

**PROPERTY TAX RULES COMMITTEE
AGENDA**

The Committee convenes on Tuesday June 24, 2014, at **9:00 a.m.** at:

Idaho State Tax Commission
Room 1CR5 / Plaza IV / 800 Park Ave / Boise, Idaho

Welcome & Introductions	<i>Committee Chair Alan Dornfest</i>
Approval of Minutes	<i>Alan Dornfest2</i>
Rules Status Report	<i>Rick Anderson.....5</i>

Rules Discussion (Property Tax Rules)

Rule 120-NR – Investigation of Written Complaints.....	10
Rule 126 – NR – Property Tax Appraiser Certification Program.....	12
Rule 128 – NR – Cadastral Certification Program.....	14
Rule 609-NR – Property Exempt from Taxation – Homestead.....	16
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Rule 804T-(P-NR) – Tax Levy - Certification - Urban Renewal Districts.....	28
Rule 988-NR – Qualified Property for Exemption (QIE).....	36
Rule 995T & (P-NR) – Certification of Sales Tax Distribution.....	42

Next meeting date:

Meeting adjourned

For more information, please contact the Committee Chair, or the Rules Coordinator at sherry.briscoe@tax.idaho.gov or at 208.334.7544. All agendas and rules related documents are posted on our website under the appropriate committee.

DRAFT

Idaho State Tax Commission
PROPERTY TAX RULES COMMITTEE
Meeting Minutes
May 29, 2014
9:00 am – 12:00 am 1CR5

ATTENDEES:

Committee Members:	Alan Dornfest, Rick Anderson, Betty Dressen, Dwayne Hines, Erick Shaner, Gene Kuehn, Glenna Young, Jan Barnard, Janet James, Kathlynn Ireland, Sharon Worley
Commissioners:	
Rules Coordinator:	Sherry Briscoe
State Tax Commission Staff:	Carly Wantulok, George Brown, Mat Cundiff
Guests:	Ben Davenport, Brad Smith, Brad Vanderpool, Brent Adamson, Brody Aston, Elli Brown, Jeff Siddoway, John Fisher, Justin Baldwin, Kate Haas, Linda Jones, Meghan Sullivan, Rick Smith, Seth Grigg, Terry Accordino, Zach Hauge and Gerry White via phone

MINUTES: The April 1, 2014 minutes were approved.

TEMPORARY RULE 804: Alan reviewed the need for the temporary rule to not distribute funds from state authorized plant facilities levies to Urban Renewal.

STATUS REPORT: Rick presented a brief status report on the rules (all 16 PARFs have been approved by DFM)

120	Draft 3 – adds subsection 5 – budget and levy complaint investigations.	negotiated
205T & P	Delete 205.03 b, a portion of fixture definition (ready to be published)	
315	Draft 1 – Boise School district –ratio studies naming all the individual exemptions (ready to be published)	Non-negotiated
508	Deletes entire rule – reporting by taxing district (ready to be published)	Non-negotiated
509	Deletes exempt Personal property reporting requirements (ready to be published)	Non-negotiated
512	Secondary categories other than land or improvements, deletes the word “fixture” in category 59. (ready to be published)	
609	Draft 1 provides optional removal of Homeowner’s exemption for part year ownership; need to study this for direct conflicts with the statute. We need some direction on this rule. Bob McQuade would like some specific direction; Erick will look at the legal impact.	
626T&P	Proposed version splits out taxpayer ownership; T-adds replacement fund provision	
627	Proposed version contains taxpayer ownership clarification	
645	Land devoted to agriculture	

DRAFT

803	Draft 1 – budget certification-602KK exemption adjustments. Personal property in the L2 reporting (deferred to June)	Non-negotiated
804	Draft 1 – urban renewal, annexation base value	negotiated
805	Draft 3 - provisions for policing compliance with reporting	
988	Designation for property, QIE	
995T&P	Draft 1 – adjust market value for assess purposes for pers. property exemption, certification of sales tax distribution	negotiated

A brief discussion of these items was held in order to determine whether or not these items would be left open for possible future discussion.

OLD BUSINESS:

Rule 120: INVESTIGATION OF WRITTEN COMPLAINTS. Discussion of volume & types of complaints. Alan will consider removing added language, make corrections and bring to June meeting. (negotiated rule)

Rule 205: Draft 2a. Changed to conform with the temporary rule. Has been shared with county assessors and no negative feedback was offered. Publish.

Rule 512: SECONDARY CATEGORIES OTHER THAN LAND OR IMPROVEMENTS. Publish.

Rule 609: PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION – HOMESTEAD. Regarding permissive language for part-year residents. Need to find out what the different counties are doing – on hold for more information. Revisit in June.

