



**STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
STAFF LEGISLATIVE ENROLLED BILL ANALYSIS**

DRAFT

Date Amended:	Chapter 477	Bill No:	AB 1662
Tax:	Property	Author:	Portantino and Jeffries
Related Bills:	AB 50 (Nava) AB 1690 (Chesbro) AB 2136 (V. Manuel Perez) SB 1494 (SR&T)		

BILL SUMMARY

This bill, among other things, would:

- Allow persons whose homes were destroyed in specified disasters to retain the homeowners' exemption on their property while they are in the process of rebuilding. §218.4
- Provide state reimbursement to backfill property tax revenue loss resulting from assessment reductions related to 2010 severe winter storms for eight counties. §§195.167, 195.168, & 195.169

ANALYSIS

CURRENT LAW

Homeowners' Exemption. Article XIII, Section 3(k) of the California Constitution exempts from property tax the first \$7,000 of the full value of a dwelling when occupied by an owner as his or her principal residence. This exemption is commonly referred to as the "homeowners' exemption."

Section 218 of the Revenue and Taxation Code details the qualifications for the homeowners' exemption authorized by the constitution. Eligibility is generally continuous once granted. However, if a property is no longer owner-occupied, is vacant, or is under construction on the lien date (January 1), the property is not eligible for the exemption for the upcoming tax year.

Relevant to this bill, homes that are totally destroyed on the lien date for a particular fiscal year (that is January 1 for the forthcoming fiscal year that begins July 1) are not eligible for the homeowners' exemption. For example, a home destroyed on or before January 1, 2010 is not eligible for the homeowners' exemption on the 2010-11 property tax bill.¹

Disaster Relief - Property Reassessment for Property Owners. Section 170 of the Revenue and Taxation Code provides that property taxes may be reduced following a disaster, misfortune, or calamity in those counties where the board of supervisors has adopted an ordinance authorizing these provisions. These provisions apply to both governor-declared disasters and site-specific disasters, such as a home fire. Disaster relief is provided by allowing the county assessor, under specified conditions, to reassess the property as of the date of the disaster to recognize the loss in a property's

¹A home destroyed after January 1, 2010, would continue to be eligible for the exemption on the 2010-11 property tax bill. However, if the home has not been rebuilt and occupied by the next lien date, January 1, 2011, it would not be eligible for the homeowners' exemption on the 2011-12 property tax bill.

This staff analysis is provided to address various administrative, cost, revenue and policy issues; it is not to be construed to reflect or suggest the Board's formal position.

market value. The loss in value must be at least \$10,000. The prior assessed value of the damaged property is reduced in proportion to the loss in market value; the new reduced value is used to calculate a pro-rata reduction in taxes. The affected property retains its lower value, with reduced taxes, until it is restored, repaired, or reconstructed. Generally, taxpayers have up to 12 months to file a request for reassessment.

Disaster Relief - State Reimbursement for Local Governments. Additionally, legislation is frequently enacted to fully reimburse local governments for one fiscal year's property tax revenue loss associated with Section 170 reductions in assessment.

PROPOSED LAW

Homeowners' Exemption. This bill would add Section 218.4 to allow persons whose homes were destroyed in specified disasters to retain the homeowners' exemption on their property while they are in the process of rebuilding. Those are:

Los Angeles and Monterey Wildfires – August 2009. Related to the proclamation of a state of emergency for Los Angeles and Monterey county issued in August 2009, Section 218.4(b) provides that a dwelling qualified for the homeowners' exemption prior to the commencement of the wildfires and that was subsequently damaged or destroyed by these wildfires and any other related casualty will continue to be eligible for the homeowners' exemption. §218.4(b)

Placer County Wildfires – August 2009. Related to the proclamation of a state of emergency for Placer County issued in August 2009, Section 218.4(c) provides that a dwelling qualified for the homeowners' exemption prior to August 30, 2009 that was subsequently damaged or destroyed by the wildfires and any other related casualty will continue to be eligible for the homeowners' exemption. §218.4(c)

Eight Counties – Severe Winter Storms– January 2010. Related to the proclamations of a state of emergency for Calaveras, Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Francisco, San Bernardino, and Siskiyou counties issued in January 2010, Section 218.4(d) provides that a dwelling qualified for the homeowners' exemption prior to the commencement dates of the severe winter storms and subsequently damaged or destroyed by the severe rainstorms, heavy snows, floods, or mudslides and any other related casualty will continue to be eligible for the homeowners' exemption. §218.4(d)

Kern County Wildfires – July 2010. Related to the proclamation of a state of emergency for Kern County issued in July 2010, Section 218.4(e) provides that a dwelling qualified for the homeowners' exemption prior to July 26, 2010 that was subsequently damaged or destroyed by the wildfires and any other related casualty will continue to be eligible for the homeowners' exemption. §218.4(e)

