

425.17 Definitions.

As used in [this subchapter](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Base year” means the calendar year last ending before the claim is filed.
2. a. “Claimant” means either of the following:

(1) A person filing a claim for credit or reimbursement under [this subchapter](#) who has attained the age of sixty-five years on or before December 31 of the base year or who is totally disabled and was totally disabled on or before December 31 of the base year and is domiciled in this state at the time the claim is filed or at the time of the person’s death in the case of a claim filed by the executor or administrator of the claimant’s estate.

(2) A person filing a claim for credit or reimbursement under [this subchapter](#) who has attained the age of twenty-three years on or before December 31 of the base year or was a head of household on December 31 of the base year, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, but has not attained the age or disability status described in this paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), and is domiciled in this state at the time the claim is filed or at the time of the person’s death in the case of a claim filed by the executor or administrator of the claimant’s estate, and was not claimed as a dependent on any other person’s tax return for the base year.

b. “Claimant” under paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1) or (2), includes a vendee in possession under a contract for deed and may include one or more joint tenants or tenants in common. In the case of a claim for rent constituting property taxes paid, the claimant shall have rented the property during any part of the base year. In the case of a claim for property taxes due, the claimant shall have occupied the property during any part of the fiscal year beginning July 1 of the base year. If a homestead is occupied by two or more persons, and more than one person is able to qualify as a claimant, the persons may each file a claim based upon each person’s income and rent constituting property taxes paid or property taxes due.

3. “Gross rent” means rental paid at arm’s length for the right of occupancy of a homestead or manufactured or mobile home, including rent for space occupied by a manufactured or mobile home not to exceed one acre. If the department of revenue determines that the landlord and tenant have not dealt with each other at arm’s length, and the department of revenue is satisfied that the gross rent charged was excessive, the department shall adjust the gross rent to a reasonable amount as determined by the department.

4. “Homestead” means the dwelling owned or rented and actually used as a home by the claimant during the period specified in [subsection 2](#), and so much of the land surrounding it including one or more contiguous lots or tracts of land, as is reasonably necessary for use of the dwelling as a home, and may consist of a part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building and a part of the land upon which it is built. It does not include personal property except that a manufactured or mobile home may be a homestead. Any dwelling or a part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building which is exempt from taxation does not qualify as a homestead under [this subchapter](#). However, solely for purposes of claimants living in a property and receiving reimbursement for rent constituting property taxes paid immediately before the property becomes tax exempt, and continuing to live in it after it becomes tax exempt, the property shall continue to be classified as a homestead. A homestead must be located in this state. When a person is confined in a nursing home, extended-care facility, or hospital, the person shall be considered as occupying or living in the person’s homestead if the person is the owner of the homestead and the person maintains the homestead and does not lease, rent, or otherwise receive profits from other persons for the use of the homestead.

5. “Household” means a claimant and the claimant’s spouse if living with the claimant at any time during the base year. “Living with” refers to domicile and does not include a temporary visit.

6. “Household income” means all income of the claimant and the claimant’s spouse in a household and actual monetary contributions received from any other person living with the claimant during their respective twelve-month income tax accounting periods ending with or during the base year.

7. “Income” means the sum of Iowa net income as defined in [section 422.7](#), plus all of the following to the extent not already included in Iowa net income: capital gains, alimony, child support money, cash public assistance and relief, except property tax relief

granted under [this subchapter](#), amount of in-kind assistance for housing expenses, the gross amount of any pension or annuity, including but not limited to railroad retirement benefits, payments received under the federal Social Security Act, except child insurance benefits received by a member of the claimant's household, and all military retirement and veterans' disability pensions, interest received from the state or federal government or any of its instrumentalities, workers' compensation and the gross amount of disability income or "loss of time" insurance. "Income" does not include gifts from nongovernmental sources, or surplus foods or other relief in kind supplied by a governmental agency. In determining income, net operating losses and net capital losses shall not be considered.

8. "Property taxes due" means property taxes including any special assessments, but exclusive of delinquent interest and charges for services, due on a claimant's homestead in this state, but includes only property taxes for which the claimant is liable and which will actually be paid by the claimant. However, if the claimant is a person whose property taxes have been suspended under [sections 427.8](#) and [427.9](#), "property taxes due" means property taxes including any special assessments, but exclusive of delinquent interest and charges for services, due on a claimant's homestead in this state, but includes only property taxes for which the claimant is liable and which would have to be paid by the claimant if the payment of the taxes has not been suspended pursuant to [sections 427.8](#) and [427.9](#). "Property taxes due" shall be computed with no deduction for any credit under [this subchapter](#) or for any homestead credit allowed under [section 425.1](#). Each claim shall be based upon the taxes due during the fiscal year next following the base year. If a homestead is owned by two or more persons as joint tenants or tenants in common, and one or more persons are not members of claimant's household, "property taxes due" is that part of property taxes due on the homestead which equals the ownership percentage of the claimant and the claimant's household. The county treasurer shall include with the tax receipt a statement that if the owner of the property is eighteen years of age or over, the person may be eligible for the credit allowed under [this subchapter](#). If a homestead is an integral part of a farm, the claimant may use the total property taxes due for the larger unit. If a homestead is an integral part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building the property taxes due for the purpose of [this subsection](#) shall be prorated to reflect the portion which the value of the property that the household occupies as its homestead is to the value of the entire structure. For purposes of [this subsection](#), "unit" refers to that parcel of property covered by a single tax statement of which the homestead is a part.

9. "Rent constituting property taxes paid" means twenty-three percent of the gross rent actually paid in cash or its equivalent during the base year by the claimant or the claimant's household solely for the right of occupancy of their homestead in the base year, and which rent constitutes the basis, in the succeeding year, of a claim for reimbursement under [this subchapter](#) by the claimant.

10. "Special assessment" means an unpaid special assessment certified pursuant to [chapter 384, subchapter IV](#). The claimant may include as a portion of the taxes due during the fiscal year next following the base year an amount equal to the unpaid special assessment installment due, plus interest, during the fiscal year next following the base year.

11. "Totally disabled" means the inability to engage in any substantial gainful employment by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or is reasonably expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §425.17; 82 Acts, ch 1214, §1, 2, 4]

88 Acts, ch 1139, §2, 3; 89 Acts, ch 233, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1250, §6; 91 Acts, ch 191, §19, 124; 92 Acts, ch 1016, §41; 92 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §220, 225; 93 Acts, ch 156, §1, 2; 93 Acts, ch 180, §4, 15, 16, 22, 23; 94 Acts, ch 1125, §1, 2, 5; 94 Acts, ch 1165, §26, 50; 99 Acts, ch 152, §13, 40; 2001 Acts, ch 153, §15; 2001 Acts, ch 176, §80; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §89; 2015 Acts, ch 109, §8, 75; 2018 Acts, ch 1041, §127; 2019 Acts, ch 24, §51

Referred to in [§25B.7](#), [425.23](#), [425.39](#), [427.9](#), [435.22](#)

Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (2) amended