

BEFORE THE TAX COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

In the Matter of the Protest of)	
)	DOCKET NO. 25138
[Redacted],)	
)	
Petitioner.)	DECISION
_____)	

This case arises from a timely protest of a State Tax Commission staff's (staff) decision adjusting the property tax reduction benefit for taxable year 2012. This matter was submitted for a decision based on the documents in the file. The State Tax Commission has reviewed the file and makes its decision based on its contents.

All property within the jurisdiction of this state is subject to property tax. A property tax reduction benefit is available to certain qualifying individuals. The benefit is in the form of a payment of the applicant's property tax on the dwelling he/she owns and occupies. The payment is funded by state sales tax. The amount of property tax reduction depends on income--the greater the income, the smaller the benefit.

[Redacted] submitted an application for a property tax reduction benefit on March 14, 2012. The [Redacted] County Assessor's office sent that application together with the other applications that had been submitted to the Tax Commission for review and processing.

Income for the property tax reduction benefit purposes is defined in Idaho Code § 63-701 as income received in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which a claim is filed. The calculation of income starts with [Redacted] adjusted gross income and, thereafter, makes certain additions and deductions.

The staff reviewed the petitioner's application and sent the petitioner a letter advising her of the intent to deny her benefit because the total income reported in the application exceeded the

maximum income allowed for an applicant to receive a minimum benefit. The petitioner appealed, and her file was transferred to the Legal/Tax Policy Division for administrative review.

In her letter of appeal, the petitioner asked the Tax Commission to reconsider the denial of her benefit because her total income is much less since she is now divorced.

Idaho Code § 63-701(5) describes income as:

(5) "Income" means the sum of federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 63-3004, Idaho Code, and to the extent not already included in federal adjusted gross income:

- (a) Alimony;
- (b) Support money;
- (c) Nontaxable strike benefits;
- (d) The nontaxable amount of any individual retirement account, pension or annuity, (including railroad retirement benefits, all payments received under the federal social security act except the social security death benefit as specified in this subsection, state unemployment insurance laws, and veterans disability pensions and compensation, excluding any return of principal paid by the recipient of an annuity and excluding rollovers as provided in section 402 or 403 of the Internal Revenue Code);
- (e) Nontaxable interest received from the federal government or any of its instrumentalities or a state government or any of its instrumentalities;
- (f) Worker's compensation; and
- (g) The gross amount of loss of earnings insurance.

It does not include gifts from nongovernmental sources or inheritances. To the extent not reimbursed, the cost of medical care as defined in section 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, incurred or paid by the claimant and, if married, the claimant's spouse, may be deducted from income. To the extent not reimbursed, personal funeral expenses, including prepaid funeral expenses and premiums on funeral insurance, of the claimant and claimant's spouse only, may be deducted from income up to an annual maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per claim. "Income" does not include veterans disability pensions received by a person described in subsection (1)(e) who is a claimant or a claimant's spouse if the disability pension is received pursuant to a service-connected disability of a degree of forty percent (40%) or more. "Income" does not include dependency and indemnity compensation or death benefits paid to a person described in subsection (1) of this section by the United States department of veterans affairs and arising from a service-connected death or disability. "Income" does not include lump sum death benefits made by the social security administration pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 402(i). Documentation of medical expenses may be required by the county assessor, board of equalization and state tax commission in such form as the county assessor, board of equalization or state tax commission shall determine. "Income" shall be that received in the calendar year immediately

preceding the year in which a claim is filed. Where a claimant and/or the claimant's spouse does not file a federal tax return, the claimant's and/or the claimant's spouse's federal adjusted gross income, for purposes of this section, shall be an income equivalent to federal adjusted gross income had the claimant and/or the claimant's spouse filed a federal tax return, as determined by the county assessor. The county assessor, board of equalization or state tax commission may require documentation of income in such form as each shall determine, including, but not limited to: copies of federal or state tax returns and any attachments thereto; and income reporting forms such as the W2 and 1099.

The income limitation is set each year by the legislature. The 2012 income limit is described in Idaho Code § 63-705(1) as:

63-705. Publication of changes in income limitations and property tax reduction amounts. (1) The state tax commission shall publish adjustments to the income limitations, which shall be the greater of: (a) an individual's income as defined in section 63-701, Idaho Code, of not more than twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000) per household for tax year 2006, and each tax year thereafter; or (b) one hundred eighty-five percent (185%) of the federal poverty guidelines for a household of two (2) for tax year 2006, and each tax year thereafter. The lowest limitation shall allow a maximum reduction of one thousand three hundred twenty dollars (\$1,320) in tax year 2006 and thereafter, or actual property taxes, whichever is less. Each income limitation and reduction amount shall be prorated based on the basic maximum reduction, in practicable increments so that the highest income limitation will provide for a reduction of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), or actual property taxes, whichever is less.

If the State Tax Commission were to allow the petitioner's application to be accepted in spite of her total income exceeding the amount allowed for a minimum benefit, the State Tax Commission would be trespassing into the legislative arena. The State Tax Commission has no authority to allow a petitioner to have a property tax reduction benefit if the income amount exceeds the maximum allowed in Idaho Code § 63-705(1).

The petitioner must be denied the 2012 property tax reduction benefit.

THEREFORE, the Intent to Deny Property Tax Reduction Benefit letter dated July 9, 2012, is APPROVED and MADE FINAL.

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

DATED this _____ day of _____ 2012.

IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION

COMMISSIONER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this _____ day of _____ 2012, 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.