



Application for Alternative Veterans Exemption from Real Property Taxation

See instructions, Form RP-458-a-I, for assistance in completing this form.

1. Name(s) of owner(s)		
2. Mailing address of owner(s) (number and street or PO box)		3. Location of property (street address)
City, village, or post office	State	ZIP code
City, town, or village	State	ZIP code
Daytime contact number	Evening contact number	Date of purchase of real property
E-mail address		Tax map number of section/block/lot: Property identification (see tax bill or assessment roll)
Name(s) of any non-owner spouse(s)		
Address(es) of primary residence(s) if different from above:		

4. Is the owner a veteran who served in the active military, naval, or air service of the United States? Yes No

If No, indicate the relationship of the owner to veteran who rendered such service: _____

If Yes, is the veteran also the unremarried surviving spouse of a veteran? Yes No

5. Indicate the branch of veteran's service and dates of active service: _____

If Yes, attach written evidence.

6. Was the veteran discharged or released from active service under honorable conditions? Yes No

Attach written evidence.

7. Did the veteran serve in a combat zone or combat theater? Yes No

If Yes, where did the veteran serve and when was that service performed? _____

Attach written evidence.

8. Did the veteran receive a compensation rating from the United States Veteran's Administration or from the United States Department of Defense as a result of a service connected disability? Yes No

If Yes, what is (was) the veteran's compensation rating? _____

Attach written evidence showing the date the rate was established.

Mark an X in the box if the rating is permanent:

If No, did the veteran die in service of a service connected disability or in the line of duty while serving during wartime? If Yes, attach written evidence Yes No

9. Is the property the primary residence of the veteran, unremarried surviving spouse of the veteran, or the Gold Star parent? Yes No

If No, is the veteran, unremarried surviving spouse of the veteran, or the Gold Star parent the owner of the property and absent from the property due to medical reasons or institutionalization? Yes No

Explain: _____

10. Is the property used exclusively for residential purposes? Yes No
 If No, describe the non-residential use of this property and state what portion is so used: _____

11. Date the title to this property was acquired: ____ / ____ / ____ . Attach copy of deed.

12. Has the owner(s) ever received, or is the owner(s) now receiving a veterans exemption based on eligible funds on property in New York State? Yes No

If Yes, the amount of eligible funds used in the purchase was \$ _____

Does that eligible funds exemption cover the same property listed on page 1? Yes No

If No, enter the location of this property in New York State:

Street address		
Village	City/Town	School district

If Yes, are you submitting this application only because you are seeking a school tax exemption? (Check Yes if you want to apply for a new school tax exemption without having any changes made to your existing eligible funds exemption; check No if you want your existing eligible funds exemption to be replaced with the alternative veterans exemption.) Yes No

Certification

I (we) hereby certify that all statements made on this application are true and correct to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief and I (we) understand that any willful false statement made herein will subject me (us) to the penalties prescribed in the Penal Law.

All owners must sign this application

Signature of owner(s)	Date
Signature of owner(s)	Date

Signature of owner(s)	Date
Signature of owner(s)	Date

For Assessor's Use Only

Alternative veterans exemption (RP-458-a)	Assessment	Period of war, active service, or expeditionary medal recipient (15% or ceiling max.) approved <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Combat zone service (including expeditionary medal) (10% or ceiling max.) approved <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Service connected disability rating _____ (x 50% or ceiling max.) approved <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Total
Village					
Town/City					
County					
School district					

Name of assessor (please print)	
Signature of assessor	Date



Instructions for Form RP-458-a

Application for Alternative Veterans Exemption from Real Property Taxation

General information

New York State (NYS) Real Property Tax Law section 458-a provides a limited exemption from real property taxes for real property owned by persons who rendered military service to the United States, provided the property meets the requirements set forth in the law.

These instructions are intended to assist applicants in the completion of Form RP-458-a (also available on our website at www.tax.ny.gov), and to discuss issues concerning the Alternative Veterans' Exemption. Veterans should address their inquiries or any technical questions to their local office of the NYS Division of Veterans' Affairs or their County Veterans' Service Agency.

NYS Real Property Tax Law section 458-a provides an alternative exemption from real property taxation for **qualified residential real property owned by veterans of defined periods of war, veterans who received expeditionary medals, or certain members of their family based on a percentage of assessed value.** The alternative exemption is applicable to general municipal and school district taxes, but not to special ad valorem levies or special assessments. **Note:** Where a school district has adopted the alternative veterans' exemption, but not the eligible funds exemption, a veteran who has been receiving the eligible funds veterans' exemption may apply for the alternative veterans' exemption solely to receive it for school purposes while continuing to receive the eligible funds' exemption for county, city, town, and/or village (municipal) purposes.

Each municipality was originally given the option of deciding whether to grant the alternative exemption. If the decision was made initially not to grant the Alternative Veterans' Exemption, the local legislative body may change that decision. In addition, school districts are now authorized to allow the exemption, by resolution, after public hearings. You should check with your assessor to determine whether the exemption is available for your property.

