residential housing facility that:

(i) Provides a housing arrangement chosen voluntarily by the resident, the resident's guardian or conservator, or another responsible person;

(ii) Has only residents who are at least sixty-one years of age or who have needs for care generally compatible with persons who are at least sixty-one years of age; and

(iii) Provides varying levels of care and supervision, as agreed to at the time of admission or as determined necessary at subsequent times of reappraisal.

(l) "HUD" means the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(m) "Occupied dwelling unit" means a living unit that is occupied either on January 1st of the year in which the claim for exemption is filed or on December 31st of the first assessment year the home becomes operational and in which the claim for exemption is filed.

(n) "Property that is reasonably necessary" means all property that is:

(i) Operated and used by a home; and

(ii) The use of which is restricted to residents, guests, or employees of a home.

(3) **Application for exemption.** The tax exemption authorized by RCW 84.36.041 is claimed by and benefits a nonprofit home for the aging, not the residents of the home. Therefore, the claim for this exemption is submitted by a home to the department.

(a) If a claim for exemption is filed on behalf of a home under RCW 84.36.041 and the exemption is granted, no resident of that home may receive a personal exemption under RCW 84.36.381.

(b) A listing of the varying levels of care and supervision provided or coordinated by the home must accompany all initial applications submitted for exemption. Examples of the varying levels of care and supervision include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (i) Conducting routine room checks;
- (ii) Arranging for or providing transportation;
- (iii) Arranging for or providing meals;
- (iv) On-site medical personnel;
- (v) Monitoring of medication; or
- (vi) Housekeeping services.

(c) Homes having real property that is used for purposes other than as a home (for example, property used for a barber shop) must provide the department with a floor plan identifying the square footage devoted to each exempt and nonexempt use.

(d) At the time an application for exemption is submitted, the home must submit proof that it is recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501(c) organization.

(e) Homes that apply for a total exemption because of tax exempt bond financing must submit a copy of the regulatory agreement between the home and the entity that issues the bonds. When only a portion of the home is financed by a program using tax exempt bonds, the home must submit a site plan of the home indicating the areas so financed.

(4) **Segregation.** A nonprofit organization that provides shelter and services to elderly and disabled individuals may use the facility for more than one purpose that is exempt from property tax under chapter 84.36 RCW. Property that is used for more than one exempt purpose and that qualifies for exemption under a statute other than RCW 84.36.041 will be segregated and exempted pursuant to the applicable statute.

(a) If a home includes a nursing home, the department will segregate the home and the part of the facility that is used as a nursing home. The department will separately determine the eligibility of the home under RCW 84.36.041 and the nursing home under RCW 84.36.040 for the property tax exemption available under each statute.

Exception: If the home does not receive medicaid funds (including CCRCs that are permitted to receive medicaid funds during an initial transition period only) and is seeking a total exemption because of tax exempt bond financing, the home and nursing home will be considered as a whole when the set-aside requirements are applied.

(b) Dwelling units that are occupied by residents who do not meet the age or disability requirements of RCW 84.36.041 will be segregated and taxed.

(c) Common or shared areas. Areas of a home that are jointly used for two or more purposes exempt from property

tax under chapter 84.36 RCW will be exempted under RCW 84.36.041.

(i) The joint use of the common or shared areas must be reasonably necessary for the purposes of the nonprofit organization, association, or corporation exempt from property tax under chapter 84.36 RCW. A kitchen, dining room, and laundry room are examples of the types of common or shared areas for which a property tax exemption may be granted.

(ii) Example. A nonprofit organization uses its facility as a home for the aging and a nursing home. The home and nursing home jointly use the kitchen and dining room. The home may receive a property tax exemption for the common or shared areas under RCW 84.36.041. The eligibility of the other areas of the facility will be determined by the appropriate statute. The home's eligibility will be determined by RCW 84.36.041 and the nursing home's eligibility will be determined by RCW 84.36.040.

(5) **Homes subsidized by HUD.** Homes subsidized by a HUD program must initially and each March 31st thereafter provide the department with a letter of certification from HUD of continued HUD subsidy and a list of the name, age, and/or disability of all residents. If the property is subsidized by more than one HUD contract and one of the contracts expires or is otherwise no longer in effect, the eligibility of the portion of the facility still subsidized by HUD will be conditioned on receipt of a letter of certification from HUD and a listing of all persons residing on the property. The eligibility of the remainder of the property will be determined by the number of dwelling units occupied by eligible residents on January 1st following the expiration or cancellation of the HUD subsidy.

(6) **Homes that are not subsidized by HUD.** If a home is not subsidized by HUD or does not meet the requirements to receive a total exemption because of tax exempt bond financing, it may receive a total or partial exemption from property tax. The extent of the exemption will be determined by the number of dwelling units occupied by eligible residents. If more than fifty percent of the dwelling units are occupied by eligible residents, the home may receive a total exemption. Alternatively, if less than fifty percent of the dwelling units are occupied by eligible residents, the home may receive partial exemption for its real property on a unit by unit basis and a total exemption for its personal property. An income verification form will be used to determine if a resident of a home meets the criteria of "eligible resident." During the initial application process, the residents of a home applying for exemption will be asked to submit an income verification form with the assessor of the county in which the home is located and the assessor and/or the department may request any relevant information deemed necessary to make a determination.

(a) The type of income verification form required and its due date depends upon the date the home first became operational and began to provide services to eligible residents:

(i) If the home was operating and providing services to eligible residents on the January 1st assessment date, the residents are to submit Form REV 64-0043 between January 1st and July 1st of the year preceding the year in which the tax is due; or

(ii) If the home started operating and providing services to eligible residents after the January 1st assessment date, the

residents are to submit Form REV 64-0042 on or before December 31st of the year preceding the year in which the tax is due. In this situation, no income verification forms will be required during the following year if the same eligible residents occupy the same dwelling units on December 31st and January 1st of the subsequent year.

(b) If two or more residents occupy one unit, only one cotenant is required to file verification of combined disposable income, as defined in subsection (2) of this section, with the assessor.

(c) Form REV 64-0043 will not be accepted by the assessor if it is submitted or postmarked after July 1st unless the assessor and/or the department has agreed to waive this deadline. Form REV 64-0042 will not be accepted if it is submitted or postmarked after December 31st unless the assessor and/or department agrees to waive this deadline.

(d) After the application for exemption is approved, residents will not be required to file a new income verification form unless a change in their circumstances occurs or the assessor requests it. However, at any time after the initial application is approved, assessors and/or the department may:

- (i) Request residents to complete Form REV 64-0043;
- (ii) Conduct audits; and
- (iii) Request other relevant information to ensure continued eligibility.

(e) By March 31st each year, a home not subsidized by HUD that wishes to retain its exempt property tax status must file with the department a list of the total number of dwelling units in its complex, the number of occupied dwelling units in its complex as of January 1st, the number of previously qualified dwelling units in its complex that are no longer occupied by the same eligible residents, and a list of the name, age, and/or disability of all residents and the date upon which they moved into or occupied the home. If a home's eligibility was based upon the number of units occupied on December 31st, the home must only provide the department with an amended list of additions or deletions as of the subsequent January 1st assessment date.

(7) **Homes financed by tax exempt bonds.** Homes that receive a total property tax exemption because of tax exempt bond financing must initially and each March 31st thereafter provide the department with a letter of certification from the agency or organization monitoring compliance with the bond requirements. The letter of certification must verify that the home is in full compliance with all requirements and set-asides of the underlying regulatory agreement.

(a) If the set-aside requirements contained in the regulatory agreement differ from the set-aside requirements established by the department and set forth in WAC 458-16A-010, the department may require the residents of the home to submit income verification forms (Form REV 64-0042 or 64-0043) to the assessor of the county in which the home is located.

(b) A home for the aging that is receiving a property tax exemption must annually submit a list of the name, age, and/or disability of all residents in the home to the department.

(8) **Assessor's responsibilities.** Assessors will determine the age or disability and income eligibility of all residents who file Form REV 64-0042 or 64-0043, the income



verification forms. By July 15th each year or by January 15th of the assessment year following the first assessment year a home becomes operational, the assessor will forward a copy of Form REV 64-0042 or 64-0043 to the department for each resident who meets the eligibility requirements.

(9) **Appeals.** An applicant who is determined not to be an "eligible resident" by the assessor and a home that is denied a property tax exemption by the department each have the right to appeal. Appeals must be filed within thirty days of the date the notice of ineligibility or denial was mailed by the assessor or the department.

(a) If the assessor determines that an applicant does not meet the definition of an "eligible resident," the resident may appeal this decision to the board of equalization of the county in which the home is located.

(b) If the department denies, in whole or in part, an application for exemption, the home may appeal this denial to the state board of tax appeals.

(10) **Additional requirements.** Any nonprofit home for the aging that applies for a property tax exemption under this section must also comply with the provisions of WAC 458-16A-010 and 458-16-165. WAC 458-16A-010 contains information regarding the basic eligibility requirements to receive a total or partial exemption under RCW 84.36.041. WAC 458-16-165 sets forth additional requirements that must be complied with to obtain a property tax exemption pursuant to RCW 84.36.041.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070, 84.52.0502, and 84.55-060. WSR 15-22-086, § 458-16A-020, filed 11/3/15, effective 12/4/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.041 and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-064, § 458-16A-020, filed 7/30/08, effective 8/30/08; WSR 00-09-086, § 458-16A-020, filed 4/18/00, effective 5/19/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070 and 84.36.041. WSR 95-06-042, § 458-16A-020, filed 2/24/95, effective 3/27/95.]

**WAC 458-16A-100 Senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption—**

**Definitions.** (1) **Introduction.** This rule contains definitions of the terms used for the senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption from property taxes. The definitions apply to the senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption contained in sections RCW 84.36.381 through 84.36.389 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(2) **Annuity.** "Annuity" means a series of payments, fixed or variable, under a contract or agreement. An annuity may be paid as the proceeds of a life insurance contract (other than as a lump sum payment), unemployment compensation, disability payments, or welfare receipts. It does not include payments for the care of dependent children.