State Reimbursement for Local Governments – Severe Winter Storms– January 2010. This bill also provides state reimbursement for property tax revenue losses due to Section 170 disaster relief reassessments related to the January 2010 winter storms for the 2009-10 fiscal year. Specifically, it adds provisions to the Revenue and Taxation Code that outline the process and timeline to be followed by the eight eligible counties, the Department of Finance, and the State Controller. §§195.167, 195.168, & 195.169

IN GENERAL

Disaster Relief. There are a variety of provisions in property tax law to provide property tax relief for disaster victims. These provisions address both the short term and the long term consequences of the disaster as it relates to current and future property tax liabilities. In the short term, property tax liability is redetermined to reflect the damage to the property. Additionally, some taxpayers may defer the next property tax installment payment. Over the long term, property owners may rebuild or repair damaged properties without incurring any increase in property tax liability. Alternatively, property owners may relocate rather than rebuild without being adversely impacted by the property tax consequences. The various provisions in the Revenue and Taxation Code are noted below.

DISASTER RELIEF REFERENCE CHART

Section	Property Type	Type of Relief Available	Type of Disaster
170	All property types	Reassessment	Any disaster or calamity
194 & 194.1	Real property and manufactured homes	Property tax deferral – next installment	Governor-proclaimed
195.1	Real property and manufactured homes	Property tax deferral – second consecutive installment	Governor-proclaimed
194.9	Real property and manufactured homes	Property tax deferral – supplemental assessment	Governor-proclaimed
69	All property types	Base year value transfer	Governor-proclaimed
69.3	Principal place of residence	Base year value transfer	Governor-proclaimed
69.5	Principal place of residence —over 55 or physically disabled	Base year value transfer	Any disaster or calamity
172 & 172.1	Manufactured home	Base year value transfer	Governor-proclaimed
70	Real property only	New construction exclusion	Any disaster or calamity
5825	Manufactured home	New construction exclusion; Base year value transfer	Any disaster or calamity

BACKGROUND

Special purpose legislation has been enacted in recent years to provide that dwellings that were destroyed by specific disasters, as noted in the following table, will not be disqualified as a “dwelling” or be denied the homeowners’ exemption solely on the basis that the dwelling was temporarily damaged or destroyed or was being reconstructed by the owner.

Disaster	Year	Legislation
Wildfires – Multiple Counties	2009	Stats. 2009, Ch. 299 (AB 1568)
Fire, Wind, Storms – Multiple Counties	2008	Stats. 2008, Ch. 386 (SB 1064)
Zaca Fire – Santa Barbara and Ventura	2007	Stats. 2007, Ch. 224 (AB 62)
Angora Fire – El Dorado County	2007	Stats. 2007, Ch. 224 (AB 62)
Freeze	2007	Stats. 2007, Ch. 224 (AB 62)
Day and Shekell Fires - Ventura County	2006	Stats. 2007, Ch. 224 (AB 62)
Northern California Storms, Floods & Mudslides	2006	Stats. 2006, Ch. 396 (AB 1798)
Northern California Storms, Floods & Mudslides	2006	Stats. 2006, Ch. 897 (AB 2735)
Shasta Wildfires	2005	Stats. 2005, Ch. 623 (AB 164)
Southern California Storms, Floods & Mudslides	2005	Stats. 2005, Ch. 624 (AB 18)
Southern California Storms, Floods & Mudslides	2005	Stats. 2005, Ch. 622 (SB 457)
San Joaquin levee break	2004	Stats. 2004, Ch. 792 (SB 1147)
San Simeon earthquake	2003	Stats. 2004, Ch. 792 (SB 1147)
Southern California wildfires	2003	Stats. 2004, Ch. 792 (SB 1147)
Oakland/Berkeley Hills fire	1992	Stats. 1992, Ch.1180 (SB 1639)
Los Angeles civil riots	1991	Stats. 1992, Ch. 17X (AB 38 X)

COMMENTS

1. **Sponsor and Purpose.** The author is sponsoring this measure to provide some financial relief to persons whose homes were damaged or destroyed as a result of these natural disasters and provide property tax revenue backfill to affected local governments.
2. **Amendments.** The **August 31, 2010** amendments (1) deleted proposed Section 170.6 related to future state reimbursements for wildfires, (2) deleted proposed Sections 195.158 through 195.160 which would have provided state reimbursement to local governments for the Los Angeles and Monterey wildfires, and (3) added homeowners' exemption provisions for property owners for the Placer and Kern County wildfires that were previously contained in AB 50 (Nava). The **August 20, 2010** amendments moved the homeowners' exemption provisions from Section 214 to newly added Section 218.4 and renumbered proposed Section 170.5 as 170.6. The **August 17, 2010** amendments added Section 170.5 to the bill related to future state reimbursements based on county compliance with the fire protection, prevention, and education requirements. The **April 7, 2010** amendments added provisions for 8 counties affected by winter storms occurring in January 2010. Those counties are: Calaveras, Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Francisco, San Bernardino, and Siskiyou. The **March 10, 2010** amendments added provisions for Monterey County which was affected by wildfires occurring in August 2009.