Rule 626P: PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION – PERSONAL PROPERTY. Make corrections and publish.

Rule 627: TAXPAYER OWNERSHIP PROVISIONS (split out from Rule 626). Make corrections and publish.

Rule 803: BUDGET CERTIFICATION – DOLLAR CERTIFICATION FORM (L-2). Levy calculation process. Temporary rule deals with replacement money, and has already been approved by the Commissioners. Publish.

Rule 804T-(P): TAX LEVY – CERTIFICATION – URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICTS. Deals with increment values and split values. Meghan Sullivan circulated through state urban renewal agencies, did not receive any feedback. Make the non-substantive changes and publish 804P, but wait on 804T (present to Commissioners in July)

Rule 805: Changed to include both property tax penalties and sales tax penalties. Publish.

Rule 988: Qualified Property for Exemption. Issue relates to reporting of exempt personal property. Publish.

DRAFT

Rule 995T: CERTIFICATION OF SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION. Temporary and Proposed regarding noncompliance. Publish 995P. Present 995T to the Commissioners in July, it provides guidance for the distribution of the 2013 money this year.

Next Meeting Date: Tuesday, June 24, 2014, 9:00 a.m. in 1CR5

Alan Dornfest
Chairman

Sherry Briscoe
Rules Coordinator

**2014-2015
Property Tax Rules Status Report**

June 17, 2014

Rule No.	Rule Description and Proposed Change	Draft No. and date	Status of Proposed Administrative Rules Form			Comments/Status	Date Sent For Publication
			PARF Approved By Agency	Date Sent to DFM	Date Approved By DFM		
006	Incorporation by Reference – Update dates of publications that are referenced in the Property Tax Rules	1a, May 5, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Standard updates verified; Tabled until the July Meeting	
120 (NR)¹	Investigation of written complaints –Confines subject of investigation to property tax assessment or administration matters but not personnel matters or matters relating to expenditure of funds. Restricts complainant to past or present employees or contractors or to one who resides or owns property in the county. Adds time frame for hearing the complaint	3a, June 13, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Leaves the definition of complainant unchanged which reads “the one who files a complaint”	

1/ NR Denotes a Negotiated Rule

Rule No.	Rule Description and Proposed Change	Draft No. and date	PARF Approved By Agency	Date Sent to DFM	Date Approved By DFM	Comments/Status	Date Sent For Publication
126 (NR)	Appraiser Certification Program	1, June 16, 2014	6/17/2014			Adds provision to challenge a course	
128 (NR)	Cadastral Certification Program	1, June 16, 2014	6/17/2014			Adds provision to challenge a course	
205T &P	Property definition: Delete 205.03.b.,a portion of fixture definition ref. HB 441a	2a,May 5, 2014	4/17/14 4/23/14T	4/23	4/24/14	Approved by the Committee 5/29/14	4/29/14 T
315	Use of Ratio Study to equalize Boise School District; Deletes the list of exemptions and replaces the list with the phrase “property exempt from Property Tax	1, Feb. 19, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Defines taxable value to exclude all exemptions. Approved by the Committee 4/29/14	
508T & P	Notification of personal property exempt value- Deletes entire rule because this is covered by Rule 626(13)	1, Jan.29, 2014	4/15/14 4/23/14T	4/23	4/24/14	The exempt amount will not be known each year Approved by the Committee 4/29/14	4/29/14 T
509T & P	Reporting values on the abstract; Deletes personal property (602KK) and 602OO report requirements	1, Jan.29, 2014	4/15/14 4/23/14T	4/23	4/24/14	Will not be known each year so will not be reported Approved by the Committee 4/29/14	4/29/14 T

Rule No.	Rule Description and Proposed Change	Draft No. and date	PARF Approved By Agency	Date Sent to DFM	Date Approved By DFM	Comments/Status	Date Sent For Publication
512	Secondary categories other than land or improvements; Cat 59 deletes the word fixture	1, April 4, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Deletes “fixture” - category 59. Approved by the Committee 5/29/14	
609 (NR)	HOE – Provides for optional removal if by April 15 the home is no longer owned by the applicant	2a, Apr 29., 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Draft circulated to assessors. Survey of how this is handled currently by the counties	
626T &P	Proposed version splits out taxpayer ownership; T- adds replacement fund provision	1a, April 30, 2014	4/17/14 4/23/23T	4/23	4/24/14	- T-deletes taxing district reporting, 5year and other reporting requirement; Approved by the Committee 5/29/14	4/29/14 T
Rule 627	Proposed version contains taxpayer ownership clarification	2, April 30, 2014	4/22/14		5/9/14	Contains taxpayer ownership clarification; draft 2 includes Terry’s clarifications bolded	
645	Land Actively Devoted to Agriculture; Net vs gross income for 5Acres or less	1, Apr 21, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Change to say gross income for sale of livestock; Approved by the committee 4/29/14	