(a) Annuity distributions must be included in "disposable income," as that term is defined in subsection (12) of this section, whether or not they are taxable under federal law. A one-time, lump sum, total distribution is not an "annuity" for purposes of this section, and only the taxable portion that would be included in federal adjusted gross income should be included in disposable income.

(b) Disability payments include, but are not limited to, payments made by such agencies as the federal Department of Veterans Affairs for service-connected disabilities, the federal Social Security Administration, and the Washington state department of labor and industries.

(c) A "series of payments" means at least one payment per period over more than one period, where a period can be a week, month, or year. Payment amounts do not have to be equal. Annuity distributions may fluctuate based on the age of the individual, the performance of the investment options, etc. Payment periods do not have to be consecutive. For example, if a distribution is made one year and four years pass before another distribution is made, this can still qualify as an "annuity" for purposes of this section.

(3) **Assessment year.** "Assessment year" means the year when the assessor lists and values the principal residence for property taxes. The assessment year is the calendar year prior to the year the taxes become due and payable. It is always the year before the claimant receives a reduction in his or her property taxes because of the senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption.

(4) **Capital gain.** "Capital gain" means the amount the seller receives for property (other than inventory) over that seller's adjusted basis in the property. The seller's initial basis in the property is the property's cost plus taxes, freight charges, and installation fees. In determining the capital gain, the seller's costs of transferring the property to a new owner are also added onto the adjusted basis of the property. If the property is acquired in some other manner than by purchase, the seller's initial basis in the property is determined by the way the seller received the property (e.g., property exchange, payment for services, gift, or inheritance). The seller adjusts (increases and decreases) the initial basis of the property for events occurring between the time the property is acquired and when it is sold (e.g., increased by the cost of improvements made later to the property).

(5) **Claimant.** "Claimant" means a person claiming the senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption by filing an application with the county assessor in the county where the property is located.

(6) **Combined disposable income.** "Combined disposable income" means the annual disposable income of the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, and any cotenant reduced by amounts paid by the claimant or the claimant's spouse or domestic partner for their:

- (a) Legally prescribed drugs;
- (b) Home health care;
- (c) Nursing home, boarding home, or adult family home expenses; and
- (d) Health care insurance premiums for medicare under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

Disposable income is not reduced by these amounts if payments are reimbursed by insurance or a government program (e.g., medicare or medicaid). When the application is made, the combined disposable income is calculated for the assessment year.

(7) **Cotenant.** "Cotenant" means a person who resides with the claimant and who has an ownership interest in the residence.

(8) **Department.** "Department" means the state department of revenue.

(9) **Depreciation.** "Depreciation" means the annual deduction allowed to recover the cost of business or investment property having a useful life of more than one year. In limited circumstances, this cost, or a part of this cost, may be

taken as a section 179 expense on the federal income tax return in the year business property is purchased.

(10) **Disability.** "Disability" means the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months. (RCW 84.36.383(7); 42 U.S.C. Sec. 423 (d)(1)(A).)

(11) **Disabled veteran.** "Disabled veteran" means a veteran of the armed forces of the United States entitled to and receiving compensation from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs at a total disability rating for a service-connected disability. (RCW 84.36.381 (3)(b).)

(12) **Disposable income.** "Disposable income" means the adjusted gross income as defined in the Federal Internal Revenue Code of 2001, and as amended after that date, plus all the other items described below to the extent they are not included in or have been deducted from adjusted gross income. (RCW 84.36.383)

(a) Capital gains, other than gain excluded from the sale of a principal residence that is reinvested prior to the sale or within the same calendar year in a different principal residence;

(b) Losses. Amounts deducted for loss;

(c) Depreciation. Amounts deducted for depreciation;

(d) Pension and annuity receipts;

(e) Military pay and benefits other than attendant-care and medical-aid payments. Attendant-care and medical-aid payments are any payments for medical care, home health care, health insurance coverage, hospital benefits, or nursing home benefits provided by the military;

(f) Veterans benefits other than:

(i) Attendant-care payments and medical-aid payments, defined as any payments for medical care, home health care, health insurance coverage, hospital benefits, or nursing home benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA);

(ii) Disability compensation, defined as payments made by the VA to a veteran because of service-connected disability;

(iii) Dependency and indemnity compensation, defined as payments made by the VA to a surviving spouse, child, or parent because of a service-connected death.

(g) Federal Social Security Act and railroad retirement benefits;

(h) Dividend receipts;

(i) Interest received on state and municipal bonds.

(13) **Domestic partner.** "Domestic partner" means a person registered under chapter 26.60 RCW or a partner in a legal union of two persons, other than a marriage, that was validly formed in another jurisdiction, and that is substantially equivalent to a domestic partnership under chapter 26.60 RCW.

(14) **Domestic partnership.** "Domestic partnership" means a partnership registered under chapter 26.60 RCW or a legal union of two persons, other than a marriage, that was validly formed in another jurisdiction, and that is substantially equivalent to a domestic partnership under chapter 26.60 RCW.

(15) **Excess levies.** "Excess levies" means voter-approved levies by taxing districts, other than port or public utility districts, of additional taxes in excess of the statutory aggregate dollar rate limit, the statutory dollar rate limit, or the constitutional one percent levy limit. It does not include regular levies allowed to exceed a statutory limit with voter approval or voted regular levies.

(16) **Excluded military pay or benefits.** "Excluded military pay or benefits" means military pay or benefits excluded from a person's federal gross income, other than those amounts excluded from that person's federal gross income for attendant-care and medical-aid payments. Members of the armed forces receive many different types of pay and allowances. Some payments or allowances are included in their gross income for the federal income tax while others are excluded from their gross income. Excluded military pay or benefits include:

(a) Compensation for active service while in a combat zone or a qualified hazardous duty area;

(b) Death allowances for burial services, gratuity payment to a survivor, or travel of dependents to the burial site;

(c) Moving allowances;

(d) Travel allowances;

(e) Uniform allowances;

(f) Group term life insurance payments made by the military on behalf of the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or the cotenant; and

(g) Survivor and retirement protection plan premiums paid by the military on behalf of the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or the cotenant.

(17) **Family dwelling unit.** "Family dwelling unit" means the dwelling unit occupied by a single person, any number of related persons, or a group not exceeding a total of eight related and unrelated nontransient persons living as a single noncommercial housekeeping unit. The term does not include a boarding or rooming house.

(18) **Home health care.** "Home health care" means the treatment or care of either the claimant or the claimant's spouse or domestic partner received in the home. It must be similar to the type of care provided in the normal course of treatment or care in a nursing home, although the person providing the home health care services need not be specially licensed. The treatment and care must meet at least one of the following criteria. It must be for:

(a) Medical treatment or care received in the home;

(b) Physical therapy received in the home;

(c) Food, oxygen, lawful substances taken internally or applied externally, necessary medical supplies, or special needs furniture or equipment (such as wheel chairs, hospital beds, or therapy equipment), brought into the home as part of a necessary or appropriate in-home service that is being rendered (such as a meals on wheels type program); or

(d) Attendant care to assist the claimant, or the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, with household tasks, and such personal care tasks as meal preparation, eating, dressing, personal hygiene, specialized body care, transfer, positioning, ambulation, bathing, toileting, self-medication a person provides for himself or herself, or such other tasks as may be necessary to maintain a person in his or her own home, but shall not include improvements or repair of the home itself.

(19) **Lease for life.** "Lease for life" means a lease that terminates upon the demise of the lessee.

(20) **Legally prescribed drugs.** "Legally prescribed drugs" means drugs supplied by prescription of a medical practitioner authorized to issue prescriptions by the laws of this state or another jurisdiction.

(21) **Life estate.** "Life estate" means an estate whose duration is limited to the life of the party holding it or of some other person.

(a) Reservation of a life estate upon a principal residence placed in trust or transferred to another is a life estate.

(b) Beneficial interest in a trust is considered a life estate for the settlor of a revocable or irrevocable trust who grants to himself or herself the beneficial interest directly in his or her principal residence, or the part of the trust containing his or her personal residence, for at least the period of his or her life.

(c) Beneficial interest in an irrevocable trust is considered a life estate, or a lease for life, for the beneficiary who is granted the beneficial interest representing his or her principal residence held in an irrevocable trust, if the beneficial interest is granted under the trust instrument for a period that is not less than the beneficiary's life.

(22) **Owned.** "Owned" includes "contract purchase" as well as "in fee," a "life estate," and any "lease for life." A residence owned by a marital community or domestic partnership or owned by cotenants is deemed to be owned by each spouse or each domestic partner or each cotenant.

(23) **Ownership by a marital community or domestic partnership.** "Ownership by a marital community or domestic partnership" means property owned in common by both spouses or domestic partners. Property held in separate ownership by one spouse or domestic partner is not owned by the marital community or domestic partnership. The person claiming the exemption must own the property for which the exemption is claimed. Example: A person qualifying for the exemption by virtue of age, disability, or one hundred percent disabled veteran status cannot claim exemption on a residence owned by the person's spouse or domestic partner as a separate estate outside the marital community or domestic partnership unless the claimant has a life estate therein.

(24) **Pension.** "Pension" means an agreement to provide for payments, not wages, to a person (or to that person's family) who has fulfilled certain conditions of service or reached a certain age. A pension may allow payment of all or a part of the entire pension benefit, in lieu of regular periodic payments.

(25) **Principal residence.** "Principal residence" means the claimant owns and occupies the residence as his or her principal or main residence. It does not include a residence used merely as a vacation home. For purposes of this exemption:

(a) Principal or main residence means the claimant occupies the residence for more than six months each year.

(b) Confinement of the claimant to a hospital or nursing home does not disqualify the claim for exemption if:

(i) The residence is temporarily unoccupied;

(ii) The residence is occupied by the claimant's spouse or domestic partner or a person financially dependent on the claimant for support;

(iii) The residence is occupied by a caretaker who is not paid for watching the house;

(iv) The residence is rented for the purpose of paying nursing home, hospital, boarding home or adult family home costs.

