

# KITTITAS COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Kittitas County Community Development Services – 411 N Ruby St, Ste 2 - Ellensburg, WA 98926  
(509) 962-7506 [boe@co.kittitas.wa.us](mailto:boe@co.kittitas.wa.us)

Dear Petitioner:

Enclosed please find a packet regarding your request for taxpayer appeal. To appeal an Assessor's valuation of your property, you must timely file a properly completed appeal petition with the Kittitas County Board of Equalization. You are required to use an approved appeal petition; a letter or phone call will not be accepted as a substitute for the appeal petition (see RCW 84.40.038).

**The first step** in appealing your property assessment should be to visit or call (509-962-7501) the Assessor's Office and review your appraisal, verify that square footage, number of the bedrooms, type of heat, etc., are correct. You may ask the appraiser to review sale prices of similar properties. If an error has been made, the appraiser may make a change in value. They will be able to assist you in how your property was assessed.

Then if you are unable to complete the first step, or cannot reach an agreement with the appraiser, you may appeal to the Kittitas County Board of Equalization by filing a Taxpayer Petition.

To file a petition, you must submit petition(s) to:

**Kittitas County Board of Equalization**  
Community Development Services Office  
411 N Ruby St, Suite 2  
Ellensburg, WA 98926

A petition is properly completed when all relevant questions on the form have been answered and the answers contain sufficient information or statements to apprise the Board and the Assessor of the reasons for the appeal. A petition which merely states that the Assessor's valuation is too high or that property taxes are excessive, or similar such statements, is not properly completed and cannot be considered by the Board (see WAC 458-14-056(5)).

When completing your petition, please be aware of the following:

- Section 3 – You must provide specific reasons why you believe the Assessor's value does not reflect the true and fair market value. The following cannot be considered by the Board:
  - Amount of tax increase and/or excessive taxes
  - Assessed value of other properties and/or percentage of assessment increase
  - Sales data after JANUARY 1<sup>st</sup> of the CURRENT assessment year may NOT be considered by the Board unless the sales data is trended back to the Assessor's valuation date. State law requires the Assessor's Office to value all taxable property at 100 percent of its true and fair market value for the current assessment year. Example: The Assessor's Office is required to value 2024 assessment year properties as of January 1, 2024 (for 2025 taxes).
  - Real estate listings of properties that have not sold
  - Amount of inventory on the market
  - Living in an undesirable neighborhood
  - Retired: living on a fixed income
  - Personal hardship
  - Other similar statements unrelated to market value

The deadline for filing an appeal is within 30 days of the postmarked date of the "Assessor's Notice of Change of Value" OR July 1<sup>st</sup> of the *current assessment year*, whichever is later. Petitions must be received or postmarked by the filing deadline in order to be considered timely filed. **If you are filing a petition based on the Assessor's Notice of Change of Value, you must file your petition by the appeal deadline indicated on the Assessor's notice.** *If you are appealing more than one parcel, you are required to submit separate petitions for each parcel.*

**If filing after July 1<sup>st</sup>, a copy of the determination (or notice of value) must be attached to the petition, as stated in paragraph one of the Taxpayer Petition (DOR form-REV 64 0075).**

**Your petition will NOT be accepted as complete without a copy of the determination notice if filed after July 1<sup>st</sup>.**

Kittitas County hires an independent Hearing Examiner who presides over Board of Equalization hearings. The Hearing Examiner will then provide a recommendation to the Board of Equalization. The Board of Equalization must presume that the Assessor's determination of value for your property is correct. To contest the value, the burden of proof is *on the taxpayer*. According to WAC 458-14-046 and RCW 84.40.0301 the taxpayer must provide clear, cogent and convincing evidence that shows the valuation is erroneous. To protect your appeal rights for the current assessment year, you must file a protective appeal with the Board of Equalization within the deadlines listed above.

You will be mailed notification of your hearing date when it is scheduled. If you plan to submit documentary evidence, such as appraisals, maps, pictures, letters, etc., which support your estimate of value, that evidence must be submitted to the Board no fewer than **twenty-one (21) business days, excluding holidays, before** the scheduled hearing date. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,  
Jessica Miller  
Kittitas County Board of Equalization Clerk

Enclosures

To view the Assessor's sales list, please visit Kittitas County's website – [co.kittitas.wa.us](http://co.kittitas.wa.us). The sales lists will be located under "Property Assessor" and then "Property Search".

