

701—80.30 (426C) Business property tax credit.

80.30(1) Definitions. For purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall govern.

“*Contiguous parcels*” means any of the following:

1. Parcels that share a common boundary. There is a rebuttable presumption that parcels separated by a roadway, alley, or waterway do not share a common boundary. The burden of proof shall be upon the property owners to provide evidence or verification that parcels separated by a roadway, alley, or waterway share a common boundary. Parcels owned to the middle of a road, waterway, alley, or railway in fee simple title are considered to share a common boundary.

2. Parcels within the same building or structure regardless of whether the parcels share a common boundary.

3. Permanent improvements to the land that are situated on one or more parcels of land that are assessed and taxed separately from the permanent improvements if the parcels of land upon which the permanent improvements are situated share a common boundary. This arrangement is more commonly referred to as buildings or permanent improvements that are taxed as buildings upon leased land.

“*Dwelling unit*” means an apartment, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied as separate living quarters, or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, in which a tenant can live and sleep separately from any other persons in the building. A vacant dwelling unit that does not have active utility services is not considered to be intended for occupancy. Dwelling units do not include hotels, motels, inns, or other buildings where rooms are rented for less than one month.

“*Parcel*” means each separate item shown on the tax list, manufactured or mobile home tax list, schedule of assessment, or schedule of rate change or charge. For fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, “parcel” also means each portion of a parcel assigned a distinct classification as set forth in rule 701—71.1(405,427A,428,441,499B).

“*Person*” means individual, corporation, limited liability company, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, or any other legal entity.

“*Property unit*” means contiguous parcels all of which are located within the same county, with the same property tax classification, are owned by the same person, and are operated by that person for a common use and purpose.

80.30(2) In general. Except as provided in subrule 80.30(8), for property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on and after July 1, 2014, one business property tax credit is available to each parcel classified and taxed as commercial property, industrial property, or railway property unless the parcel is part of a property unit for which a business property tax credit is claimed. For property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on and after July 1, 2014, one business property tax credit is available to each property unit made up of property assessed as commercial property, industrial property, or railway property.

80.30(3) Application for credit.

a. Notwithstanding paragraph 80.30(3)“*b*,” for a business property tax credit against property taxes due and payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, the claim for credit shall be received in the office of the applicable city or county assessor not later than January 15, 2014.

b. For a business property tax credit against property taxes due and payable during fiscal years beginning on and after July 1, 2015, and before July 1, 2017, no business property tax credit shall be allowed unless the first application for business property tax credit is received in the office of the applicable city or county assessor on or before March 15 preceding the fiscal year during which the credit first is claimed. For example, the first application for a business property tax credit against property

taxes due and payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2016, must be received in the office of the applicable city or county assessor on or before March 15, 2016.

c. For a business property tax credit against property taxes due and payable during fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2017, no business property tax credit shall be allowed unless the first application for the business property tax credit is received in the office of the applicable city or county assessor on or before July 1 preceding the fiscal year during which the credit is first claimed. For example, the first application for a business property tax credit against property taxes due and payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2017, must be received in the office of the applicable city or county assessor on or before July 1, 2016.

d. A claim filed after the filing deadlines set forth in paragraphs 80.30(3) “a,” 80.30(3) “b,” and 80.30(3) “c” will be applied against property taxes due and payable for the following year.

e. Once filed, the claim for credit is applicable to subsequent years, and no further filing shall be required as long as the parcel or property unit satisfies the requirements of the credit. If the parcel or property unit ceases to qualify for the credit, the owner shall provide written notice to the assessor by the date for filing claims in paragraphs 80.30(3) “b” and 80.30(3) “c,” as applicable, following the date on which the parcel or property unit ceases to qualify for the credit. When all or a portion of a parcel or property unit that is allowed a credit is sold or transferred or ownership otherwise changes, the buyer, transferee, or new owner who wishes to receive the credit shall refile the claim for credit. When a portion of a parcel or property unit that is allowed a credit is sold or transferred or ownership otherwise changes, the owner of the portion of the parcel or property unit for which ownership did not change shall refile the claim for credit. A transfer entered in the auditor’s transfer books under 2015 Iowa Code section 558.57 shall be prima facie evidence of a change in ownership of the parcel or property unit. The burden shall be on the claimant to prove that a transfer entered in the auditor’s transfer books did not result in a change in ownership. The deadline for refiling the claim shall be the same as the deadline for filing the claim.

f. In the event the application deadline falls on either a Saturday or Sunday, applications for the business property tax credit may be received in the office of the applicable city or county assessor the following Monday.

g. In the event the application deadline falls on a state holiday, applications for the business property tax credit may be received in the office of the applicable city or county assessor the following business day.

h. Table 1 shows the applicable claim receipt deadlines and the taxes toward which the claim applies.