(26) **Regular gainful employment.** "Regular gainful employment" means consistent or habitual labor or service which results in an increase in wealth or earnings.

(27) **Replacement residence.** "Replacement residence" means a residence that qualifies for the senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption and replaces the prior residence of the person receiving the exemption.

(28) **Residence.** "Residence" means a single-family dwelling unit whether such unit be separate or part of a multiunit dwelling and includes up to one acre of the parcel of land on which the dwelling stands, and it includes any additional property up to a total of five acres that comprises the residential parcel if land use regulations require this larger parcel size. The term also includes:

(a) A share ownership in a cooperative housing association, corporation, or partnership if the person claiming exemption can establish that his or her share represents the specific unit or portion of such structure in which he or she resides.

(b) A single-family dwelling situated upon leased lands and upon lands the fee of which is vested in the United States, any instrumentality thereof including an Indian tribe, the state of Washington, or its political subdivisions.

(c) A mobile home which has substantially lost its identity as a mobile unit by being fixed in location upon land owned or rented by the owner of said mobile home and placed on a foundation, posts, or blocks with fixed pipe connections for sewer, water or other utilities even though it may be listed and assessed by the county assessor as personal property. It includes up to one acre of the parcel of land on which a mobile home is located if both the land and mobile home are owned by the same qualified claimant and it includes any additional property up to a total of five acres that comprises the residential parcel if land use regulations require this larger parcel size.

(29) **Veteran.** "Veteran" means a veteran of the armed forces of the United States.

(30) **Veterans benefits.** "Veterans benefits" means benefits paid or provided under any law, regulation, or administrative practice administered by the VA. Federal law excludes from gross income any veterans' benefits payments, paid under any law, regulation, or administrative practice administered by the VA.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.389 and 84.36.865. WSR 13-08-028, § 458-16A-100, filed 3/27/13, effective 4/27/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.383, 84.36.389, and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-075, § 458-16A-100, filed 7/31/08, effective 8/31/08; WSR 03-09-002, § 458-16A-100, filed 4/2/03, effective 5/3/03.]

**WAC 458-16A-110 Senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption—Gross income. (1) Introduction.** This rule explains the definition of gross income used for federal income tax. In order to meet the income requirements for the senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption program, the claimant must provide supporting documents verifying combined disposable income. The gross

income for federal income tax purposes of the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, and any cotenants represents a part of the claimant's combined disposable income.

(a) **Income tax return.** In most cases, the claimant presents copies of federal income tax returns to demonstrate both gross income and adjusted gross income amount(s) for the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, and any cotenants. The assessor then determines the disposable income for each person based upon that person's income tax return and the other information supplied by the claimant.

(b) **No income tax return.** When the claimant does not present federal income tax returns, the assessor must determine what constitutes gross income for the nonfiler and obtain copies of income documents to determine that person's gross income. This rule provides the assessor with some guidance in determining the gross income for a nonfiler.

(c) **Verifying the gross income amount.** In some cases, the assessor may choose to verify income amount(s). The rule provides the assessor some guidance in verifying all or part of the gross income for the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or any of the cotenants.

(2) **Gross income determined.** Internal Revenue Code section 61 defines "gross income," generally, as all income from whatever source derived. WAC 458-16A-135 lists the documentation used to determine the income of the claimant.

(3) **Exclusions from the federal definition of gross income.** A claimant may provide documentation or information about amounts received during the year that are excluded from gross income. These amounts should not be taken into account when determining gross income. The federal definition of gross income, generally, does not include:

(a) Gifts, inheritance amounts, or life insurance proceeds;

(b) Up to two hundred fifty thousand dollars (five hundred thousand dollars for a married couple) gain from the sale of a principal residence that meets the requirements of Internal Revenue Code section 121, see also WAC 458-16A-100 (definition of disposable income);

(c) Amounts received for illness or injury when received from workmen's compensation, a legal settlement, a legal judgment, a Medicare+Choice MSA, a federal employer under the federal Employees Compensation Act, accident insurance, or health insurance. If the amount received is from an employer directly for illness or injury or from employer-provided accident or health insurance, the amount is excluded only if it is paid to reimburse medical expenses, for the loss of limb, or for permanent disfigurement to the employee, the employee's spouse, or the employee's dependents;

(d) Contributions or payments made by an employer to accident and health plans, the employer's qualified transportation plan, a cafeteria plan, a dependent care assistance program, educational assistance programs, or for certain fringe benefits for employees described by Internal Revenue Code section 132. If the claimant earns wages as an employee, he or she should receive a W-2 form from the employer reporting those wages. This W-2 form should have already excluded the described contributions or payments provided for the employee's benefit in the above list. If a question arises about whether or not an employer adjusted the employee's gross income for these exclusions, the claimant should contact their employer and have the employer provide

the county with a correct or corrected copy of the W-2 form to verify the correct wages paid to the employee;

(e) Income from discharge of indebtedness under certain limited circumstances, such as insolvency. These circumstances are outlined in Internal Revenue Code section 108;

(f) Improvements by a lessee left upon the lessor's property at the termination of a lease;

(g) Recovery of an amount deducted in a prior tax year that did not reduce federal income taxes paid in that prior year. For example, a person that itemized deductions may get a refund of property taxes or a stolen uninsured item will be returned. This refund or recovery is included in income unless the deduction did not result in a reduction of tax. It may not result in a reduction of tax because the person had to pay alternative minimum tax or taking away that deduction drops that person below the standard deduction amount. When the deduction did not reduce taxes, the recovery amount that did not reduce taxes is excluded. The assessor may request the claimant excluding such a recovery to present prior returns and worksheets such as the worksheets provided in Publication 525, *Taxable and Nontaxable Income*, to demonstrate how the exclusion was calculated;

(h) Qualified scholarships and fellowship grants provided for certain educational expenses (e.g., tuition and books). Internal Revenue Code section 117 provides a complete description of qualified scholarship and fellowship grant amounts excluded from gross income;

(i) Meals or lodging furnished to an employee for the convenience of the employer;

(j) Excluded military pay and benefits. These exclusions are defined in WAC 458-16A-100. A discussion of how to determine and calculate these benefits is found in WAC 458-16A-120;

(k) Amounts received under insurance contracts for certain living expenses: As a general rule, when an individual's principal residence is damaged or destroyed by fire, storm, or other casualty, or who is denied access to his principal residence by governmental authorities because of the occurrence or the threat of such a casualty, gross income does not include amounts received by such individual under an insurance contract which are paid to compensate or reimburse such individual for living expenses incurred for himself and members of his household resulting from the loss of use or occupancy of such residence;

(l) Certain cost-sharing payments made for conservation purposes on land owned by the claimant: Payments received from federal or state funds primarily to conserve soil, protect or restore the environment, improve forests, or provide a habitat for wildlife are excluded from gross income. In addition, the claimant may exclude energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities from gross income. If the claimant indicates that he or she has received payments from the government or had improvements made to his or her residence or land by the government for conservation purposes, the assessor may ask for verification of the amount excluded (if any) from gross income and the information received by the claimant supporting this exclusion. See Internal Revenue Code sections 126 and 136;

(m) Child support payments;

(n) Qualified foster care payments made from the government or a qualified nonprofit to a foster parent or guardian. See Internal Revenue Code section 131;

(o) Income from United States savings bonds used to pay higher education tuition and fees. See Internal Revenue Code section 135;

(p) Distributions from a qualified state tuition program or a Coverdell Education Savings Account used to pay for higher education expenses. Distributions from a Coverdell Education Savings Account used to pay for elementary or secondary education expenses. See Internal Revenue Code sections 529 and 530.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.383, 84.36.389, and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-078, § 458-16A-110, filed 7/31/08, effective 8/31/08; WSR 03-09-002, § 458-16A-110, filed 4/2/03, effective 5/3/03.]

**WAC 458-16A-115 Senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption—Adjusted gross income.** (1) **Introduction.** This rule explains how an assessor determines the adjusted gross income for the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, and any cotenants. In order to meet the income requirements for the senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption program, the claimant must provide supporting documents verifying combined disposable income. The adjusted gross income for federal income tax purposes of the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, and any cotenants represents a part of the claimant's combined disposable income.

(a) **Income tax return.** In most cases, the claimant presents copies of federal income tax returns to demonstrate adjusted gross income amount(s) for the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, and any cotenants. The assessor then determines the disposable income for each person based upon that person's income tax return and other information supplied by the claimant.

(b) **No income tax return.** When the claimant does not present federal income tax return(s), the assessor must determine what constitutes the gross income and the adjusted gross income of the nonfiler and obtain copies of income documents to determine that person's income amounts. This rule provides the assessor with some guidance in determining the adjusted gross income for a nonfiler.

(c) **Verifying the adjusted gross income amount.** In some cases, the assessor may choose to verify income amount(s). The rule provides the assessor some guidance in verifying all or part of the adjusted gross income for the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or any of the cotenants.

(2) **Adjusted gross income.** Internal Revenue Code section 62 defines "adjusted gross income" as gross income minus the following deductions:

(a) **Trade and business deductions.** Business owners may deduct from gross income trade or business expenses. If the claimant submits a copy of a Form 1040 federal income tax return, these deductions will be taken on the Schedule C, the Schedule C-EZ, or, for a farm, the Schedule F. If the business owned is a partnership, limited partnership, S Corporation, or Limited Liability Company (LLC), the deduction is taken on the return submitted by the partnership, limited partnership, S Corporation, or LLC (Tax Return Forms 1065 and

1120S) and passed through to the individual on a Schedule K-1. A claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a federal income tax return, but claims to have trade or business deductions should provide documentation of income and expenses from the business to allow the assessor to determine the amount of trade or business expenses to be deducted.