*Please read the attached brochure for more information on the appeal process.*

**OPTIONAL WORKSHEET FOR KITTITAS COUNTY REAL PROPERTY PETITION**  
**COMPARABLE SALES ANALYSIS (for residential appeals)**

Parcel and sales searches can be found on the Kittitas County Assessor's website at <https://taxsifter.co.kittitas.wa.us/Search/Results.aspx>  
 Look up your property by parcel number and go to the "Sales Search" tab for comparables.

PETITIONER'S NAME:				
	<b>SUBJECT PROPERTY</b>	<b>COMPARABLE #1</b>	<b>COMPARABLE #2</b>	<b>COMPARABLE #3</b>
PARCEL #				
SITE ADDRESS				
<b>SALES:</b> SALE DATE				
SALE PRICE				
<b>LAND:</b> LOT SIZE				
ZONING				
VIEW QUALITY				
WATERFRONT (frontage feet)				
UTILITIES, ELECTRIC, WATER, SEWER, SEPTIC				
<b>BUILDING:</b> YEAR (built/remodeled)				
CONDITION				
QUALITY				
NUMBER OF STORIES				
BEDROOMS				
BATHS				
LIVING AREA SQ. FEET				
BASEMENT SQ. FEET (finished/unfinished)				
GARAGE TYPE & SQ. FEET				
OTHER BUILDINGS				

**NOTE:** ● Comparable properties do not have to exactly match your property. Look for sales that are most similar, note their differences in relation to your property, and identify superior and inferior property features.

- This comparison process should lead you to a market value estimate by helping you determine whether your property would sell for more or less than the price paid for each comparable sale.
- The Board gives most weight to sales occurring closest to the January 1 assessment date. Do not compare *assessed* values as the Board cannot consider that information.

# Appealing Your Property Assessment to the County Board of Equalization

JULY 2021

**If you disagree with the assessor's valuation of your property, you have the right to appeal. This publication provides an overview of the board of equalization's property assessment appeal process.**

## Property valuation methods

State law requires assessors to value all taxable property at **100 percent of its true and fair market value in money** according to the highest and best use of the property. Market value is the amount of money that a willing and unobligated buyer is willing to pay a willing and unobligated seller.

The county assessor values real property using one or more acceptable appraisal methods:

- Market or sales comparison.
- Cost approach.
- Income capitalization approach for income producing property.
- Combination of the three approaches above.

## Settling disagreements on property value

You can contact your county assessor's office to review your valuation whenever you have questions about your property value. Property owners can often settle disagreements at this level without continuing the appeal process. However, you still need to preserve your appeal rights by timely filing your appeal form with the *Board of Equalization*.

## Assessor determines assessed value

The county assessor determines the assessed value of your property. A *Change of Value Notice* is sent to you when the assessed value of your property changes. The notice indicates the assessed value of your land and improvements. Real property must be reassessed on a yearly basis with physical inspections at least every six years.

## Appraised vs. assessed value

**Appraised value** is the true and fair market value or the amount of money a buyer is willing to pay a seller for a property.

**Assessed value** is the value on which your property taxes are based. This amount may be less than the appraised value if you are receiving any type of exemption or reduction.







## Filing an appeal

To file an appeal against an assessor's property valuation, you must complete a Taxpayer Petition for Review of *Property Valuation Determination* form in the county where the property is located. A letter or phone call will not be accepted as a substitute for the appeal form.

Only the taxpayer or entity whose name and address shows on the assessment roll, or their duly authorized agent, or the property owner may file an appeal.

## Appeal forms

Appeal forms are available at:

- Department of Revenue's website [dor.wa.gov](http://dor.wa.gov).
- Local county board of equalization office where property is located.
- Local county assessor's office.

## Filing deadline

The deadline for filing an appeal is the latter of:

- July 1 of the assessment year; or
- Within 30 days\* of when the *Change of Value Notice* was issued by the assessor's office.

**For example:** The *Change of Value Notice* you received was postmarked July 20. The deadline for filing an appeal would be August 19.

If you mail your appeal form, it must be postmarked by midnight of the deadline. You may hand deliver the appeal form to your county board of equalization and have it date stamped.

\* Certain counties extend the filing deadline to 60 days. Please check with your county board of equalization for your filing deadline.

## Exception to filing deadline

Following are reasons why the filing deadline may be waived:

- Death or serious illness of the taxpayer or member of the taxpayer's immediate family.
- The taxpayer was absent from his or her home where the change of value notice is mailed.
- The taxpayer relied on incorrect written advice from a board member, board staff, assessor, assessor staff or property tax advisor.
- The loss or delay of the petition by the postal service.
- The taxpayer is a business, and the employee responsible for dealing with property taxes was unavailable due to an illness or unavoidable absence.
- Boards of equalization must waive the filing deadline when the assessor did not issue a revaluation notice and the assessment did not change compared to the prior assessment year.