Rule No.	Rule Description and Proposed Change	Draft No. and date	PARF Approved By Agency	Date Sent to DFM	Date Approved By DFM	Comments/Status	Date Sent For Publication
803T &P	Budget Certification Form (L-2) Provide instructions to report personal property replacement funds	4a, Apr 8, 2014	4/15/14	4/23	4/24/14	Temp for Boise School district provisions - Approved by the Committee 5/29/14	4/29/14 T
804 (NR) 804T	Tax Levy Certification - Urban Renewal – dealing with annexation base value and property splits and the handling of the PP exemption	2, Apr 29, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Approved by the Committee 5/29/14 804T – adds state-authorized plant facility levy(I. C. 33-909) to 804.5 list of urban renewal exclusions	
805	Penalty for failure to provide budget hearing notice and adds HB 560 penalties	3, Apr 29, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Outline responsibilities under HB560 i. e. sales tax and budget increase withheld; Approved by the Committee 5/29/14	
988 (NR)	(QIE) Designation of property for which exemptions may apply.	3, April 7, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Continuation of listing for locally assessed and operating property. Approved by the Committee 5/29/14	

Rule No.	Rule Description and Proposed Change	Draft No. and date	PARF Approved By Agency	Date Sent to DFM	Date Approved By DFM	Comments/Status	Date Sent For Publication
995T &P (NR)	Certification of Sales Tax Distribution – Defining Market Value for Assessment Purposes – include the 602KK(2) exemption?	2, Feb 26, 2014	4/15/14		5/9/14	Temp. provision affects distribution of sales tax to cities. Proposed provision adds responsibility to withhold sales tax under HB560 Approved by the Committee 5/29/14	
Discussion Issues							
Issue			Comments				
Rule 217 Market Value Rule – Fee Simple Instruction			See NY Standard - Property Interests and Rights				
Rule 218 Assessors Plat Book - Review			Hold for IAAO Standard Review				

(Changes from draft 2 to draft 3 marked by bold and double underline)

120. INVESTIGATION OF WRITTEN COMPLAINTS (RULE 120).

Section 63-105A, Idaho Code.

01. Definitions. ~~To investigate written complaints, the following terms are defined~~
(7-1-99)(____)

a. Complaint. Complaint means a signed, written statement submitted to the tax commission requesting that this agency ~~for the State Tax Commission to investigate any actions~~ by ~~public county~~ officials relating to property tax assessment or administration, provided such actions are not related to personnel matter or matters relating to the expenditure of funds.
(7-1-99)(____)

b. Complainant. Complainant means any individual making a complaint, ~~provided the complainant is or has been an employee or contractor of the county or resides in, owns property in, or represents a property owner in the county about which the complaint is being made.~~
(7-1-99)(7-1-99)

c. Investigation. Investigation means observation and close examination of a public county official's application of property tax assessment or administration law and State Tax Commission rules. The investigation may require field inspections of property, analysis of public records or the interviewing of witnesses. ~~The formal investigation will be focused or limited to specific issues identified in the complaint cover only those issues raised by the complainant.~~
(7-1-99)(____)

d. Public County official. The term public county official means the elected or appointed official whose actions are the subject of the complaint.
(7-1-99)(____)

02. Investigation Procedure. The following procedures apply to an investigation of a complaint.
(7-1-99)

a. ~~Filed in writing. All complaints must be submitted to the State Tax Commission in writing and signed by the complainant.~~
(7-1-99)(____)

b. Examination of complaint. The complaint will be examined by the State Tax Commission to decide if a formal investigation will be conducted.
(7-1-99)

eb. ~~Notification of public official subject to investigation. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complaint, the State Tax Commission will notify the complainant of the decision regarding initiation of an investigation. If an investigation is initiated, the affected county official(s) shall also be notified within this time frame public official to review the complaint, as soon as a formal investigation is contemplated.~~
(7-1-99)(____)

dc. Delivery of investigation order. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complaint, the State Tax Commission will deliver to the public affected county official(s) a copy of the investigation order naming the investigators and outlining what is to be investigated.(7-1-99)(____)