(b) **Unreimbursed expenses paid or incurred by an elementary or secondary school teacher for educational materials and equipment, an employee who is a qualified performing artist, or a state or local government official paid on a fee basis.** From 2002 until 2010, an elementary or secondary school teacher may deduct from gross income up to two hundred fifty dollars of unreimbursed amounts that the teacher pays for educational materials and equipment used in the teacher's classroom. A teacher may take this deduction on a Form 1040 or a 1040A. A qualified performing artist, defined by Internal Revenue Code section 62(b), or a state or local government official paid on a fee basis may deduct from gross income any unreimbursed trade or business expenses incurred for that employer as an employee. If the claimant submits a copy of a Form 1040 federal income tax return, the deduction will be taken on the dotted line before the final line for determining adjusted gross income with a designation of "QPA" or "FBO." A claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return, but claims to have unreimbursed expenses for this deduction, should provide documentation to demonstrate his or her status as an elementary or secondary school teacher, a qualified performing artist, or a government employee paid on a fee basis and documentation of the unreimbursed educational materials and equipment or trade or business amounts spent as an employee for his or her employer.

(c) **Losses from sale or exchange of property.** A property owner may deduct from gross income losses from the sale or exchange of property for federal income tax purposes. If the claimant submits a copy of a Form 1040 federal income tax return, the deduction is generally determined on a Schedule D. For purposes of this program, losses cannot be deducted from income. Any losses taken must be added onto adjusted gross income. An assessor may refuse documentation of losses from a claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return as these losses do not result in any change to the claimant's final combined disposable income.

(d) **Deductions attributable to rents and royalties.** A property owner may deduct from gross income expenses attributable to property held for the production of rents and royalties. If the claimant submits a copy of a Form 1040 federal income tax return, the deductions are determined on a Schedule E. A claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return, but claims to have expenses from rental property or licensed property, should provide documentation of these expenses.

(e) **Certain deductions of life tenants and income beneficiaries of property.** A life tenant or income beneficiary of a trust or estate may deduct from gross income for federal income tax purposes depreciation or depletion expenses related to the business or rental property in which he or she has a life estate or when the property is owned by a trust or estate, if he or she has a beneficial interest in the property. If

the claimant submits a copy of a Form 1040 federal income tax return, these deductions are shown on Schedule E. A claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant with a beneficial interest in business property owned by a trust or estate would show the depreciation or depletion deduction on the Schedule K-1 from that trust or estate. An assessor may refuse documentation of depreciation or depletion on property from a claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return as these expenses do not result in any change to the claimant's final combined disposable income.

(f) **Pension, profit-sharing, annuity, and annuity plans of self-employed individuals.** A self-employed person may deduct from gross income contributions to a SEP, SIMPLE, or other qualified plan. These deductions are claimed on the Form 1040 federal income tax return. A self-employed claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return, but claims this deduction, should provide documentation of the contributions made to a qualified plan by his or her business.

(g) **Self-employed health insurance deduction.** As part of his or her trade and business expenses, a self-employed person may deduct from gross income part (and after 2002, all) of the business's payments for his or her health insurance. This deduction is claimed on the Form 1040 federal income tax return. A self-employed claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return, but claims this deduction, should provide documentation of the payments made for his or her health insurance by his or her business. The assessor may request the claimant to submit a copy of the deduction worksheet provided in the instructions for Form 1040 to calculate this deduction whether or not the self-employed person filed a tax return.

(h) **One-half of self-employment tax.** As part of his or her trade or business expenses, a self-employed person may deduct from gross income one-half of the self-employment tax paid to the federal government determined on a Schedule SE. This deduction is claimed on the Form 1040 federal income tax return. A self-employed person that has not filed a return, may not claim this deduction as the self-employment tax is reported and paid with that return.

(i) **Retirement savings.** A person may deduct from gross income qualifying contributions (up to three thousand five hundred dollars) made to an individual retirement account (IRA). This deduction may be claimed on either the Form 1040 or Form 1040A federal income tax return. A claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return, but claims to have made qualifying contributions to an IRA, should provide documentation of these contributions. The assessor may request the claimant to submit a copy of the IRA deduction worksheet provided in the instructions for Form 1040 and Form 1040A to calculate this deduction whether or not the person filed a tax return.

(j) **Penalties on early withdrawal of savings.** A person may deduct from gross income for purposes of federal income tax penalties paid because of an early withdrawal of savings. This deduction is claimed on the Form 1040 federal income tax return. The IRS classifies these penalties as losses. For purposes of this program, losses may not be deducted from income. Any deduction taken on this line must be added to adjusted gross income. An assessor may refuse

documentation about these penalties from a claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return as these losses do not result in any change to the claimant's final combined disposable income.

(k) **Alimony.** A person may deduct from gross income alimony paid in cash to a previous spouse. This deduction is claimed on the Form 1040 federal income tax return. A person that does not file a tax return, but made alimony payments, should provide copies of documentation showing alimony payments were made in cash to a prior spouse. The documents should include a copy of the divorce or separation instrument providing for the alimony payments and the amount of the alimony payments made during the year.

(l) **Reforestation costs.** A landowner may deduct from gross income for purposes of federal income tax the amortized reforestation costs for qualified timber property over a period of eighty-four months. If the property is held as business property, the deduction will appear with the trade and business expenses. If the property is not held as business property and the claimant submits a copy of a Form 1040 federal income tax return, this deduction is claimed on the dotted line before the final line for determining adjusted gross income on the Form 1040 federal income tax return and identified as "RFST." An assessor may refuse documentation of the amortization of reforestation costs from a claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant that does not file a tax return as these amortized costs are depreciation expenses. These expenses would be added onto adjusted gross income for purposes of this program and do not result in any change to the claimant's final combined disposable income.

(m) **Required repayment of supplemental unemployment compensation.** A person may deduct from gross income required repayments of supplemental unemployment compensation benefits. If the claimant submits a Form 1040 federal income tax return, the deduction may show on the return in one of two ways. If the repayment is made in the same year the benefits are received, the taxpayer reduces the total unemployment compensation reported on the return by the amount of repayment. If the repayment is made in a later year, the taxpayer deducts the repayment on the dotted line before the final line for determining adjusted gross income on the return and identifies it as "Sub-Pay TRA." A person that does not file a tax return, but claims to have repaid supplemental unemployment compensation, should provide documentation of these repayments.

(n) **Jury duty pay given to employer.** An employee may deduct from gross income jury duty pay given to his or her employer. An employee deducts the jury pay given to the employer on the dotted line before the final line for determining adjusted gross income on the Form 1040 federal income tax return and identifies it as "Jury Pay." A person that does not file a tax return, but claims to have given jury pay received during the year to their employer, should provide documentation of the amount of jury pay given over to the employer.

(o) **Clean-fuel vehicles and certain refueling property.** A person may deduct from gross income a portion of the cost for a qualified clean-fuel vehicle and certain refueling property until the end of calendar year 2004. This deduction may show on the Form 1040 federal income tax return in one of two ways. If the property is held as business property, the

deduction will appear with the trade and business expenses. If a clean-fuel vehicle is not held as business property, or is claimed by an employee who used it in whole or part for business, this deduction is claimed on the dotted line before the final line for determining adjusted gross income on the return and identified as "Clean Fuel." A purchaser that does not file a tax return, but purchased clean-fuel property, should provide documentation about the qualifying clean-fuel vehicle or the refueling property, the amount paid for the clean-fuel property, and a calculation of the deduction amount allowed.

(p) **Unreimbursed moving expenses.** If the claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant had to move a significant distance for a job or business, he or she may deduct from gross income the unreimbursed moving costs. This deduction is claimed on the Form 1040 federal income tax return. If the claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant does not file a tax return, the claimant should provide documentation of the distance moved, the reason for the move, and the moving expenses. The assessor may request a copy of Form 3903, Moving Expenses, and the distance test worksheet on that form to prove the amount of the person's adjusted gross income whether or not the claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant filed a federal income tax return.

(q) **Archer MSAs (medical savings accounts).** A person may deduct from gross income a qualifying contribution to an Archer MSA. An MSA is an account set up exclusively for paying the qualified medical expenses of the account holder or the account holder's spouse or dependent(s) in conjunction with a high deductible health plan (HDHP). To be eligible for an MSA, the person must work as an employee for a small employer or be self-employed. The person must also have an HDHP, and have no other health insurance coverage except permitted coverage. The calculation of the deduction is performed on a Form 8853. This deduction is claimed on the Form 1040 federal income tax return. If the person does not file a tax return, but claims to have made a qualifying contribution to an Archer MSA, the claimant should provide copies of documentation as to that person's qualifications for the deduction and how the deduction was calculated. If this deduction is claimed, the assessor may ask the claimant to submit a copy of Form 8853, Archer MSAs and Long Term Care Insurance Contracts, whether or not the claimant, spouse, domestic partner, or cotenant filed a federal income tax return.

(r) **Interest on student loans.** A person may deduct from gross income some or all student loan interest paid on his or her student loan(s) during the first sixty months of the loan repayment period. The deduction may not be claimed by a taxpayer claimed as a dependent, a taxpayer filing as married filing separately, or when the taxpayer has an adjusted gross income amount over fifty-five thousand dollars (seventy-five thousand dollars if married filing jointly). This deduction is claimed on either the Form 1040 or Form 1040A federal income tax return. A person that does not file a tax return, but claims to have paid student loan interest, should provide copies of documentation of that person's qualification for the deduction and how the deduction was calculated. For 2002 and after, a person may deduct some or all of this student loan interest (not over two thousand five hundred dollars) repaid for any repayment period (the sixty-month limit is gone), provided the taxpayer does not have adjusted gross income

above sixty-five thousand dollars (one hundred thirty thousand dollars if married filing jointly). The two thousand five hundred dollar limit on the interest gets reduced for taxpayers with adjusted gross income over fifty thousand dollars (one hundred thousand dollars if married filing jointly). See Internal Revenue Code section 221.