The request to waive the filing deadline must be made within a reasonable amount of time of the deadline. The board's decision to waive the filing deadline is not appealable.

The following are reasons why the board may be reconvened:

- If you did not receive a change of value notice at least 15 days prior to the filing deadline, and you can show proof that the value was changed for the current assessment year.\*

- The assessor submits an affidavit to the board stating that he or she was unaware of facts that were discoverable at the time of appraisal and the lack of that information impacted the assessment.\*
- The property was purchased after July 1, but on or before December 31 of the assessment year and the sale price was less than 90% of the assessed value, and the sale was between a willing and unobligated buyer and seller (an arm's-length transaction).\*
- You received a change of value notice for property that existed but was not included in your previous assessment (omitted property).\*\*
- You may request the board to reconvene if all of the following conditions apply:
  - A timely appeal was pending before the board of equalization when the property was revalued for an intervening year and the assessed value did not change;
  - No appeal was filed for the intervening year; and
  - The reconvening request is filed within 30 days of the board of equalizations decision.
- The property was overvalued by at least 100 percent.\*\*\*

\*Appeal must be submitted by April 30 following the year being appealed.

\*\*Appeal must be submitted within 3 years of the discovery of the omission.

\*\*\*Appeal must be submitted within 3 years of the board's regular convened session.

**Note:** The county assessor is required to issue the *Change of Value Notice* to the taxpayer whose name and address appears on the assessment roll. The taxpayer is responsible for:

- Notifying the county assessor of any address change.
- Requesting copies of the notices from the assessor, mortgage or lending company.

### Information required in appeal

An appeal form must include specific market reasons why you believe the assessor's valuation is incorrect. Statements that the assessor's valuation is too high or property taxes are excessive are not sufficient. You must be specific as to why the assessed value does not reflect market value.

Examples might include:

- Recent appraisal of your property.
- Excessive deterioration of your property.
- Sales of similar properties reflecting a lower value for your property.

Comparing the assessment, percentage of increase or other uniformity issue alone is not sufficient to win your case. You must provide market evidence demonstrating the comparison properties are valued at 100% true & fair market value, while your parcel is not valued at 100% true and fair market value.

Your appeal must include the following information:

- Parcel number of the property you are appealing.
- County assessor's determination of value.
- Your estimate of value.
- Comparable sales or other supporting evidence you wish to include.
- Indication if you intend to submit additional evidence prior to the hearing.

Information must be provided at least twenty-one business days prior to your hearing date with the board of equalization and assessor.

### Listing comparable sales

You can get comparable sales information from records at the county assessor's office, realtors or title companies. You should use property sales that are most comparable to your property, and which sold closest to the assessment or appraisal of your property. The best sales comparisons are sales of your property or similar properties in your area or neighborhood. For each comparable sale you use, make sure to include the parcel or account number, property address, date of sale, sale price and comparable property characteristics.

Comparable characteristics to consider are:

#### Land

- Location (sales in the same subdivision or neighborhood).
- Unit of comparison (lot size, acreage, square feet and front feet).
- Desirable features such as a view or waterfront.
- Sewer/septic systems.
- Undesirable features such as an access problem.
- Wetlands.
- Water systems.
- Zoning.

#### Improvements

- Type of construction (wood frame, brick or other).
- Square footage of total finished living area.
- Year built.
- Number of stories.
- Improvement type and grade.
- Building condition.
- Number of bedrooms and bathrooms.
- Fireplace.
- Garage/carport.



### Other supporting evidence

- A map showing the location of your property and comparable sales properties.
- Appraisals prepared by others.
- Documentation by others concerning problems.
- Written estimates of the cost to repair problems.
- Photographs.

### True and fair value

The county board of equalization determines if all properties are assessed at their true and fair value. Equalization issues brought before the county board of equalization may result in changes in value of all properties involved.

### Hearing process

The clerk of the board of equalization will notify you about the date, location and time of your scheduled hearing.

The hearing is an informal review that allows property owners to represent themselves without an attorney. Both you and the assessor will give oral testimony and written evidence to support the value. Both parties may rebut evidence provided to the board of equalization.

Keep in mind the assessor, by law, is presumed to be correct. The burden of proof is on you, the taxpayer, to show that the assessed value is not correct. You must present clear and convincing evidence to support your estimate of market value.

## Board of Equalization decision

Boards of Equalization must issue a written decision within 45 days of the hearing.

