TO COUNTY ASSESSORS:

SUPPLEMENTAL ASSESSMENTS ON MANUFACTURED HOMES

Manufactured homes are subject to supplemental assessments under Revenue and Taxation Code Section 75.5 (all statutory references are to the Revenue and Taxation Code unless otherwise indicated), which defines "property" for supplemental assessment purposes as follows:

"'Property' means and includes real property, other than fixtures which are normally valued as a separate appraisal unit from a structure, and mobilehomes [manufactured homes] subject to taxation under Part 13 (commencing with Section 5800)." (Emphasis added.)

Generally, supplemental assessments are triggered only by change in ownership or completion of new construction. We will discuss both aspects as they relate to manufactured homes in the following text.

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

When a manufactured home subject to local property tax changes ownership, the home is reassessed due to the change in ownership (see Section 5814). This results in a supplemental assessment(s) for the difference between the new base year value and the taxable value on the roll.

In situations where a manufactured home subject to local property tax is purchased and then moved to another county, our position is that the county in which the manufactured home was purchased should issue the supplemental assessment(s) for the change in ownership. The assessment of the manufactured home should remain on the original county's current assessment roll until the next lien date, when the destination county should assess the manufactured home.

In the case where the installation of the manufactured home is a condition of the sale, e.g., a manufactured home is purchased in County A from a dealer and installed in County B by the same dealer, then the supplemental assessment should be issued by the county where the manufactured home is installed, i.e., County B. The basis for this position is that the installation of the manufactured home is a condition of the sale and the sale is not consummated until all the conditions are met.
NEW CONSTRUCTION

New construction of manufactured homes is defined in Section 5825. This section supersedes the definition of new construction in Section 70 since Section 5825 specifically relates to manufactured homes. Section 5825 reads in part:

"(a) 'Newly constructed' and 'new construction' means:

'(1) Any substantial addition to a manufactured home since the last lien date; and

'(2) Any alteration of the manufactured home which constitutes a major rehabilitation thereof or which converts the property to a different use.

'(b) Any rehabilitation, renovation, or modernization which converts a manufactured home to the substantial equivalent of a new manufactured home is a major rehabilitation of such manufactured home. . . ."

Some counties treat the relocation of manufactured homes (i.e., removal and installation) as new construction subject to supplemental assessments, while other counties wait until the ensuing lien date to assess (or remove from assessment) the manufactured homes. If the original county does not issue a negative supplemental assessment when the manufactured home is removed, and the destination county does issue a supplemental assessment upon installation, a double assessment occurs.

The issue here is whether the relocation of manufactured homes constitutes new construction as defined in Section 5825. Our position is that relocations of manufactured homes subject to local property tax are not subject to supplemental assessments because they do not constitute new construction.

Some have argued that the relocation of a manufactured home falls under the provisions of Section 75.10(b) which reads that "'actual physical new construction' includes the removal of a structure from land." However, a manufactured home is not a structure. A structure is real property (see Sections 104 and 105). Manufactured homes are generally considered personal property subject to supplemental assessments by statutory provision (i.e., Section 75.5). They become real property only when they are either affixed to the land as provided in Property Tax Rule 122.5 or installed on an approved foundation as provided in Health and Safety Code Section 18551. In addition, Section 5801(b)(2) states that a manufactured home shall not be classified as real property for property taxation purposes.

Thus, we conclude that the relocation of a manufactured home without a change in ownership, whether in the same county or to another county, is not new construction and therefore not subject to supplemental assessment(s). Note that we are referring here to the manufactured home itself and not any accessories. The addition of accessories, such as awnings or
skirtings, would be considered new construction subject to supplemental assessment(s).

The same procedure should be applied to manufactured homes that are brought into California from another state. We previously stated that such manufactured homes, if purchased new on or after July 1, 1980, would be subject to local property tax and supplemental assessments as of the date of entry (Question 6 of Letter To Assessors 83/128, dated December 6, 1983). We reasoned that the entry of a manufactured home from another state was similar to new construction in that both are newly taxable property. We have reconsidered this advice, and now conclude that a manufactured home brought into California from another state and installed in your county does not constitute new construction as defined in Section 5825. That is, a manufactured home brought into your county from another state should be treated the same as a manufactured home brought from another county within the state.

If you have questions or comments on this matter, please contact our Real Property Technical Services Unit at (916) 445-4982.

Sincerely,

Verne Walton, Chief
Assessment Standards Division

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