SB 694 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Senate Committee On Veterans and Emergency Preparedness

Action Date: 03/21/17

Action: Without recommendation as to passage and be referred to

Finance and Revenue by prior reference.

Vote: 4-0-0-0

Yeas: 4 - Boquist, Monnes Anderson, Olsen, President Courtney

Fiscal: Fiscal impact issued **Revenue:** Revenue impact issued **Prepared By:** C Ross, LPRO Analyst

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Increases upper limit of two existing property tax exemptions for disabled veterans and their surviving spouses, who have not remarried, from \$15,000 to \$60,000 and from \$18,000 to \$65,000, and creates third exemption of up to \$150,000 of assessed value of homestead or personal property. Takes effect 91st day after *sine die*.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Support for intent of measure: to update value of available exemptions, and provide higher exemption for 100 percent service-connected disabled veterans
- Potential effect on county revenues
- Strictly construed, provision that permits surviving spouse of any veteran to claim exemption
- Permitting counties to require evidence of financial need to claim highest exemption

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

BACKGROUND:

Oregon currently provides two property tax exemptions in statute for qualifying disabled veterans and their surviving spouses, who have not remarried, of up to \$15,000 and up to \$18,000 of the assessed value of their homestead or personal property. The amounts vary depending on whether the veteran's disabilities are service-connected or not, and because the limits increase by three percent each year, the current value of these exemptions is \$20,763 and \$24,917, respectively, according to the Oregon Department of Revenue. The former exemption may be claimed by veterans that are government-certified as having disabilities of at least 40 percent; by veterans who are certified as at least 40 percent disabled by any duly licensed physician who are also low-income; and by the surviving spouse of any veteran, who has not remarried. The latter exemption may be claimed by veterans with government-certified, service-connected disabilities of at least 40 percent; by the unremarried surviving spouses of veterans who received at least one year of the maximum exemption allowed after 1981 for those with government-certified service-connected disabilities of at least 40 percent.

Senate Bill 694 increases the upper limit for two existing property tax exemptions for disabled veterans and surviving spouses, by about four times the amount currently listed in statute. It also modifies the criteria to claim the second exemption, and creates a third, higher exemption of up to \$150,000 of the assessed value of the veteran's or surviving spouse's homestead or personal property. The eligibility criteria for the first exemption remains the same, and all three exemptions maintain a three-percent rate of increase every year. The second exemption may be claimed by veterans with government-certified, service-connected disabilities of 40 to 99 percent; by the unremarried surviving spouses of veterans who died from service-connected injuries or illness; and by the

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unremarried surviving spouses of veterans who received at least one year of the maximum exemption allowed after 1981 for those with government-certified service-connected disabilities of 40 to 99 percent. The third and highest exemption may be claimed by veterans with government-certified, service-connected disabilities of 100 percent or more; by the unremarried surviving spouses of veterans who died from service-connected injuries or illness; and by the unremarried surviving spouses of veterans who received at least one year of the maximum exemption allowed after 1981 for those with government-certified service-connected disabilities of 100 percent or more. The measure also permits counties to establish low-income criteria for those claiming the highest exemption.