## Appealing the county board's decision

You may appeal the board of equalization's decision to the state Board of Tax Appeals (BTA). Your appeal must be filed with the BTA within 30 calendar days of the postmarked date of the board of equalization's decision. You may also pay your taxes under protest and petition the Superior Court for a refund by filing a lawsuit (Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 84.68).

## Frequently Asked Questions

### Q. If I don't file my appeal by the deadline, will the county board of equalization consider my appeal?

A. There are limited reasons the board would reconvene to consider an appeal if the appeal was not filed by the deadline.

**For example:** A new purchaser bought property after July 1 and before December 31 of the assessment year, and the sale price was less than 90 percent of the assessed value. The deadline for requesting the board to reconvene is April 30 following the assessment year. Or, in the event of 100 percent over valuation, a board may reconvene up to three years after their regular session. Contact your county board of equalization for more information.

### Q. When should I pay my property taxes, before or after the hearing?

A. You should pay your property taxes when they are due. After your hearing, when the board of equalization has made their decision, the treasurer will notify you of any adjustment to your taxes.

## Laws and rules

Revised Code of Washington (RCW)  
Chapter 84.08 — General Powers and Duties of Department of Revenue

RCW Chapter 84.48 — Equalization of Assessments

WAC Chapter 458-14 — County Boards of Equalization

## Need more information?

If you have questions about the appeal process or need help in completing the appeal form, contact the assessor or county board of equalization where your property is located.

### For general information contact:

- **Department of Revenue,  
Telephone Information Center  
360-705-6705.**

**Visit our website at  
[dor.wa.gov](http://dor.wa.gov)**

For tax assistance or to request this document in an alternate format, visit [dor.wa.gov](http://dor.wa.gov) or call 360-705-6705. Teletype (TTY) users may use the Washington Relay Service by calling 711.





# Homeowner's Guide to Property Tax

JUNE 2023

In Washington state, all real and personal property is subject to tax unless specifically exempted by law.

Property tax was the first tax levied in the state of Washington. Today, property tax accounts for about 30% of total state and local taxes. It continues to be the most important revenue source for public schools, fire protection, libraries, and parks and recreation.

The information contained in this publication is current at the time of production. However, state tax laws, their interpretation, and their application can change because of legislative action, reviews, or court decisions. This publication will not reflect these changes.

## Property values

State law requires that assessors appraise property at 100% of its true and fair market value in money, according to the highest and best use of the property. Fair market value, or true value, is the amount of money that a willing and unobligated buyer is willing to pay a willing and unobligated seller.

### Real property

Real property includes land, improvements to land, structures, and certain equipment affixed to structures. Characteristics of real property that influence the value include but are not limited to zoning, location, view, geographic features, easements, covenants, and the condition of surrounding properties.

The assessor values real property using one or more of the following appraisal methods:

- Market or sales comparison approach to value is determined, or estimated, based on multiple sales of similar properties. Most residential property is valued using this method.
- Cost approach to value is determined based on the cost of replacing an existing structure with a similar one that serves the same purpose. This method is commonly used to value new construction.
- Income approach to value is determined based on the income producing potential of the property. This method is used primarily to value business property.

### Personal property

The primary characteristic of personal property is mobility. Personal property includes furnishings, machinery and equipment, fixtures, supplies, and tools.

Most personal property owned by individuals is specifically exempt. However, if these items are used in a business, personal property tax applies. For detailed information about personal property tax, please refer to the Personal Property Tax publication.



## Changes to property values

All counties revalue properties each year and are required to do physical inspections at least once every six years.

If your appraised property value changes, you will receive a change of value notice that lists the old and new appraised value of land and improvements. By comparing the two values, you can determine if your appraised property value has increased or decreased.

The assessed value of your property may be less than the appraised value if you are receiving any type of property tax exemption or reduction.

Valuation notices are not tax bills. An increase in value does not necessarily mean that next year's property taxes will increase at a proportionate rate.

*This fact sheet provides general information about Washington's property tax. For more information or to get answers to specific questions, please contact your local county assessor's office.*



## Property tax rates and limitations

Property tax rates are expressed in dollars per thousand dollars of assessed property value. Assessors set the levy rate based on the taxing district's budget request, the total assessed value of the taxing district, and any applicable levy limitations.

Property tax levy limitations restrict or limit increases to property tax rates. Two such limitations include the One-Percent Constitutional Limit and the Levy Limit.

### The 1% constitutional limit

Washington State's Constitution limits the regular (non-voted) combined property tax rate that applies to an individual's property to 1% of market value (\$10 per \$1,000). Voter approved special levies, such as special levies for schools, are in addition to this amount.