(s) **Higher education expenses.** From 2002 to 2005, an individual with adjusted gross income below a set amount (generally sixty-five thousand dollars) may take a deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses paid by that person for that person, that person's spouse, or a dependent of that person. Depending on the individual's gross income, the deduction cannot exceed three thousand dollars (four thousand dollars in 2004 and 2005). The deduction is claimed on either the Form 1040 or Form 1040A federal income tax return. A person that does not file a tax return, but claims to have paid higher education expenses, should provide copies of documentation of that person's qualification for the deduction and how the deduction was calculated. This deduction may only be taken if the income was not excluded from gross income. See WAC 458-16A-110 (savings bonds, qualified state tuition programs, and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.383, 84.36.389, and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-078, § 458-16A-115, filed 7/31/08, effective 8/31/08; WSR 03-09-002, § 458-16A-115, filed 4/2/03, effective 5/3/03.]

**WAC 458-16A-120 Senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption—Determining combined disposable income. (1) Introduction.** This rule describes how an assessor determines a claimant's combined disposable income.

(2) **Begin by calculating disposable income.** The assessor must determine the disposable income of the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, and all cotenants. The assessor begins by obtaining a copy of the claimant's, the claimant's spouse's or domestic partner's, and any cotenant's federal income tax return. If the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or a cotenant does not provide a federal income tax return, the assessor must calculate disposable income from copies of other income documents (e.g., W-2, 1099-R, 1099-INT, etc.). The assessor may want to review the definitions of gross income, WAC 458-16A-110, and adjusted gross income, WAC 458-16A-115, to help calculate the combined disposable income for a claimant. These rules provide some guidance on how to determine adjusted gross income without copies of a federal income tax return. On the federal income tax return, the adjusted gross income is found on the front pages of Form 1040, Form 1040A, and Form 1040EZ. Even when a return is provided, an assessor may request copies of supporting documents to verify the amount of the claimant's combined disposable income.

(a) **Absent spouse or domestic partner.** When a spouse or domestic partner has been absent for over a year and the claimant has no knowledge of his/her spouse's or domestic partner's whereabouts or whether the spouse or domestic partner has any income or not, and the claimant has not received anything of value from the spouse or domestic partner or anyone acting on behalf of the spouse or domestic partner, the disposable income of the spouse or domestic partner is deemed to be zero for purposes of this exemption. The

claimant must submit with the application a dated statement signed by the applicant under the penalty of perjury. This statement must state that more than one year prior to filing this application:

(i) The claimant's spouse or domestic partner has been absent;

(ii) The claimant has not and does not know the whereabouts of the claimant's spouse or domestic partner;

(iii) The claimant has not had any communication with the claimant's spouse or domestic partner;

(iv) The claimant has not received anything of value from the claimant's spouse or domestic partner or anyone acting on behalf of the claimant's spouse or domestic partner.

The statement must also agree to provide this income information if the claimant is able to obtain it anytime in the next six years.

(b) **Form 1040EZ.** Generally, the adjusted gross income on Form 1040EZ represents the disposable income for the person or couple filing the return. However, that person's or couple's adjusted gross income as shown on the Form 1040EZ must be increased by the following amounts that are excluded from their adjusted gross income.

(i) **Gain from a sold residence.** Under certain circumstances, gain from a sold residence is added onto the seller's adjusted gross income. Since there is no federal form used for reporting the exclusion of capital gains from the sale of a principal residence, the exemption application asks if a home has been sold, whether the sale proceeds were reinvested in new principal residence, and the amount of capital gain from the sale.

(A) If the proceeds were reinvested in a new principal residence, the excluded capital gain reinvested in the new residence is ignored. The adjusted gross income on Form 1040EZ is not adjusted for any part of the excluded capital gain reinvested in the new residence.

(B) If the proceeds were not reinvested in a new principal residence or only a part of the proceeds were reinvested in a new principal residence, the amount of excluded capital gain that is not reinvested in a new principal residence is added onto the seller's adjusted gross income to determine the seller's disposable income. The assessor may accept the excluded capital gain amount claimed upon the application or request a copy of documents demonstrating the seller's basis in the property and the capital gain earned upon the sale.

(ii) **Interest received on state and municipal bonds.** Interest received on state or local government bonds is generally not subject to federal income tax. This tax exempt interest is marked "TEI" and reported on the Form 1040EZ. The tax-exempt interest is added onto the bond owner's federal adjusted gross income to determine the bond owner's disposable income.

(A) The assessor may ask a claimant whether the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or any cotenants own state or local government bonds. If the return does not show the tax exempt amount from the bond, the assessor may ask to see a copy of the Form 1099-INT (Interest Income).

(B) If the claimant does not have this form, the bond issuer should be able to tell the owner whether the interest is taxable. The issuer should also give the owner a periodic (or year-end) statement showing the tax treatment of the bond. If

the income recipient invested in the bond through a trust, a fund, or other organization, that organization should give the recipient this information.

(iii) **Excluded military pay and benefits.** Military pay and benefits excluded from federal adjusted gross income, other than attendant-care and medical-aid payments, are added onto the adjusted gross income of the military personnel receiving the excluded military pay or benefits to determine that person's disposable income. Excluded military pay and benefits are discussed in more detail in (d)(vii) of this subsection.

(iv) **Veterans benefits.** Veterans benefits are added onto the veteran's adjusted gross income to determine the veteran's disposable income, except for:

(A) Attendant-care payments and medical-aid payments, defined as any payments for medical care, home health care, health insurance coverage, hospital benefits, or nursing home benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA);

(B) Disability compensation, defined as payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to a veteran because of service-connected disability. (RCW 84.36.383 (5)(f)(iii).)

(C) Dependency and indemnity compensation, defined as payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to a surviving spouse, child, or parent. (RCW 84.36.383 (5)(f)(iv).)

Veterans benefits are discussed in more detail in (d)(viii) of this subsection.

(c) **Form 1040A.** If a claimant provides a copy of a Form 1040A, the assessor calculates the disposable income for the person or couple filing the return by adding onto the adjusted gross income reported the items described below to the extent these items were excluded or deducted from gross income:

(i) **Gain from a sold residence.** The excluded capital gain from selling a principal residence to the extent that excluded gain was not reinvested in a new principal residence is added onto the seller's adjusted gross income to determine the seller's disposable income. The amount is reported on the exemption application. Refer to (b)(i) of this subsection for a more complete discussion of excluded capital gain upon a sold residence.

(ii) **Interest received on state and municipal bonds.** Interest received on state or local government bonds is generally not subject to federal income tax. The tax-exempt interest reported on Form 1040A is added back onto the bond owner's adjusted gross income to determine the bond owner's disposable income. Refer to (b)(ii) of this subsection for a more complete discussion of tax-exempt interest on state and municipal bonds.

(iii) **Pension and annuity receipts.** Any nontaxable pension and annuity amounts are added onto the recipient's adjusted gross income amount to determine the recipient's disposable income. The nontaxable pension and annuity amounts are the difference in the total pension and annuity amounts reported from the taxable amounts reported. If the total amount of the pension and annuity amounts are not reported on the return, the assessor may use a copy of the Form 1099-R (Distributions from Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.) issued to the claimant, the claimant's spouse or



domestic partner, or the cotenant to determine the total amount of pension and annuity amounts received. Pension and annuity amounts do not include distributions made from a traditional individual retirement account; and

(iv) **Federal Social Security Act and railroad retirement benefits.** Any nontaxable Social Security benefit or equivalent railroad retirement amount reported on Form 1040A is added onto the adjusted gross income of the person receiving these benefits to determine that person's disposable income. The nontaxable Social Security benefit or equivalent railroad retirement amount is the difference in the total Social Security benefits or equivalent railroad retirement amounts reported from the taxable amount reported. If the total amount of the Social Security benefit or equivalent railroad retirement amount is not reported on the return, the assessor may use a copy of the Form SSA-1099 or Form RRB-1099 issued to the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or the cotenant to determine the Social Security benefits or the railroad retirement benefits received.

(v) **Excluded military pay and benefits.** Military pay and benefits excluded from federal adjusted gross income, other than attendant-care and medical-aid payments, are added onto adjusted gross income of the military personnel receiving the excluded military pay or benefits to determine that person's disposable income. Excluded military pay and benefits are discussed in (d)(vii) of this subsection.

(vi) **Veterans benefits.** Veterans benefits are added back onto the veteran's adjusted gross income to determine the veteran's disposable income, except for:

(A) Attendant-care payments and medical-aid payments, defined as any payments for medical care, home health care, health insurance coverage, hospital benefits, or nursing home benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA);

(B) Disability compensation, defined as payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to a veteran because of service-connected disability. (RCW 84.36.383 (5)(f)(iii).)

(C) Dependency and indemnity compensation, defined as payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to a surviving spouse, child, or parent. (RCW 84.36.383 (5)(f)(iv).)

Veterans benefits are discussed in (d)(viii) of this subsection.

(d) **Form 1040.** If a claimant provides a copy of a Form 1040, the assessor calculates the disposable income for the person or couple filing the return by adding onto the reported adjusted gross income all the items described below to the extent these items were excluded or deducted from gross income:

(i) **Gain from a sold residence.** The excluded capital gain from selling a principal residence to the extent that excluded gain was not reinvested in a new principal residence is added onto the seller's adjusted gross income to determine the seller's disposable income. The excluded capital gain amount is reported on the exemption application.

(ii) **Capital gains.** If the return shows capital gains or losses, the assessor examines a copy of the following schedule or forms, if any, that were filed with the return. The assessor should examine the capital gains reported on Schedule D (Capital Gains and Losses) and on Forms 4684 (Casualty and

Thefts), 4797 (Sales of Business Property), and 8829 (Business Use of Home).

The assessor adds onto the adjusted gross income any amount of capital gains reduced by losses or deductions on the schedules or forms listed above to determine the total capital gains. The amount of capital gains that were excluded or deducted from adjusted gross income must be added onto that adjusted gross income to determine disposable income.