3. Governor's Proclamations of a State of Emergency:

- **Los Angeles and Monterey Counties:** On August 28, 2009, the Governor issued a [proclamation](#) for wildfires that started on August 26, 2009 in Los Angeles County and on August 27, 2009 for Monterey County.
- **Placer County:** On August 30, 2009, the Governor issued a [proclamation](#) for wildfires that started in Placer County on August 30, 2009.
- **Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Francisco and Siskiyou Counties:** On January 21, 2010 the Acting Governor issued a [proclamation](#) for a series of winter storms that began in California on January 17, 2010.
- **San Bernardino County.** On January 22, 2010, the Acting Governor issued a [proclamation](#) for a series of winter storms that began in California on January 17, 2010.
- **Imperial and Calaveras Counties:** On January 27, 2010, the Governor issues a [proclamation](#) for a series of winter storms that began in California on January 17, 2010.
- **Kern County:** On July 28, 2010, the Governor issued a [proclamation](#) for wildfires that started in Kern County on July 26, 2010.

4. **This bill would allow homeowners whose residences were damaged or destroyed as a result of fires or storms to retain the homeowners' exemption on their property while they are in the process of rebuilding their homes.** Homes that are uninhabitable on the lien date are technically ineligible for the exemption for the upcoming fiscal year under current law.

5. **The Board advises county assessors that damaged homes may keep the exemption but totally destroyed homes may not.** Board staff has opined that a temporary absence from a dwelling because of a natural disaster, such as a flood or fire, will not result in the loss of the homeowners' exemption for those properties temporarily vacated for repairs. (See Letter To Assessors 82/50, Question G16.) However, when a dwelling has been totally destroyed, staff has opined that because no dwelling exists there is no occupancy or possibility of occupancy on the lien date and the property would not be eligible for the exemption even if the property was under construction. (See Property Tax Annotation 505.0019 "Homeowners' Exemption – Disaster Impact") Referenced documents are available at www.boe.ca.gov select "Property Tax."

6. **Related Bills.** AB 50 (Nava) would have also limited future state reimbursements for property taxes losses due to major wildfires. However, its provisions added Section 170.5 to the Revenue and Taxation Code and only applied to wildfires that commenced on or after January 1, 2010 (rather than January 1, 2011). Additionally, AB 50 would have provided state reimbursement for the Placer and Kern County wildfires and extended the homeowners' exemption to homes destroyed in those fires. This bill was not approved by the Legislature. AB 1690 (Chesbro) and AB 2136 (V. Manual Perez) provide disaster relief provisions for earthquakes occurring in Humboldt County and Imperial County. In addition, SB 1494 (SR&T) proposes to amend Section 218 to make the homeowners' exemption provisions of this bill standard for all Governor declared disasters without the need for special purpose legislation.

COST ESTIMATE

With respect to administration, the Board would incur insignificant costs in informing and advising local county assessors, the public, and staff of the law changes. These costs are estimated to be under \$10,000.

REVENUE ESTIMATE

The revenue estimate is limited to the property tax provisions of this bill.

Homeowners’ Exemption Subvention. Board staff has opined that a temporary absence from a dwelling because of a natural disaster, such as a flood or fire, will not result in the loss of the homeowners exemption for those properties temporarily vacated for repairs. Therefore, damaged properties were not factored into the revenue estimate.

Based on information from affected counties, we estimate that 99 homes were totally destroyed related to the various disasters. At the statewide property tax rate of 1.0%, the continued subvention for each county is noted in the following table.

County	Date	Number of Homes Destroyed	Total Homeowners’ Exemptions (# x \$7,000)	Continued Subvention
Storms	January 2010	10	\$70,000	\$700
Los Angeles Fire	August 2009	19	\$133,000	\$1,330
Placer Fire	August 2009	40	\$280,000	\$2,800
Kern Fire	July 2010	30	\$210,000	\$2,100
Total		99	\$693,000	\$6,930

Property Tax Reimbursement for Property Tax Revenue Losses. Based on a review of published materials, conversations with assessors in affected counties, as well as a review of prior legislation for major winter storms occurring in both 2005 and 2006, we estimate the property tax revenue loss associated with the 2010 winter storms will be less than \$100,000.

REVENUE SUMMARY

	<u>Revenue Loss</u>
Homeowners’ Exemption Subvention	\$ 6,930
<u>Property Tax Revenue Loss Reimbursement</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Total	\$ 106,930

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