### The levy limit

The levy limit applies to a taxing district's levy amount, and not to increases in the assessed value of individual properties. The limit is based on the population of the district as well as the district's need to increase revenue. The law restricts taxing districts from levying, in any year, more than a 1% increase in its regular, non-voted levy over the highest amount that could have been levied since 1985.

A taxing district with a population below 10,000 must adopt a resolution/ordinance to be able to increase its levy up to the 1% limit.

Taxing districts with a population of 10,000 or more are limited to the lesser of 1% or the rate of inflation with the adoption of a resolution/ordinance. If the rate of inflation is less than one percent, the district could increase its levy up to the 1% limit if it can show substantial need for additional funds and its governing board passes a second resolution/ordinance.

Because the levy limit does not include new construction, annexations, and voter approved excess levies, a taxing district's actual revenue increase may be greater than 1%.

## Appeal of true and fair market value

If you do not agree with the assessed value of your property, you are encouraged to contact your local county assessor's office. You can find a full list here: [dor.wa.gov/CountyContacts](http://dor.wa.gov/CountyContacts).

Disagreements of property values are often settled at this level. You may request copies of the comparable sales information the assessor used to value your property.

If you are unable to reach an agreement, you may file an appeal with the county board of equalization (BOE) in the county where the property is located. Appeal forms are available at the assessor's office, BOE office or [dor.wa.gov/forms-publications/forms-subject/property-tax-forms#Appeals](http://dor.wa.gov/forms-publications/forms-subject/property-tax-forms#Appeals)

The completed petition must be filed with the BOE by July 1 of the assessment year you are appealing or within 30 days of the date the change of value notice was mailed, whichever date is later. Some counties have extended the filing deadline up to 60 days. Please check with the Board of Equalization in the county where the property is located to determine your filing deadline.

If you or the assessor disagrees with the BOE determination, their decision can be appealed to the State Board of Tax Appeals (BTA). If the appeal at the BTA is a "formal" appeal compared to an "informal" appeal, the decision made by the BTA can be appealed in Superior Court.

### Information needed to appeal

The appeal form must include specific reasons why you believe the assessor's valuation is incorrect. Examples may include an appraisal of your property as of the assessment date in question, excessive deterioration of your property or sales of similar properties reflecting a lower value for your property. Statements that the assessor's valuation is too high or property taxes are excessive are not sufficient reasons.

For a successful appeal, you must provide market evidence that clearly shows the assessor's valuation is incorrect. This evidence may include information on sales of comparable properties in your area or documentation about conditions of the property that the assessor may not have known. For example, the land is not suitable for a septic system or is not suitable for a building site.

If you have any questions about appeal procedures, please contact your local BOE or the assessor's office. The telephone numbers are listed in the county government section of the telephone directory.

**You must provide market evidence that the assessed value does not reflect true and fair market value.**

## Property tax rates vary

Many factors determine property tax rates, the amount of property tax due on comparable properties will vary throughout a county. The three main factors that determine the tax rate include:

- Various combinations of taxing districts in different areas of the county.
- Budget amounts for each taxing district.
- Voter-approved special levies and bonds.

## Calculating your taxes

If you know the assessed value of your property and the tax levy rate, you can calculate the amount of tax. For example, if the assessed value of your property is \$150,000 and the levy rate is \$9.41 per thousand dollars of value, your tax will be \$1,411.50.

$$\frac{\$150,000 \times .00941 (\$9.41 \text{ per } \$1,000)}{\$1,411.50 \text{ tax liability}}$$

## How to pay your property taxes

Property tax statements are mailed by the county treasurer in February of each year. To avoid interest and penalties, at least half of the amount due must be paid by April 30 (if the tax is less than \$50 it must be paid in full by April 30) and the balance by October 31. You can pay your property tax in person or by mail. Some counties are now accepting electronic payments via the county treasurer website. Check with your county treasurer to see if this option is available to you. When paying by mail, be sure to write the tax parcel or account number on your check and include the tax statement payment stub.