A qualified residential parcel receives an exemption equal to 15% of its assessed value. Where the veteran can document service in a combat theater or combat zone, the property receives an additional exemption equal to 10% of its assessed value. Where a veteran has received a service-connected disability rating from the Veterans' Administration or the U.S. Department of Defense, there is an additional exemption which is equal to one-half of the disability rating, multiplied by the assessed value of the property. Each of these is subject to maximum limits set by the municipality.

The maximum exemptions generally available to municipalities are:

	Wartime	Combat Zone	Disability
Reduced maximums	6,000	4,000	20,000
	9,000	6,000	30,000
Basic maximums	12,000	8,000	40,000
Increased maximums	15,000	10,000	50,000
	18,000	12,000	60,000
	21,000	14,000	70,000
	24,000	16,000	80,000
	27,000	18,000	90,000
	30,000	20,000	100,000
	33,000	22,000	110,000
	36,000	24,000	120,000
	39,000	26,000	130,000
	42,000	28,000	140,000
	45,000	30,000	150,000

In *high-appreciation municipalities (defined below)* the governing board may adopt increased limits of:

Wartime	Combat Zone	Disability
39,000	26,000	130,000
42,000	28,000	140,000
45,000	30,000	150,000
48,000	32,000	160,000
51,000	34,000	170,000
54,000	36,000	180,000
57,000	38,000	190,000
60,000	40,000	200,000
63,000	42,000	210,000
66,000	44,000	220,000
69,000	46,000	230,000
72,000	48,000	240,000
75,000	50,000	250,000

A high-appreciation municipality means: (1) New York City, (2) a county for which the Office of Real Property Tax Services (ORPTS) has established a sales price differential factor for purposes of the school tax relief (STAR) exemption (Real Property Tax Law section 425) for three consecutive years, or (3) a city, town, village, or school district which is wholly or partly located within such a county. ORPTS maintains the list of qualified counties on its website (at: www.tax.ny.gov/pit/property/star/diff.htm).

You should check with your assessor to determine the maximum exemption limits in the municipality in which you reside.

Once the municipality has chosen the maximum exemption amounts, the maximum amounts must then be multiplied by the latest final state equalization rate, special equalization rate, or, in special assessing units (for example, New York City and Nassau County), class ratio (if the equalization rate or class ratio is 100 or less), for the assessing unit to arrive at the applicable maximums for each assessment roll. These rates and ratios normally change from year to year and this will affect the maximum exemption amounts.

Line instructions

Lines 1 and 2 – Where the property is owned by more than one person, include names, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, and post office addresses of all owners. Attach additional sheets if more space is necessary to answer this or any other question on this form. **Note:** If a person holds a life estate in the property, that person is the legal owner of the property. If the property is held in trust, the trustees are the legal owners of the property, but the exemption also may be allowed if the beneficiary of the trust is a person in the exempt class. **The trustee-beneficiary relationship should be explained on line 4, and any additional information should be provided on the basis of the beneficiary's qualification for exemption.** Attach a copy of the trust or other proof of the trustee-beneficiary relationship. At local option, a municipality may grant the exemption to otherwise qualifying owners who are tenant-stockholders of cooperative apartment corporations. The exemption is then applied to that proportion of the assessment as represents the tenant-stockholder's percentage of ownership of stock in the corporation.

Line 3 – The location of the property should conform to its description on the latest assessment roll. Contact your local assessor for assistance in furnishing this description.

Line 4 – A qualifying owner for the alternative exemption includes a veteran of a defined period of war, the recipient of an expeditionary medal, the spouse of the veteran or the surviving spouse who has not remarried. If there is no surviving spouse who has not remarried, the exemption may continue, provided title to the residence becomes vested in the dependent father or mother, or dependent child or children of the veteran if the child is under 21 years of age and the property is the primary residence of one or all the devisees. A veteran who has not remarried and is also the surviving spouse of a veteran, may also receive any exemption to which the deceased spouse was entitled. At local option, a municipality may offer the exemption to a parent of a child who died in the line of duty while serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. Such *Gold Star Parents* should check with the assessor to determine whether the option is available locally.

Lines 5 and 6 – The veteran must have served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces during the Persian Gulf conflict (commencing August 2, 1990), the Vietnam War (February 28, 1961-May 7, 1975), Korean War (June 27, 1950-January 31, 1955), or World War II (December 7, 1941-December 31, 1946) and been honorably discharged or released from service. A veteran also includes a recipient of an armed forces, navy or marine corps expeditionary medal

and a member of a reserve component of the U.S. Armed Forces who served honorably while on active duty (other than *active duty for training*) and who has returned to reserve status. A veteran also includes certain individuals who served during World War II in the United States Merchant Marine, the United States Army Transport Service (ocean-going service), the American Field Service (overseas duty), or as civilian flight crew or ground support in Pan American World Airways pursuant to its contract with Air or Naval Transport Command. Each municipality has the option to pass a local law and each school district a resolution, to include as veterans those reservists who were active duty under Executive Order 11519 (Operation Graphic Hand) and who meet all other requirements. The dates of the Korean and Vietnam Wars and Persian Gulf conflict are prescribed in New York State law, while the dates of the other wars are derived from Federal law. As proof of the dates and character of service, a copy of DD Form 214, *Report of Transfer or Discharge*, or other appropriate evidence should be attached to your application. A list of documents that are acceptable as proof of veteran status is available on our website (at www.tax.ny.gov/pit/property/exemption/vetexemptproof.htm).