Table 1

	Assessment Year 2013	Assessment Year 2014	Assessment Year 2015	Assessment Year 2016	Assessment Year 2017
Claim Receipt Deadline	January 15, 2014	March 16, 2015 ¹	March 15, 2016	July 1, 2016	July 3, 2017 ²
For Taxes Payable	September 2014 & March 2015	September 2015 & March 2016	September 2016 & March 2017	September 2017 & March 2018	September 2018 & March 2019

¹ March 15, 2015, falls on a Sunday.

² July 1, 2017, falls on a Saturday.

i. An assessor may not refuse to accept an application for business property tax credit. Assessors shall remit claims for credit to the county auditor with a recommendation to allow or disallow the claim. If it is the opinion of the assessor that a business property tax credit should not be allowed, the assessor’s recommendation to the county auditor shall include in writing the reasons for recommending disallowance.

j. Upon receipt from the assessor of the claims and recommendations, the county auditor shall forward the claims to the board of supervisors. The board shall allow or disallow the claims. If the board disallows a claim for credit, the board shall send written notice by mail to the claimant at the claimant's last-known address. The written notice shall state the reasons for disallowing the claim for the credit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the board is not required to send notice that a claim for credit is disallowed if the claimant voluntarily withdraws the claim.

80.30(4) Appeals.

a. Initial appeal. Any person whose claim is disallowed by the board of supervisors may appeal that action to the district court of the county in which the parcel or property unit is located. Notice of appeal must be given to the county auditor within 20 days from the date on which the notification of disallowance was mailed by the board of supervisors.

b. Reversal. If the board of supervisors' disallowance of the claim for credit is reversed upon appeal, the credit shall be allowed on the applicable parcel or property unit. The department of revenue, the county auditor, and the county treasurer shall provide the credit and change their books and records accordingly. If the claimant has paid one or both of the installments of the tax payable in the year or years in question, the county treasurer shall remit the amount of the credit to the claimant and submit a request to the department for reimbursement from the business property tax credit fund. The amounts payable as credits awarded on appeal shall be allocated and paid from the balance remaining in the business property tax credit fund established in Iowa Code section 426C.2.

80.30(5) Audit.

a. Authority and period. The department of revenue may audit any credit provided under Iowa Code section 426C.4. However, the department shall not adjust a credit allowed more than three years from October 31 of the year in which the claim for credit was filed.

b. Recalculation or denial. If an audit reveals that the amount of the credit was incorrectly calculated or that the credit should not have been allowed, the department shall recalculate the credit, if applicable, and notify both the claimant and the county auditor of the recalculation and the reasons it is being made.

c. Recapture. If the credit has already been paid, the department shall notify the claimant, the county treasurer, and the applicable assessor of the recalculation or denial of the credit. If the claimant still owns the parcel or property unit for which the credit was claimed, the county treasurer shall collect the tax owed in the same manner as other due and payable property taxes are collected. If the claimant no longer owns the parcel or property unit for which the credit was claimed, the department may recover the amount of tax owed by filing a lien under Iowa Code section 422.26 or by issuing a jeopardy assessment under Iowa Code section 422.30. Upon collection, the amount of the erroneously allowed credit shall be deposited in the business property tax credit fund.

d. Appeal of recalculation or denial. The claimant or the board of supervisors may appeal any decision of the department to the director of revenue. The director shall review the department's decision within 30 days from the date of the notice of recalculation or denial provided to the claimant and county auditor. The director shall grant a hearing, at which the director shall determine the correct credit, if any. The director shall notify the claimant, board of supervisors, county auditor, and county treasurer of the decision by mail. The claimant or the board of supervisors may seek judicial review of the director's decision pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 17A.

e. False claim and penalty. Any person who makes a false claim for the purpose of obtaining a credit or who knowingly receives the credit without being legally entitled to it is guilty of a fraudulent practice. The claim for a credit for such a person shall be disallowed, and the director shall send a notice of disallowance. If the credit has been paid, the amount shall be recovered in the manner described in paragraph 80.30(5) "c."

80.30(6) Property eligible for credit.

a. Eligible parcels and property units.