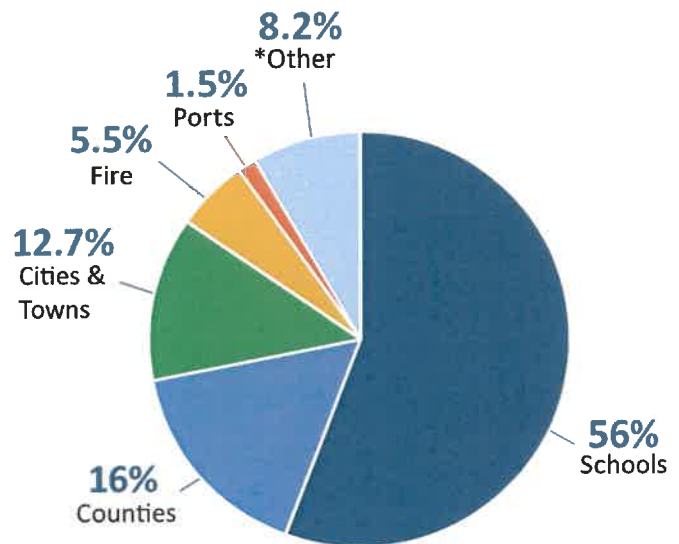
Many lending companies pay the property tax for the homeowner from a property tax reserve account. In this case, tax statements are sent directly to the lending

company. If your lending company pays the tax directly and you would like to receive information, please contact your local county treasurer's office.

## Questions

If you have questions about paying your property taxes, please contact your local county treasurer's office.

## Where your property tax money goes



*\* Other includes regional libraries, parks and recreation, emergency medical, and hospital districts. (Distribution of 2015 tax year)*

## Reductions, exemptions, deferrals and assistance

### Reductions

#### Destroyed property

Any real or personal property that has been destroyed in whole or part, or is in an area that has been declared a disaster area by the governor or the county legislative authority and has been reduced in value by more than 20% may be eligible for a property assessment reduction and or abatement of property taxes. Destroyed property form applications are available at your assessor's office or on line at [dor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/64-0003.pdf](http://dor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/64-0003.pdf).

#### Current use program and designated forest land

Owners of agricultural, open space, timber land, or designated forest land may qualify for a reduced assessment under the current use program or as designated forest land. However, additional tax, interest,

and penalties or compensating tax may apply when property is removed from classification.

Applications must be received by Dec. 31 for a reduction in assessment the following year. Application forms are available through the assessor's office.

## Exemptions

### Property tax exemption for senior citizens and disabled persons

This program freezes the value of your residence (as of January 1 of the initial year of application), exempts all excess levies, and may exempt a portion of regular levies, thereby reducing the amount of property tax due. Senior citizens, veterans with a 100% service-connected disability, and disabled persons may qualify. Household income determines eligibility and level of exemption. The county assessor approves or denies applications for this program.

### Three-year tax exemption on value of remodel

If you improve your single family residence such as adding a new room, deck, or patio, you may qualify for a three-year tax exemption on the value of the improvements. Normal maintenance does not qualify. To receive the exemption, you must apply through your local county assessor's office prior to beginning your remodeling project.

### Other exemption

Churches, government entities, and many nonprofit agencies are exempt from property tax if they use property for a tax-exempt purpose. The Department of Revenue determines which properties are entitled to the exemption based on laws enacted by the Legislature.

## Deferrals

Under these programs, the state of Washington pays all, or a portion, of your property taxes on your behalf. Unlike the tax exemptions, deferred taxes are a lien on the property. The lien becomes payable, together with interest, upon sale, transfer, or inheritance of the property, or when the home is no longer your primary residence. The county assessor approves or denies applications for the deferral programs.

### Property tax deferral program for senior citizens and disabled persons

If qualified, you can defer your property taxes and special assessments in an amount up to 80% of the equity in your home. Senior citizens and disabled persons may qualify. Household income and equity determine eligibility. The current interest rate is set in statute and is 5%.



### Property tax deferral program for homeowners with limited income

If qualified, you can defer your second half property taxes, due in October, in an amount up to 40% of the equity in your home. There is no age or disability requirement but you must have owned your home for at least five years. Household income and equity determine eligibility. The interest rate varies annually, as provided in statute, and is based on an average of the federal short-term rate, plus 2%.

## Assistance

### Property tax assistance for widows or widowers of veterans

This program is a grant assistance program to help you pay property taxes. Senior citizens and disabled persons who are widows or widowers of a veteran may qualify. Age or disability, household income, and your spouse's veteran status at the time of his/her death determine eligibility for this program. The Department of Revenue administers this program and approves or denies claims for assistance.



## Important dates to remember

### January 1

Real and personal property is valued for taxes due next year.

### March 31

Applications due for Senior/Disabled Deferral and Widow/Widower Assistance.

### April 30

First half of property taxes due.

Personal Property listing forms due to assessor.

### May 1

1% per month (12% per annum) assessed on delinquent taxes.

### June 1

3% penalty assessed on current year's delinquent taxes.

### July 1

Deadline for appeals to the County Board of Equalization on current year's assessment; or 30 days from date of notification, whichever is later.