(iii) **Losses.** Amounts deducted for loss are added onto the adjusted gross income to determine the disposable income. Most losses are reported on the return in parentheses to reflect that these loss amounts are to be deducted. The net losses are reported on Form 1040 as business losses, as capital losses, as other losses, as rental or partnership-type losses, and as farm losses. Add these amounts in parentheses onto the adjusted gross income. In addition, the assessor adds to adjusted gross income the amount reported as a penalty on early withdrawal of savings because the amount represents a loss under section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(A) The taxpayer only reports the net amount of losses on the front page of the Form 1040 federal income tax return. A loss may be used on other schedules or forms to reduce income before being transferred to the front page of the return to calculate adjusted gross income. The assessor adds onto the adjusted gross income the amount of losses used to reduce income on these other schedules and forms. The amount of losses that were used to reduce adjusted gross income must be added onto that adjusted gross income to determine disposable income. For example, the claimant reports on the front page of the 1040 a capital loss of (five thousand dollars). The assessor examines the Schedule D. On the Schedule D, the claimant reports two thousand dollars in long-term capital gains from the sale of Company X stock and seven thousand dollars in long-term capital losses from the sale of an interest in the Y limited partnership. The assessor has already added the five thousand dollars from the net capital loss reported on the front page of the return. The assessor would add onto adjusted gross income only the additional two thousand dollars in losses from this Schedule D that was used to offset the capital gain the claimant earned from the sale of Company X stock.

(B) The assessor should examine losses reported on Schedules C (Profit or Loss from Business), D (Capital Gains and Losses), E (Supplemental Income and Loss), F (Profit or Loss from Farming), and K-1 (Shareholder's Share of Income, Credits, Deductions, etc.), and on Forms 4684 (Casualty and Thefts), 4797 (Sales of Business Property), 8582 (Passive Activity Loss Limitations), and 8829 (Business Use of Home) to determine the total amount of losses claimed.

(iv) **Depreciation.** Amounts deducted for the depreciation, depletion, or amortization of an asset's costs are added onto the adjusted gross income to determine the disposable income. This includes section 179 expenses, as an expense in lieu of depreciation. Amounts deducted for depreciation, depletion, amortization, and 179 expenses may be found on Schedules C, C-EZ, E, F, K and K-1, and on Form 4835 (Farm Rental Income and Expenses). If the schedule or form results in a loss transferred to the front of the Form 1040 federal income tax return, the depreciation deduction to the extent it is represented in that loss amount should not be

added onto the adjusted gross income (as this would result in it being added back twice);

(v) **Pension and annuity receipts.** Any nontaxable pension and annuity amounts are added onto the recipient's adjusted gross income amount to determine the recipient's disposable income. The nontaxable pension and annuity amounts are the difference between the total pension and annuity amounts reported and the taxable amounts reported. If the total pension and annuity amounts are not reported on the return, the assessor may use a copy of the Form 1099-R (Distributions from Pensions, Annuities, Retirement or Profit Sharing Plans, IRAs, Insurance Contracts, etc.) issued to the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or the cotenant to determine the total pension and annuity amounts received. Pension and annuity amounts do not include distributions made from a traditional individual retirement account.

(vi) **Federal Social Security Act and railroad retirement benefits.** Any nontaxable Social Security benefit or equivalent railroad retirement amount reported on the Form 1040 federal income tax return is added onto the adjusted gross income of the person receiving these benefits to determine that person's disposable income. The nontaxable Social Security benefit or equivalent railroad retirement amount is the difference between the total Social Security benefits or equivalent railroad retirement amounts reported and the taxable amounts reported. If the total amount of the Social Security benefit or equivalent railroad retirement amount is not reported on the return, the assessor may use a copy of the Form SSA-1099 or Form RRB-1099 issued to the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or the cotenant to determine the Social Security benefits or the railroad retirement benefits received.

(vii) **Excluded military pay and benefits.** Military pay and benefits excluded from federal adjusted gross income, other than pay or benefits for attendant care or medical aid, are added onto the adjusted gross income of the military personnel receiving the military pay or benefits to determine that person's disposable income. Excluded military pay and benefits are not reported on the Form 1040. Excluded military pay and benefits such as pay earned in a combat zone, basic allowance for subsistence (BAS), basic allowance for housing (BAH), and certain in-kind allowances, are reported in box 12 of the Form W-2. The claimant should disclose when excluded military pay and benefits were received and provide copies of the Form W-2 or other documents that verify the amounts received.

(viii) **Veterans benefits.** Federal law excludes from gross income any veterans benefits payments, paid under any law, regulation, or administrative practice administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). To determine disposable income, allowances or payments made from the VA must be added on the veteran's adjusted gross income, except for:

(A) Attendant-care payments and medical-aid payments, defined as any payments for medical care, home health care, health insurance coverage, hospital benefits, or nursing home benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA);

(B) Disability compensation, defined as payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to a veteran

because of service-connected disability. (RCW 84.36.383 (5)(f)(iii).)

(C) Dependency and indemnity compensation, defined as payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to a surviving spouse, child, or parent. (RCW 84.36.383 (5)(f)(iv).)

VA benefits are not reported on the Form 1040. The claimant should disclose when excluded veterans benefits were received and provide copies of documents that verify the amount received.

(ix) **Dividend receipts.** Exempt-interest dividends received from a regulated investment company (mutual fund) are reported on the tax-exempt interest line of the Form 1040 and added onto the recipient's adjusted gross income to determine that recipient's disposable income.

(A) The assessor may ask a claimant whether the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or any cotenants have received exempt-interest dividends.

(B) Generally, the mutual fund owner will receive a notice from the mutual fund telling him or her the amount of the exempt-interest dividends received. These exempt-interest dividends are not shown on Form 1099-DIV or Form 1099-INT. Although exempt-interest dividends are not taxable, the owner must report them on the Form 1040 tax return if he or she has to file; and

(x) **Interest received on state and municipal bonds.** Interest received on state or local government bonds is generally not subject to federal income tax. This tax-exempt interest is reported on the Form 1040 and added onto the bond owner's adjusted gross income to determine the bond owner's disposable income.

(3) **Calculate the combined disposable income.** When the assessor has calculated the disposable income for the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, and any cotenants, the assessor combines the disposable income of these people together. The assessor reduces this combined income by the amount paid by the claimant or the claimant's spouse or domestic partner during that calendar year for their legally prescribed drugs, home health care; nursing home, assisted living facility, or adult family home expenses; and health care insurance premiums for medicare under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act to calculate the claimant's combined disposable income.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.389 and 84.36.865. WSR 13-12-047, § 458-16A-120, filed 5/31/13, effective 7/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.383, 84.36.389, and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-078, § 458-16A-120, filed 7/31/08, effective 8/31/08; WSR 03-09-002, § 458-16A-120, filed 4/2/03, effective 5/3/03.]

**WAC 458-16A-130 Senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption—Qualifications for exemption.** (1) **Introduction.** This rule describes the qualifications a claimant must meet for the senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran property tax exemption. In order to qualify for the exemption, the claimant:

(a) Must meet age or disability requirements;

(b) Must have a combined disposable income below the statutory limit amount provided in RCW 84.36.381; and

(c) Must own the property and occupy it as his or her principal residence.

(2) **Age, retirement, and disability requirements.** In order to qualify for the exemption:

(a) The senior citizen claiming the exemption must be age sixty-one or older on December 31st of the year in which the claim is filed. No proof is required concerning a senior citizen's employment status to claim the exemption.

(b) The disabled person claiming the exemption must be at the time of filing retired from regular gainful employment and unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months (42 U.S.C. Sec. 423 (d)(1) (A)).

(c) The veteran claiming the exemption must at the time of filing be a veteran of the armed forces of the United States with one hundred percent service-connected disability.

(d) The surviving spouse or domestic partner of a claimant, who applies to continue their spouse's or domestic partner's exemption, must be age fifty-seven or older in the calendar year the claimant dies.

(3) **Income requirements.** In order to qualify for the exemption, the claimant's combined disposable income, as defined in RCW 84.36.383 and WAC 458-16A-120, must be below the statutory limit amount provided in RCW 84.36.-381.

(4) **Principal residence requirements.** In order to qualify for the exemption, the claimant must own the property and occupy it as his or her principal residence. The claimant must occupy the principal residence at the time of filing for each year the exemption is claimed. See WAC 458-16A-100 (definitions of principal residence and residence), and WAC 458-16A-135 (supporting documents required to demonstrate the property is owned and occupied as a claimant's principal residence).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.383, 84.36.389, and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-078, § 458-16A-130, filed 7/31/08, effective 8/31/08; WSR 03-09-002, § 458-16A-130, filed 4/2/03, effective 5/3/03.]

**WAC 458-16A-135 Senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption—Application procedures.** (1) **Introduction.** This rule explains when and how a senior citizen, disabled person, or one hundred percent disabled veteran may apply for a property tax exemption on that person's principal residence. RCW 84.36.381 through 84.36.389.

(2) **When to apply for the exemption.** A claimant may first apply for the exemption in the calendar year that he or she meets the age, disability, or disabled veteran requirements for exemption of taxes due in the following year. If the claimant does not apply when he or she meets the age, disability, or disabled veteran requirements, then he or she may apply for the exemption in any subsequent year. The exemption may be claimed on his or her principal residence for previous years by applying with separate applications for each year. However, refunds based upon an exemption made in previous years may be refunded only for up to three years after the taxes were due as provided in chapter 84.69 RCW.

(3) **Application required.** A claimant must submit to the county assessor's office an application for exemption with supporting documents. If the claimant applies for more than

one year when the application is first made, an application must be made for each year the claimant seeks the exemption.

(4) **Where to obtain the application form.** A claimant may obtain the application form and the list of required supporting documents from the county assessor's office where his or her principal residence is located.

(5) **How to apply for the exemption.** Applications and supporting documents are filed in person or by mail at the county assessor's office where the principal residence is located.

(a) **The application form.** The county assessor designs the application form or adapts a master form obtained from the department. The county must obtain approval of the final form from the department before it may be distributed and used. The claimant must use an application form from the county where the principal residence is located and provide true and accurate information in the application.