Parcels and property units classified and taxed as commercial property, industrial property, or railway property under Iowa Code chapter 434 are eligible for the business property tax credit for the unit. The assessor shall keep a permanent file of all eligible property units in the assessor's jurisdiction. Each assessment year, the assessor shall update the file based on transfers of property from the auditor's transfer book.

b. Taxable status of parcels and property units.

(1) Property that is fully exempt from property tax is not eligible to receive the business property tax credit.

(2) An application for the business property tax credit shall be denied if a parcel or parcels are fully exempt from property tax at the time the application for credit is filed with the city or county assessor.

(3) Determination of eligibility of parcel or property unit based on taxable status.

1. The taxable status of the property on July 1 of the assessment year shall determine the eligibility of the parcel or property unit to receive the credit. If the parcel or property unit becomes exempt from property tax prior to July 1 of the assessment year, the credit shall be disallowed. If the parcel or property unit was taxable on July 1 of the assessment year, but becomes exempt after July 1, the parcel or property unit may receive the credit only in the prorated amount that corresponds to the amount of tax paid in that fiscal year, if any.

2. The assessor shall give notice to the auditor of partial credits allowed due to a change in taxable status of a parcel or property unit. The auditor shall update the auditor's file and give notice on forms prescribed by the department to the department of revenue of partial credits allowed due to a change in taxable status of a parcel or property unit.

(4) The owner of any parcel or property unit that has been granted the credit but becomes exempt from property tax prior to July 1 of the assessment year shall provide written notice to the city or county assessor by the date for filing claims.

(5) The taxable portion of any partially exempted property shall receive the credit only in an amount applicable to the taxable portion.

80.30(7) *Common use and purpose.* Whether parcels are operated for a common use and purpose depends on all the facts and circumstances of each set of parcels. The following nonexclusive examples illustrate common use and purpose.

EXAMPLE 1. ABC Properties is in the business of building, owning, leasing, and managing large retail spaces. ABC builds and owns a large shopping mall that covers contiguous parcels, all of which are located within the same county. Although the retail establishments that lease retail space in the shopping mall offer different products and services, the shopping mall is owned and operated by ABC for the common use and purpose of being a lessor. Thus, the parcels that make up the mall are eligible as a single property unit.

EXAMPLE 2. John's LLC owns four commercial parcels located within the same building, and they are, therefore, contiguous as defined in subrule 80.30(1). John's owns and operates two parcels as a beauty parlor. John's rents the other two parcels to a bicycle shop. The four parcels, together, do not have a common use and purpose. However, the two parcels used by John's as an owner-operator of the beauty parlor business are operated with the common use and purpose of providing beauty services and are eligible as one property unit. The two parcels that John's rents to the bicycle shop are operated with the common use and purpose of being rented out for profit as a landlord and are eligible as a second property unit.

80.30(8) *Property ineligible for credit.* The following are not eligible to receive a business property tax credit or to be part of a property unit that receives the business property tax credit:

a. Property that is rented or leased to low-income individuals and families as authorized by Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and that is subject to assessment procedures

relating to Section 42 property under Iowa Code section 441.21, subsection 2, for the applicable assessment year.

b. Property classified as multiresidential under 701—subrule 71.1(5).

80.30(9) *Application of credit.*

a. A person may claim and receive one business property tax credit for each eligible parcel unless the parcel is part of a property unit for which a credit is claimed.

b. A person may claim and receive one business property tax credit for each property unit. A claim for credit on a parcel that is part of a property unit constitutes a claim for credit on the entire unit.

c. A credit approved for a property unit shall be allocated to the several parcels within the property unit in the proportion that each parcel's total amount of property taxes due and payable bears to the total amount of property taxes due and payable on the property unit.

d. The classification of property used to determine eligibility for the business property tax credit shall be the classification of the property for the assessment year used to calculate the taxes due and payable in the fiscal year for which the credit is claimed.

e. Once filed and allowed, the credit shall continue to be allowed on the parcel or property unit for successive years without further filing of an application unless the parcel or property unit ceases to qualify for the credit under Iowa Code chapter 426C.

f. When all or a portion of a parcel or property unit is sold or transferred or ownership otherwise changes, the new owner must reapply for the credit. The owner of the portion of a parcel or property unit that did not change shall also reapply for the credit. When the composition of a property unit changes as the result of a sale, transfer, or change in ownership, the owner of the property unit must reapply for the credit on the entire unit.

g. The following noninclusive examples illustrate the application of the business property tax credit under various circumstances.