### August 31

New construction placed on current assessment roll at the valuation assessed July 31.

### September 1

Limited Income Deferral applications due.

### October 31

Second half of property taxes due.

### December 1

8% penalty assessed on current year's delinquent tax.

### December 31

Current Use Program and Designated Forest Land applications due.

Property tax exemption applications for senior citizens and disabled persons due.

## For general information, contact the Department of Revenue

- Telephone Information Center, 360-705-6705.
- [dor.wa.gov](http://dor.wa.gov).
- For tax assistance or to request this document in an alternate format, visit [dor.wa.gov](http://dor.wa.gov) or call 360-705-6705. Teletype (TTY) users may use the Washington Relay Service by calling 711.

## Need more information?

The following publications are available from your local county assessor's office. You may also obtain a copy from the Department of Revenue online at [dor.wa.gov](http://dor.wa.gov) or by calling 360-534-1400.

- Personal Property Tax.
- Nonprofit Organizations.
- Property Tax Deferrals for Senior Citizens and People with Disabilities.
- Property Tax Deferrals for Homeowners With Limited Income.
- Property Tax Exemptions for Senior Citizens and People with Disabilities.
- Assistance Program for Widows or Widowers of Veterans.
- Open Space Taxation Act.
- Appealing your Property Tax Valuation to the County Board of Equalization.

## Questions

Your local county assessor's office can answer questions regarding:

- Assessed values.
- Appeals.
- Personal property.
- Current Use Program and Designated Forest Land.
- Property Tax Deferrals for Senior Citizens and People with Disabilities.
- Property Tax Deferrals for Homeowners With Limited Income.
- Property Tax Exemptions for Senior Citizens and People with Disabilities.

Your local county treasurer's office can answer questions regarding:

- Tax statements.
- Paying property tax.





**WAC 458-14-056 Petitions—Time limits—Waiver of filing deadline for good cause.** (1) **Introduction.** This rule explains how the owner or person responsible for the payment of property taxes may petition the board of equalization for a change in the assessed valuation of their property as described in RCW 84.40.038.

(a) Definitions. The definitions in WAC 458-14-005 apply to this rule.

(b) Other rules to reference. Readers may want to refer to other rules for additional information, including:

(i) WAC 458-14-015 Jurisdiction of county boards of equalization.

(ii) WAC 458-14-066 Requests for valuation information—Duty to exchange documentary information—Time limits.

(iii) WAC 458-14-076 Hearings on petitions—Withdrawal.

(2) **Filing petition - Time limits.** The method for appealing a county assessor's determination as to the valuation of property or to any other types of county assessor determinations is by submitting a properly completed and timely filed taxpayer petition to the county board of equalization.

A taxpayer's petition for review of the assessed valuation of property by the assessor or for review of any of the types of appeals listed in WAC 458-14-015 must be filed in duplicate with the board. Petition forms are available from the clerk of the board and from the assessor's office.

The deadline for filing the petition with the board must be the later of:

(a) July 1st of the year of assessment or determination;

(b) Thirty days, or up to sixty days if a longer time period was established by the county legislative authority, from the date the assessment, change of value notice, or other notice was mailed; or

(c) Thirty days, or up to sixty days if a longer time period was established by the county legislative authority, from the date the assessor electronically:

(i) Transmitted the assessment, change of value notice, or other notice; or

(ii) Notified the owner or person responsible for payment of taxes that the assessment, change of value notice, or other notice was available to be accessed by the owner or other person.

(3) **Late filing of petition - Waiver of filing deadline.** No late filing of a petition will be allowed except as provided in this subsection. The board may waive the filing deadline if the petition is filed within a reasonable time after the filing deadline and the petitioner shows good cause, as defined in this subsection, for the late filing. However, the board must waive the filing deadline for the circumstance described under (g) of this subsection if the petition is filed within a reasonable time after the deadline.

A petition that is filed after the deadline without a showing of good cause must be dismissed unless, after the taxpayer is notified by the board that the petition will be dismissed because of the late filing, the taxpayer promptly shows good cause for the late filing. The board must decide a taxpayer's claim of good cause without holding a public hearing on the claim and must promptly notify the taxpayer of the decision, in writing. The board's decision regarding a waiver of the filing deadline is final and not appealable to the state board of tax appeals. Good cause may be shown by documentation of one or more of the following events or circumstances:

(a) The taxpayer was unable to file the petition by the filing deadline because of a death or serious illness of the taxpayer or of a member of the taxpayer's immediate family occurring at or shortly before the time for filing. For purposes of this subsection, the term "immediate family" includes, but is not limited to, a grandparent, parent, brother, sister, spouse, domestic partner, child, grandchild, or domestic partner's child or grandchild.

