



LAWS OF ALASKA

2006

Source

SCS CSHB 334(FIN)

Chapter No.

AN ACT

Relating to a mandatory exemption for certain residences owned by a religious organization, to an exemption from and deferral of municipal property taxes for certain types of deteriorated property, and to an optional deferral of municipal property taxes on certain primary residences owned and occupied by individuals with incomes at or below federal poverty guidelines for the state.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1

Enrolled HB 334

AN ACT

1 Relating to a mandatory exemption for certain residences owned by a religious organization,
2 to an exemption from and deferral of municipal property taxes for certain types of
3 deteriorated property, and to an optional deferral of municipal property taxes on certain
4 primary residences owned and occupied by individuals with incomes at or below federal
5 poverty guidelines for the state.

6
7 * **Section 1.** AS 29.45.030(b) is amended to read:

8 (b) In (a) of this section, "property used exclusively for religious purposes"
9 includes the following property owned by a religious organization:

10 (1) the residence of an educator in a private religious or parochial
11 school or a bishop, pastor, priest, rabbi, minister, or religious order of a recognized
12 religious organization; for purposes of this paragraph, "minister" means an
13 individual who is
14

1 (A) ordained, commissioned, or licensed as a minister
2 according to standards of the religious organization for its ministers; and

3 (B) employed by the religious organization to carry out a
4 ministry of that religious organization;

5 (2) a structure, its furniture, and its fixtures used solely for public
6 worship, charitable purposes, religious administrative offices, religious education, or a
7 nonprofit hospital;

8 (3) lots required by local ordinance for parking near a structure defined
9 in (2) of this subsection.

10 * **Sec. 2.** AS 29.45.050(o) is amended to read:

11 (o) A municipality may by ordinance partially or totally exempt all or some
12 types of deteriorated property from taxation for up to 10 years beginning on or any
13 time after the day substantial rehabilitation, renovation, demolition, removal, or
14 replacement of any structure on the property begins. A municipality may by ordinance
15 permit deferral of payment of taxes on all or some types of deteriorated property for
16 up to five years beginning on or any time after the day substantial rehabilitation,
17 renovation, demolition, removal, or replacement of any structure on the property
18 begins. However, if the entire ownership of property for which a deferral has been
19 granted is transferred, all tax payments deferred under this subsection are immediately
20 due, and the deferral ends. Otherwise, deferred tax payments become due as
21 specified by the municipality at the time the deferral is granted [, OR, IF
22 OWNERSHIP OF ANY PART OF THE PROPERTY IS TRANSFERRED, ALL
23 TAX PAYMENTS ARE IMMEDIATELY DUE]. The amount deferred each year is a
24 lien on that property for that year. Only one exemption and only one deferral may be
25 granted to the same property under this subsection, and, if an exemption and a deferral
26 are granted to the same property, both may not be in effect on the same portion of the
27 property during the same time. An ordinance adopted under this subsection must
28 include specific eligibility requirements and require a written application for each
29 exemption or deferral. An application for a deferral must specify when payment of
30 taxes for each year of deferral will become due, together with an explanation of
31 the reasons for each proposed date for consideration by the municipality. In this

1 subsection, "deteriorated property" means real property that is commercial property
2 not used for residential purposes or that is multi-unit residential property with at least
3 eight residential units, and that meets one of the following requirements:

4 (1) within the last five years, has been the subject of an order by a
5 government agency requiring environmental remediation of the property or requiring
6 the property to be vacated, condemned, or demolished by reason of noncompliance
7 with laws, ordinances, or regulations;

8 (2) has a structure on it not less than 15 years of age that has
9 undergone substantial rehabilitation, renovation, demolition, removal, or replacement,
10 subject to any conditions prescribed in the ordinance; or

11 (3) is located in a deteriorating or deteriorated area with boundaries
12 that have been determined by the municipality.

13 * **Sec. 3.** AS 29.45 is amended by adding a new section to read:

14 **Sec. 29.45.052. Tax deferral for primary residences.** (a) A municipality may
15 by ordinance provide for the deferral of all taxes on property that is owned, in whole
16 or in part, by an individual

17 (1) who occupies and has occupied the property for at least 10
18 consecutive years as the individual's primary residence; and

19 (2) whose income is at or below federal poverty guidelines for the state
20 set by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

21 (b) An individual must apply for each year that a deferral is sought and supply
22 proof of eligibility for the deferral for that year in accordance with requirements set
23 out in the ordinance that authorizes the deferral. Taxes for a year that are deferred do
24 not become payable until ownership of the property is transferred from the individual
25 who obtained the deferral. A municipality that provides for a deferral of property taxes
26 under this subsection may not impose interest on the taxes deferred between the time
27 the deferral is granted and the time the taxes become payable.

28 * **Sec. 4.** Section 2, ch. 8, SLA 1999, as amended by sec. 1, ch. 102, SLA 2002, and by sec.
29 4, ch. 140, SLA 2004, is repealed.