EXAMPLE 1. On February 13, 2015, Mr. Jones files with his county assessor an application for the business property tax credit for taxes due and payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2015. The property that Mr. Jones claims is eligible for the credit is a single parcel that is classified as commercial property. The property is not rented or leased to low-income individuals and families as authorized by Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code. The property is not a mobile home park, manufactured home community, land-leased community, or assisted living facility nor is it primarily used or intended for human habitation with three or more separate dwelling units. Therefore, Mr. Jones' application should be approved as a credit against the taxes due and payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2015.

EXAMPLE 2. Same facts as in EXAMPLE 1, but Mr. Jones files his application on July 3, 2016. Mr. Jones' application should be approved, but the credit will be against taxes due and payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2018.

EXAMPLE 3. Davidoff LLC owns two parcels of land, both of which are classified as industrial property. Each parcel is being operated for a common use and purpose. The parcels are separated by a road. If Davidoff owns the property parcels to the middle of the road in fee simple title, the parcels are considered contiguous and would qualify as a unit, and Davidoff would be eligible for a single business property tax credit. If a third party, including the state, a municipality, or other government entity, owned the road in fee simple title, the parcels would not be considered contiguous, and Davidoff would be eligible for two separate business property tax credits.

EXAMPLE 4. In Madison County, Iowa, there is a wind farm that consists of four wind turbines that are taxed separately as permanent improvements to the land. All the wind turbines are owned by Windy LLC. The turbines sit upon four parcels of land that share a common boundary. Each parcel of land is owned by a different owner. The four wind turbines are contiguous because the wind turbines are taxed as permanent improvements to the land, they are situated upon four parcels of land that share a common boundary, and the land is assessed and taxed separately from the wind turbines. The four wind turbines qualify as a property unit and would be eligible for one business property tax credit.

80.30(10) Calculation of credit.

a. Auditor certification. On or before June 30 of each year, the county auditor shall certify to the department the following:

- (1) The claims allowed by the board of supervisors in that county;
- (2) The actual value, prior to the imposition of any applicable assessment limitations, of the parcels and property units for which credits were allowed in that county; and
- (3) The information applicable to the location of the parcels and property units.

b. Department process and methodology.

(1) Department of management information. The department shall obtain from the department of management tax district and applicable consolidated rates. The department shall calculate the credit using the estimated consolidated levy rates obtained from the department of management. The department shall modify the credit accordingly upon certification by the auditor of the actual consolidated levy rates.

(2) Initial amount of actual value. For each parcel or property unit certified by the county auditor, the department shall calculate, for each fiscal year, an initial amount of actual value to use for determining the amount of credit for each such parcel or property unit that provides the maximum possible credit according to the credit formula and limitations prescribed by Iowa Code section 426C.3(5). The department shall also calculate the initial amount of actual value so as to provide that the total dollar amount of credits against the taxes due and payable in the fiscal year equals 98 percent of the moneys in the business property tax credit fund following the deposit of the appropriation for the fiscal year, including any interest or earnings that have been credited to the fund.

(3) Credit amount. The amount of the credit shall be calculated as follows:

Step 1. Determine the lesser of the actual value calculated in paragraph 80.30(10) "a" and the initial value calculated in subparagraph 80.30(10) "b"(2).

Step 2. Multiply the amount determined in Step 1 by the difference between the assessment limitation percentage applicable to the parcel or property unit under Iowa Code section 441.21(5) and the assessment limitation applicable to residential property under Iowa Code section 441.21(4). For purposes of this calculation, such difference shall be stated as a percentage.

Step 3. Divide the product of Steps 1 and 2 by \$1000.

Step 4. Multiply the quotient obtained in Step 3 by the consolidated levy rate or average consolidated levy rate per \$1000 of taxable value applicable to the parcel or property unit for the fiscal year for which the credit is claimed as certified by the county auditor under Iowa Code section 426C.3(5).

(4) Allocation to parcels. The business property tax credit approved for a property unit shall be allocated to the several parcels within the property unit in the proportion that each parcel's total amount of property taxes due and payable bears to the total amount of property taxes due and payable on the property unit.

(5) Limitation on information. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the department's calculations shall be based upon the certified information it has received by June 30 of each fiscal year. Any information, whether certified or uncertified, received after June 30 of each fiscal year will not be included in the department's credit calculations for the applicable fiscal year.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 426C.