(b) **Signatures.** The signature must certify that under penalty of perjury under the laws of Washington the application is true and correct. The application must be signed, dated, and state the place (city, county, or address) where it was signed. The application must be signed by:

- (i) The claimant;
- (ii) The claimant's designated agent;
- (iii) The legal guardian for the claimant (if applicable);

or

(iv) If the property is subject to a deed of trust, mortgage, or purchase contract requiring an accumulation of reserves to pay property taxes, the lien holder; and

(v) If the claimant resides in a cooperative housing unit or portion of a cooperative structure representing the claimant's ownership share in that cooperative, the authorized agent of the cooperative must also sign the application.

(c) **Perjury statement.** The perjury statement certifying under the penalty of perjury that the application is true and correct must be placed upon the application immediately above a line for the signature. Any person signing a false claim with the intent to defraud or evade the payment of any tax is guilty of perjury under chapter 9A.72 RCW. If a person receives an exemption based on erroneous information, the assessor assesses any unpaid taxes with interest for up to five years. If a person receives an exemption based on erroneous information, and the person either provided that information with the intent to defraud or intentionally failed to correct that information, the assessor assesses any unpaid taxes with interest, for up to five years, with the one hundred percent penalty provided in RCW 84.40.130. RCW 84.36.385(5).

(d) **Cooperative agreement to reduce rent.** A cooperative must also agree, in a statement attached to the application, to reduce amounts owed by the claimant to the cooperative by the amount of the tax exemption. The agreement must also state that when the exemption exceeds the amount owed to the cooperative, the cooperative must pay to the claimant any amount of the tax exemption remaining after this offsetting reduction. RCW 84.36.387(5).

(e) **Supporting documents.** Unless the assessor determines that all or some of the supporting documents are not necessary, a claimant must present the documents listed below with his or her application. Except for affidavits, the assessor's office should not accept original documents from the claimant. If the assessor's office is presented with original

documents (other than affidavits), they must make copies or note the information provided in the documents on a separate sheet and return these original documents to the claimant. The claimant submits the following documents with the application:

(i) If the county records do not reflect the claimant as the property owner, copies of any legal instruments demonstrating the claimant's interest held in the property;

(ii) Documents demonstrating that the property is the claimant's principal residence (i.e., copy of a driver's license and voter's registration card);

(iii) Copies of legal identification showing the claimant's age (i.e., copy of a driver's license or birth certificate);

(iv) If the claim is based upon a disability, either:

(A) An affidavit from a licensed physician or certified physician's assistant (medical or osteopath doctor), a licensed or certified psychologist for disabling mental impairments, or a licensed podiatrist for disabling impairments of the foot, that states the claimant is unable to enter into regular gainful employment because of his or her disability and the expected term of the disability; or

(B) Copies of a written acknowledgment or decision by the Social Security Administration or Veterans Administration that the claimant is permanently disabled;

(v) If the claim is based upon the claimant's veteran status, copies of legal documents showing that the claimant is a veteran of the armed forces of the United States entitled to and receiving compensation from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs at a total disability rating for a service-connected disability;

(vi) Copies of documents showing income earned or reported by the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner and any cotenants, even when the income is estimated (income information should be provided to the degree possible and then confirmed with supporting documents in the follow-up period), such proof shall include to the extent it is relevant:

(A) If the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or any cotenants receive Social Security payments, a federal statement showing Social Security paid (generally, Form SSA-1099);

(B) If the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or any cotenants receive railroad retirement benefits, a federal statement showing railroad retirement benefits paid (generally, Forms RRC-1099 and RRC 1099-R);

(C) If the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or any cotenants file federal income tax returns, those returns with supporting forms, schedules, and, if specifically requested, worksheets for the deductions taken from gross income (generally, Form 1040 with its supporting forms and schedules);

(D) If the claimant or the claimant's spouse or domestic partner has been in a nursing home, assisted living facility, or adult family home or has been receiving in-home care, copies of invoices (or an equivalent billing statement or payment statement) for nonreimbursed nursing home and in-home care;

(E) If the claimant indicates that the nonreimbursed prescription drug expenses for the claimant and the claimant's spouse or domestic partner for the period under review exceeds five hundred dollars, copies of checks or other pay-

ment statements (i.e., pharmacy printout of payments for purchases) showing amounts paid for nonreimbursed prescription drug expenses;

(F) Copies of documents showing premiums paid if the claimant or the claimant's spouse or domestic partner pays health care insurance premiums for medicare under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (i.e., 1099, or medicare plan policy declaration);

(G) If no federal returns were filed or received, the claimant must still provide copies of documents to demonstrate his or her income and the income of his or her spouse or domestic partner and any cotenants (i.e., federal income statements such as Form W-2 (wages), Form 1099-INT (interest), Form 1099-DIV (dividends), Form 1099-R (pension amounts), Form 1099-G (unemployment), or Form 1099-Misc. (contract income)). Even claimants who claim they have no federal income (or an inordinately small amount of federal income) must have income to maintain themselves and their residences. In these situations, the claimant must produce copies of documents demonstrating the source of the funds they are living on (i.e., checking account registers and bank statements) and the bills for maintaining the claimant and the residence (i.e., public assistance check stubs, utility invoices, cable TV invoices, check registers, bank statements, etc.); and

(vii) Any other copies of documents the assessor requires in his or her discretion for the claimant to produce in order to demonstrate the claimant qualifies for the exemption.

(f) Public disclosure of the application. The application form may not be disclosed. A copy of the application may be disclosed only if all income information on the form is obliterated so that it cannot be read. Except as required by law, no public disclosure may be made of the checklist of supporting documents or any supporting documents retained that concern the income of the claimant, the claimant's spouse or domestic partner, or any cotenant.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070, 84.52.0502, and 84.55-060. WSR 15-22-086, § 458-16A-135, filed 11/3/15, effective 12/4/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.389 and 84.36.865. WSR 13-08-028, § 458-16A-135, filed 3/27/13, effective 4/27/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.383, 84.36.389, and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-079, § 458-16A-135, filed 7/31/08, effective 8/31/08; WSR 03-09-002, § 458-16A-135, filed 4/2/03, effective 5/3/03.]

**WAC 458-16A-140 Senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption—Exemption described—Exemption granted—Exemption denied—Freezing property values.** (1) **Introduction.** This rule explains how county assessors process a claimant's application form for the senior citizen, disabled person, or one hundred percent disabled veteran property tax exemption. The rule describes the exemption and what happens when the exemption is granted or denied by the assessor.

(2) **The exemption described.** This property tax exemption reduces or eliminates property taxes on a senior citizen's, disabled person's, or one hundred percent disabled veteran's principal residence. Except for benefit charges made by a fire protection district, this exemption does not reduce or exempt an owner's payments for special assessments against the property. Local governments impose special assessments on real property because the real property is specially benefitted by improvements made in that area (e.g., local improvement

district assessments for roads or curbs, surface water management fees, diking/drainage fees, weed control fees, etc.). All the property owners in that area share in paying for these improvements. The only exceptions related to this program is for benefit charges made by a fire protection district, a regional fire protection service authority, or by a city or town for enhancement of fire protection services. Fire protection benefit charges are reduced twenty-five, fifty, or seventy-five percent depending upon the combined disposable income of the claimant. RCW 52.18.090, 52.26.270, and 35.13.256.

(a) **Excess levies.** A qualifying claimant receives an exemption from excess levies on his or her principal residence.

(b) **Regular levies.** Depending upon the claimant's combined disposable income, the exemption may also apply to all or a portion of the regular levies on the claimant's principal residence. Both the level of the claimant's combined disposable income and the assessed value of the home determine the amount of the regular levy exempted from property taxes. The exemption applies to all the regular and excess levies when the assessed value of the claimant's principal residence falls below the amount of exempt assessed value identified in RCW 84.36.381 (5)(b) and the claimant's combined disposable income is also below the levels set in that section.

(c) **Property taxes due.** Generally the owner pays the property taxes on the principal residence and obtains directly the benefit of this exemption. If the claimant is not the property's owner, or is not otherwise obligated to pay the property taxes on the principal residence, but "owned" the principal residence for purposes of this exemption, the property owner that owes the tax must reduce any amounts owed to them by the claimant up to the amount of the tax exemption. If the amounts owed by the claimant to this property owner are less than the tax exemption, the owner must pay to the claimant in cash any amount of the tax exemption remaining after this offsetting reduction. RCW 84.36.387(6).

(3) **Processing exemption applications.** County assessors process applications for the senior citizen, disabled person, or one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption. The assessors grant or deny the exemption based upon these completed applications.

(a) **Application review.** The county assessor reviews a completed application and its supporting documents.

The assessor:

(i) Notes on a checklist for the claimant's file the supporting documents received;

(ii) Reviews the supporting documents;

(iii) Records relevant information from the supporting documents into the claimant's file. In particular, the assessor records into the file the claimant's age and a summary of the income information received; and

(iv) After reviewing the supporting documents, must either destroy or return the supporting documents used to verify the claimant's age and income.

(b) **Incomplete applications.** A county assessor may return an incomplete application or a duplicate application. An incomplete application may be missing:

(i) Signatures;

(ii) Information upon the form; or

(iii) Supporting documents.

Upon returning an incomplete application, the assessor should provide the claimant with a dated denial form listing the signatures, information, or documents needed to complete the application. The denial of an incomplete application may be appealed in the same manner as a denial of the exemption.

(c) The assessor may accept any late filings for the exemption even after the taxes have been levied, paid, or become delinquent. An application filed for the exemption in previous years constitutes a claim for a refund under WAC 458-18-210.

(4) **Exemption timing if approved.** Property taxes are reduced or eliminated on the claimant's principal residence for the year following the year the claimant became eligible for the program. When a late application is filed, the exemption may only result in:

(a) A refund for any paid property taxes that were due within the previous three years; and

(b) Relief from unpaid property taxes for any previous years.