Line 7 – If the additional alternative exemption is to be granted based on service in a combat zone or combat theater, evidence of the award of a United States campaign ribbon or service medal documenting that service must be submitted. Veterans who qualify based on receipt of one or more expeditionary medals also qualify for the additional combat zone or theater exemption.

Line 8 – If the additional alternative exemption is to be granted based on service-connected disability rating, evidence of exemption eligibility must be provided by the property owner. Where an exemption has been granted pursuant to NYS Real Property Tax Law section 458-a based on the veteran's service-connected disability, the percentage of such disability must be re-certified prior to taxable status date if the disability percentage increases or decreases (see Form RP-458-a-Dis, *Renewal Application for Alternative Veterans Exemption from Real Property Taxation Based on Change in Service-Connected Disability Compensation Rating*). Where the veteran died in service of a service-connected disability, the veteran is deemed to have been assigned a compensation rating of 100%. For assistance in obtaining disability rating information, you should contact your local office of the New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs or your County Veterans' Service Agency.

Note: this additional exemption is not available to *Gold Star Parents*.

Line 9 – To obtain the alternative exemption, the property must be the primary residence of the veteran, his or her surviving spouse who has not remarried, or (if applicable) his or her *Gold Star Parent*, unless the person is absent from the property due to medical reasons or institutionalization.

Line 10 – To obtain the alternative exemption, the property must be used exclusively for residential purposes. However, if a portion of the property is used for other than residential purposes, the exemption applies only to that portion which is used exclusively for residential purposes.

Line 11 – For an alternative exemption, eligibility depends, in part, on who has the title to qualifying residential real property. Attach a copy of the deed to your application.

Line 12 – NYS Real Property Tax Law section 458 provides an exemption from real property taxation on property owned by veterans or other members of the eligible class which is purchased with the proceeds of a veteran's pension, bonus or insurance (or dividends or refunds on the insurance) or compensation paid to prisoners of war. These moneys are called *eligible funds* and are paid by the United States or New York State in recognition of the veteran's military service. This section provides an exemption from general municipal taxes and to school taxes, if the school district has adopted that local option, but not special ad valorem levies or special assessments. Property is exempt to the extent that eligible funds are used in the purchase, generally not to exceed \$7,500.

In some municipalities, however, property may be eligible for an exemption in excess of the \$7,500 limitation. If your property is receiving an eligible funds exemption in a municipality which has changed from fractional assessment to full value assessment, and if that municipality timely adopted a local law preserving the value of eligible funds exemption on a pro rata basis, and that local law remains in effect, your eligible funds exemption will increase or decrease as a result of the change to full value assessment. Similarly, if your municipality has opted to apply the change in level of assessment factor to eligible funds exemptions, the amount of exemption will increase or decrease when that change occurs. For more information concerning the eligible funds exemption and Form RP-458, contact your assessor.

Where a municipality grants the Alternative Veterans' Exemption, no new eligible funds exemption may be granted thereafter. In a municipality granting the alternative exemption, a veteran receiving an eligible funds exemption on his or her primary residence can retain that exemption, or may apply for the alternative exemption by submitting a new application to the assessor.

If the veteran earlier converted from eligible funds to the alternative exemption, and moves to a municipality not granting the alternative exemptions, he or she can again receive the eligible funds exemption. Similarly, if a municipality which grants the alternative exemption adopts a local law to allow veterans, who previously received the eligible funds exemption but who switched to the alternative exemption, to switch back to the eligible funds exemption and receive the change in level of assessment, veterans have one year from the date of the local law to apply to switch back (get Form RP-458 from your assessor or the Tax Department's website at www.tax.ny.gov/forms/orpts/exemption.htm).

Filing the application

Application for exemption must be made to the local assessors.

Where property is located in a village which assesses, **separate applications must be filed with both the village and town assessors. The application must be filed on or before taxable status date.** Taxable status date for most towns is March 1. In Nassau County, the taxable status date for towns is January 2. Westchester County towns have either a May 1, or June 1 taxable status date; contact the assessor. Taxable status date for most villages which assess is January 1; however, the village clerk should be consulted to insure certainty. Charter provisions control in cities so inquiry should be made of city assessors for the taxable status dates in cities. In New York City, taxable status date is January 5, **but applications for this exemption may be filed on or before March 15.** At local option, where property receiving exemption pursuant to NYS Real Property Tax Law section 458-a is sold and the owner purchases replacement property within the same city, town, or village, the former exemption may be transferred to the new property and be granted on a pro rata basis for the **balance of the fiscal year. To continue the exemption thereafter, a new application must be filed on or before taxable status date.**

Do not file the application with ORPTS.
