

BEFORE THE TAX COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

In the Matter of the Protest of)
)
 [Redacted],) DOCKET NO. 23173
)
)
 Petitioner.) DECISION
)
 _____)

This case arises from a timely protest of a State Tax Commission (Commission) decision adjusting a property tax reduction benefit for taxable year 2010. This matter was submitted for a decision based on the documents in the file. The Commission has reviewed the file and makes its decision.

The amount of the property tax reduction benefit depends on the income received by a claimant and the claimant’s spouse--the greater the income, the smaller the benefit. [Redacted] (petitioner) filed a property tax reduction benefit application on April 8, 2010.

The Commission routinely reviews the applications petitioners submit to the county where they live. During this process, the Commission examined the petitioner’s application and the attached documents. A box in the petitioner’s application was checked indicating “married.” However, the petitioner’s wife’s income was not listed in the application. The Commission notified the petitioner of the intent to deny him the benefit for taxable year 2010 because the income information in the application did not appear to be complete.

The petitioner responded with a letter wherein he explained that his wife has not lived in the home since 2003 and he has no knowledge of her income. The petitioner’s file was transferred to the Legal/Tax Policy Division for administrative review.

Idaho Code § 63-701 states in pertinent part:

DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter:

(1) **"Claimant" means a person who has filed a claim** under the provisions of sections 63-701 through 63-710, Idaho Code. Except as provided in section 63-702(2), Idaho Code, on January 1 of the year or before April 15 in which the claim was filed a claimant must be an owner of a homestead and be:

- (a) Not less than sixty-five (65) years old; or
- (b) A child under the age of eighteen (18) years who is fatherless or motherless or who has been abandoned by any surviving parent or parents; or
- (c) A widow or widower; or
- (d) A disabled person who is recognized as disabled by the social security administration pursuant to title 42 of the United States Code, or by the railroad retirement board pursuant to title 45 of the United States Code, or by the office of management and budget pursuant to title 5 of the United States Code; or
- (e) A disabled veteran of any war engaged in by the United States, whose disability is recognized as a service-connected disability of a degree of ten percent (10%) or more, or who has a pension for nonservice-connected disabilities, in accordance with laws and regulations administered by the United States veterans administration; or
- (f) A person, as specified in 42 U.S.C. 1701, who was or is entitled to receive benefits because he is known to have been taken by a hostile force as a prisoner, hostage or otherwise; or
- (g) Blind.

(2) "Homestead" means the dwelling, owner-occupied by the claimant as described in this chapter and used as the primary dwelling place of the claimant and may be occupied by any members of the household as their home, and so much of the land surrounding it, not exceeding one (1) acre, as is reasonably necessary for the use of the dwelling as a home. It may consist of a part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building and part of the land upon which it is built. "Homestead" does not include personal property such as furniture, furnishings or appliances, but a manufactured home may be a homestead.

(3) **"Household" means the claimant and the claimant's spouse.** The term does not include bona fide lessees, tenants, or roomers and boarders on contract. "Household" includes persons described in subsection (8)(b) of this section.

(4) **"Household income" means all income received by the claimant and, if married, all income received by the claimant's spouse, in a calendar year.**

(Emphasis added.)

Idaho Code § 63-701 uses definitions to describe eligibility and income requirements for an applicant to qualify for a property tax reduction benefit. These definitions are not the same definitions used in other sections of the Idaho Code or even in the common dictionary.

However, the definitions are very specific. The law must be followed as written. If the law is socially or economically unsound, the power to correct it is legislative, not within the powers of the State Tax Commission. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Neill, 79 Idaho 385, 319 P.2d 195 (1957).

In the present case, the petitioner filed a claim. He is the claimant. The household is defined as the claimant and the claimant's spouse. Household income is defined as the income received by the claimant and, if the claimant is married, the claimant's spouse. The fact that the petitioner and his wife lived apart does not change the requirement to include all income received by both spouses when considering eligibility for the benefit.

On January 1, 2010, the petitioner was married. The petitioner reported his 2009 income in the application for the 2010 property tax reduction benefit. However, he did not list any income for his spouse. Without the petitioner's spouse's 2009 income information, the petitioner's application is incomplete. The petitioner must be denied the 2010 property tax reduction benefit.

WHEREFORE, the Intent to Deny Property Tax Reduction Benefit letter dated July 21, 2010, is hereby APPROVED, AFFIRMED, and MADE FINAL.

An explanation of the taxpayer's right to appeal this decision is enclosed.

DATED this _____ day of _____ 2010.

IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION

COMMISSIONER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this _____ day of _____ 2010, a copy of the within and foregoing DECISION was served by sending the same by United States mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to:

[Redacted]

Receipt No.