(b) The taxpayer was unable to file the petition by the filing deadline because of the occurrence of all of the following:

(i) The taxpayer was absent from his or her home or from the address where the assessment notice or change of value notice is normally received by the taxpayer. If the notice is normally mailed by the assessor to a mortgagee or other agent of the taxpayer, the taxpayer must show that the mortgagee or other agent was required, pursuant to written instructions from the taxpayer, to promptly transmit the notice and failed to do so;

(ii) The taxpayer was absent (as described in (b)(i) of this subsection) for more than fifteen of the days allowed in subsection (2) of this rule prior to the filing deadline; and

(iii) The filing deadline is after July 1st of the assessment year.

(c) The taxpayer was unable to file the petition by the filing deadline because the taxpayer reasonably relied upon incorrect, ambiguous, or misleading written advice as to the proper filing requirements by either a board member or board staff, the assessor or assessor's staff, or the property tax advisor designated under RCW 84.48.140, or his or her staff.

(d) The taxpayer was unable to file the petition by the filing deadline because of a natural disaster such as a flood or earthquake occurring at or shortly before the time for filing.

(e) The taxpayer was unable to file the petition by the filing deadline because of a delay or loss related to the delivery of the petition by the postal service. The taxpayer must be able to provide documentation from the postal service of the delay or loss.

(f) The taxpayer is a business and was unable to file the petition by the filing deadline because the person employed by the business, responsible for dealing with property taxes, was unavailable due to illness or unavoidable absence.

(g) The taxpayer was not sent a change of value notice under RCW 84.40.045 for the current assessment year and can demonstrate the property value did not change from the previous assessment year.

(4) **Mailing of petition.** If a petition is filed by mail it must be postmarked no later than the filing deadline. If the filing deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the petition must be filed on or postmarked no later than the next business day.

(5) **Completed petition.** A petition is properly completed when all relevant questions on the form provided or approved by the department have been answered and the answers contain sufficient information or statements to apprise the board and the assessor of the reasons for the appeal.

A petition that merely states the assessor's valuation is too high or the property taxes are excessive, or similar types of statements, is not properly completed and will not be considered by the board. If, at the time of filing the petition, the taxpayer does not have all the documentary evidence available which he or she intends to present at the hearing, the petition will be considered properly completed for purposes of preserving the taxpayer's right of appeal, if

it is otherwise fully and properly filled out. However, any comparable sales, valuation evidence, or other documentary evidence not submitted at the time the petition is filed must be provided by the taxpayer to the assessor and the board at least twenty-one business days, excluding legal holidays, prior to the board hearing.

A copy of the completed petition must be provided to the assessor by the clerk of the board. Any petition not fully and properly completed cannot be considered by the board and a notice of the board's rejection of the petition must be promptly mailed to the taxpayer. WAC 458-14-066 provides an explanation of the availability, use and exchange of valuation and other documentary information prior to the hearing before the board.

(6) **Pending appeal.** If the taxpayer has an appeal pending with the board, the state board of tax appeals, or with a court of law, and the assessor notifies the taxpayer of a change in property valuation, then the taxpayer is required to file a timely petition with the board in order to preserve the right to appeal the change in valuation.

Example. A taxpayer appeals a decision of the board to the board of tax appeals regarding a value for the 2013 assessment year. The appeal is pending when the assessor issues a change in value notice for the 2014 assessment year, so the taxpayer must still file a timely petition appealing the valuation for the 2014 assessment year in order to preserve his or her right to appeal the 2014 assessed value.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070, and 84.48.200. WSR 18-24-109, § 458-14-056, filed 12/4/18, effective 1/4/19. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070, 84.08.080, 84.48.200, 84.52.0502, and 84.55.060. WSR 15-03-087, § 458-14-056, filed 1/21/15, effective 2/21/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070, 84.48.080, 84.48.200, 84.52.0502, 84.55.060. WSR 14-14-023, § 458-14-056, filed 6/23/14, effective 7/24/14. Statutory Authority: 2009 c 521. WSR 10-07-133, § 458-14-056, filed 3/23/10, effective 4/23/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 84.08.010, 84.08.070, and 84.48.200. WSR 06-13-034, § 458-14-056, filed 6/14/06, effective 7/15/06; WSR 95-17-099, § 458-14-056, filed 8/23/95, effective 9/23/95; WSR 90-23-097, § 458-14-056, filed 11/21/90, effective 12/22/90.]