(5) **Exemption procedure when claim granted.** When the exemption is granted, the county assessor:

(a) Freezes the assessed value of the principal residence upon the assessment roll;

(b) Determines the level of exemption the claimant qualifies for;

(c) Notifies the claimant that the exemption has been granted;

(d) Notifies the claimant of his or her duty to file timely renewal applications;

(e) Notifies the claimant of his or her duty to file change of status forms when necessary;

(f) Notifies the claimant of the need to reapply for the exemption if the claimant moves to a replacement residence;

(g) Notifies the claimant that has supplied estimated income information whether or not follow-up income information is needed;

(h) Places the claimant on a notification list for renewal of the exemption;

(i) Places the claimant on a notification list if supporting documents are needed to confirm estimated income information prior to May 31st of the following year;

(j) Exempts the residence from all or part of its property taxes; and

(k) Provides the department with a recomputation of the assessed values for the immediately preceding year as a part of the annual recomputation process.

(6) **Exemption procedure when claim denied.** The assessor denies the exemption when the claimant does not qualify. The assessor provides a dated denial form listing his or her reasons for this denial. A claimant may appeal the exemption's denial to the county board of equalization as provided for in WAC 458-14-056.

(7) **Freezing the property value.** The assessor freezes the assessed value of the principal residence either on the latter of January 1, 1995, or January 1st of the year when a claimant first qualifies for the exemption. The assessor then tracks both the market value of the principal residence and its frozen value. The assessor provides both the principal residence's market value and its frozen value in the valuation notices sent to the owner.

(a) **Frozen values in counties using a cyclical revaluation plan.** In counties using a cyclical revaluation plan, the assessor:

(i) Revalues the principal residence, for property revalued in that assessment year, before the assessed value is frozen; or

(ii) Freezes the principal residence's value at the most recent assessed value for property that is not revalued in that assessment year.

The assessor continues to revalue the principal residence during the regular revaluation cycles to track the market value for the property.

(b) **Adding on improvement costs.** The assessor adds onto the frozen assessed value the cost of any improvements made to the principal residence.

(c) **One-year gaps in qualification.** If a claimant receiving the exemption fails to qualify for only one year because of high income, the previous frozen property value must be reinstated on January 1st of the following year when the claimant again qualifies for the program.

(d) **Moving to a new residence.** If an eligible claimant moves, the county assessor freezes the assessed value of the new principal residence on January 1st of the assessment year in which the claimant transfers the exemption to the replacement residence.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.389 and 84.36.865. WSR 13-08-028, § 458-16A-140, filed 3/27/13, effective 4/27/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.383, 84.36.389, and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-079, § 458-16A-140, filed 7/31/08, effective 8/31/08; WSR 03-09-002, § 458-16A-140, filed 4/2/03, effective 5/3/03.]

**WAC 458-16A-150 Senior citizen, disabled person, and one hundred percent disabled veteran exemption—Requirements for keeping the exemption. (1) Introduction.** This rule explains how and when a senior citizen, disabled person, or one hundred percent disabled veteran must file additional reports with the county assessor to keep the senior citizen, disabled person, or one hundred percent disabled veteran property tax exemption. The rule also explains what happens when the claimant or the property no longer qualifies for the full exemption.

(2) **Continuing the exemption.** The claimant must keep the assessor up to date on the claimant's continued qualification for the senior citizen, disabled person, or one hundred percent disabled veteran property tax exemption. The claimant keeps the assessor up to date in three ways. First, the claimant submits a change in status form when any change affects his or her exemption. In some circumstances, the change in status form may be submitted by an executor, a surviving spouse, a surviving domestic partner, or a purchaser to notify the county of a change in status affecting the exemption. Second, the claimant submits a renewal application for the exemption either upon the assessor's request following an amendment of the income requirement, or every six years. Third, the claimant applies to transfer the exemption when moving to a new principal residence.

(3) **Change in status.** When a claimant's circumstances change in a way that affects his or her qualification for the senior citizen, disabled person, or one hundred percent disabled veteran property tax exemption, the claimant must sub-

mit a completed change in status form to notify the county of this change.

(a) **When to submit form.** The claimant must submit a change in status form to the county assessor for any change affecting that person's qualification for the exemption within thirty days of such change in status. If the claimant is unable or fails to submit a change in status form, any subsequent property owner, including a claimant's estate or surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner, should submit a change in status form to avoid interest and in some cases the penalty for willfully claiming the exemption based upon erroneous information.

(b) **Changes in status described.** Changes in status include:

(i) Changes that affect the property (i.e., changes in land use regulations, new construction, boundary line changes, rentals, ownership changes, etc.);

(ii) Changes to the property owner's annual income that increase or decrease property taxes due under the program; or

(iii) Changes that affect the property owner's eligibility for the exemption (i.e., death, moving to a replacement residence, moving to another residence the claimant does not own, moving into a hospice, a nursing home, or any other long-term care facility, marriage, registration in a state registered domestic partnership, improvement of a disability for a disabled person's claim, or a disabled person entering into gainful employment).

(c) **Change in status form.** The county assessor designs the change in status form or adapts a master form obtained from the department. The county must obtain approval of the final form from the department before it may be distributed. The claimant, the claimant's agent, or a subsequent owner of the residence must use a change in status form from the county where the principal residence is located. The person filing the form must provide true and accurate information on the change in status form.

(d) **Obtaining the form.** The claimant or subsequent property owner may obtain the form from the county assessor where his or her principal residence is located.

(e) **Failure to submit the form after a change in status occurs.** If the claimant fails to submit the change in status form, the application information relied upon becomes erroneous for the period following the change in status. Upon discovery of the erroneous information, the assessor determines the status of the exemption, and notifies the county treasurer to collect any unpaid property taxes and interest from the claimant, the claimant's estate, or if the property has been transferred, from the subsequent property owner. The treasurer may collect any unpaid property taxes, interest, and penalties for a period not to exceed five years as provided for under RCW 84.40.380. In addition, if a person willfully fails to submit the form or provides erroneous information, that person is liable for an additional penalty equal to one hundred percent of the unpaid taxes. RCW 84.36.385. If the change in status results in a refund of property taxes, the treasurer may refund property taxes and interest for up to the most recent three years after the taxes were due as provided in chapter 84.69 RCW.

(f) **Loss of the exemption.** If the change in status disqualifies the applicant for the exemption, property taxes must be recalculated based upon the current full assessed value of

the property and paid from the date the change in status occurred. RCW 84.40.360. For example, the exemption is lost when the claimant dies (unless the spouse or domestic partner is also qualified). The property taxes are recalculated to the full assessed amount of the principal residence on a pro rata basis beginning the day following the date of the claimant's death for the remainder of the year.

(g) **Loss of exemption on part of the property.** If the change in status removes a portion of the property from the exemption, property taxes in their full amount on that portion of the property that is no longer exempt must be recalculated based upon the current full assessed value of that portion of the property and paid from the date the change in status occurred. For example, a property owner subdivides his or her one-acre lot into two parcels. The parcel that does not have the principal residence built upon it no longer qualifies for the exemption. The property taxes are recalculated to the full assessed amount of that parcel on a pro rata basis for the remainder of the year beginning the day following the date the subdivision was given final approval.

(h) **Exemption reduced.** If the change in status reduces the exemption amount, the increased property taxes are due in the year following the change in income. For example, a claimant's income rises so that only excess levies on the principal residence are exempt. The claimant's income is based upon the assessment year. The following year when the taxes are collected, the property taxes due are calculated with only an exemption for excess levies.

(4) **Renewal application.** The county assessor must notify claimants when to file a renewal application with updated supporting documentation.

(a) **Notice to renew.** Written notice must be sent by the assessor and must be mailed at least three weeks in advance of the expected taxpayer response date.

(b) **When to renew.** The assessor must request a renewal application at least once every six years. The assessor may request a renewal application for any year the income requirements are amended in the statute after the exemption is granted.

(c) **Processing renewal applications.** Renewal applications are processed in the same manner as the initial application.

(d) **The renewal application form.** The county assessor may design the renewal application form or adapt either its own application form or the application master form obtained from the department. The county must obtain approval of the final renewal application form from the department before it may be distributed. The property owner must use a renewal form from the county where the principal residence is located. The claimant must provide true and accurate information on the renewal application form.

(e) **Obtaining the form.** The assessor provides this form to senior citizens, disabled persons, or one hundred percent disabled veterans claiming the exemption when requesting renewal.

(f) **Failure to submit the renewal application.** If the property owner fails to submit the renewal application form, the exemption is discontinued until the claimant reapplies for the program. The assessor may postpone collection activities and continue to work with an eligible claimant to complete an application for a missed period.

(5) **Transfer of the exemption.** When a claimant moves to a replacement residence, the claimant must file a change in status form with the county where his or her former principal residence was located. No claimant may receive an exemption on more than the equivalent of one residence in any year.

(a) **Exemption on the former residence.** The exemption on the former residence applies to the closing date on the sale of the former residence, provided the claimant lived in the residence for most of the portion of that year prior to the date of closing. Property taxes in their full amount must be recalculated based upon the current full assessed value of the property and paid from the day following the date the sale closed. The taxes are paid for the remaining portion of the year. RCW 84.40.360.

(b) **Exemption upon the replacement residence.** Upon moving, the claimant must reapply for the exemption in the county where the replacement residence is located if the claimant wants to continue in the exemption program. The same application, supporting documents, and application process is used for the exemption on the replacement residence as when a claimant first applies. See WAC 458-16A-135. The exemption on the replacement residence applies on a pro rata basis in the year he or she moves, but only from the latter of the date the claimant moves into the new principal residence or the day following the date the sale closes on his or her previous residence.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.389 and 84.36.865. WSR 13-08-028, § 458-16A-150, filed 3/27/13, effective 4/27/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.36.383, 84.36.389, and 84.36.865. WSR 08-16-076, § 458-16A-150, filed 7/31/08, effective 8/31/08; WSR 03-16-029, § 458-16A-150, filed 7/29/03, effective 8/29/03; WSR 03-09-002, § 458-16A-150, filed 4/2/03, effective 5/3/03.]