(Changes from draft 2 to draft 3 marked by bold and double underline)

ed. Preliminary report. A preliminary report will be prepared by the investigator and legal counseel. The report will include findings and recommendations, and may include responses information from the publie official(s). (7-1-99)(____)

fe. Presentation of preliminary report. The preliminary report will be presented to the complainant and the affected county publie official(s). The State Tax Commission investigators will be present when the report is discussed with the affected county publie official(s); subject to investigation; and the complainant. (7-1-99)(____)

gf. Comment period. The complainant and the publie county official(s) will be given a specified time to review and comment on the preliminary report, particularly to correct any errors of fact. (7-1-99)(____)

hg. Final report. At the end of the review by the complainant and the public official a final report will be prepared by the investigator and legal counseel and submitted to any affected county official(s) with any changes from the preliminary report highlighted. (7-1-99)(____)

03. Public County Official's' Response to Final Report. After the final report is completed, the publie county official(s) shall outline how the investigator's recommendations will be implemented and provide a written explanation of why any recommendation has been rejected. (7-1-99)(____)

04. Conclusion of Investigation. The investigator's final report and the publie county official's' written response to the report shall conclude the investigation. The conclusion of the investigation does not preclude the State Tax Commission from enforcing additional powers and duties as prescribed by law or the complainant and publie county official(s) from exercising his or her right to appeal property valuations before a County Board of Equalization, the State Board of Tax Appeals or in District Court. (7-1-99)(____)

05. Special rules for investigation of complaints about property tax budgets or levies. When complaints are made about property tax budgets or levies of taxing districts, the results of any investigation will also be reported to the appropriate taxing district and, the county prosecuting attorney, and affected county officials. The tax commission's investigatory authority is limited to determining whether a levy rate or property tax budget increase exceeds any statutory maximum, or whether a levy is unauthorized. Any such investigation must be conducted in accordance with the time constraints found in Section 63-809, Idaho Code. (____)

126. PROPERTY TAX APPRAISER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (RULE 126).

Section 63-105A, Idaho Code. (5-8-09)

01. Application for Certification. The State Tax Commission (Commission) shall prescribe and make available the application for state certification form to each county assessor. (5-8-09)

a. After the applicant has completed the requirements of Subsection 126.02 of this rule, the applicant's supervisor shall submit the completed application form to the education director. The application shall list the following: (5-8-09)

i. The name and address of the applicant, (5-8-09)

ii. The applicant's employer, and (5-8-09)

iii. The courses completed. (5-8-09)

b. The application must be signed and dated by the applicant and by the applicant's supervisor certifying the completion of the minimum experience requirement. (5-8-09)

c. The education director shall make available information regarding the certification process and the application form to students attending the courses referenced in Subsection 126.02 of this rule. (5-8-09)

02. Certification Requirements. An applicant for certification must pass at least two (2) appraisal courses: Commission Course No. 1 or the International Association of Assessing Officers' (IAAO) Course 101; and IAAO Course No. 102 or IAAO Course 201 or IAAO Course 300 or equivalent courses, and must have a minimum of twelve (12) months experience appraising for tax assessment purposes in Idaho or equivalent property tax appraisal experience approved by the examination committee. These requirements must be completed in the five (5) year period immediately preceding application except when the applicant proves equivalent education and experience. (3-29-10)

a. Upon request to the education director, an applicant may take one required course and challenge the second required course by passing a test. ~~receive credit for Commission Course No. 1 by passing an examination developed for this purpose.~~ The education director shall set the time and place for the examination test. (5-8-09)(____)

b. Equivalent courses may be approved by the education director and the examination committee. (5-8-09)

c. With the exceptions of the county assessor, the members of the county board of equalization, and the State Tax Commissioners, all persons making decisions regarding final values for assessment purposes shall be certified property tax appraisers. (5-8-09)

03. Maintaining Property Tax Appraisal Certification. (5-8-09)

a. To maintain certification each appraiser must complete thirty-two (32) hours of continuing education within two (2) years of the certification date. Thereafter, by January 1 of each year, each appraiser shall have completed thirty two (32) hours of continuing education during the previous two (2) years. (5-8-09)

b. When any certified property tax appraiser fails to meet the continuing education requirements, the examination committee shall place this person on a six (6) month probation. When any certified property tax appraiser fails to meet the continuing education requirements within this probationary period, the person shall forfeit certification or may, on a one (1) time only basis, submit a written petition to the examination committee for a six (6) month extension of probation. This person must submit this petition at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the first probationary period. ~~(5-8-09)~~(____)

c. For recertification, an applicant must apply to the examination committee within five (5) years of the date certification was canceled. An applicant for recertification must satisfactorily complete a written examination approved by the committee. The committee shall decide the time and place of the examination. If more than five (5) years have lapsed since certification was canceled, the committee shall not grant recertification. After the five (5) year period, an applicant must apply for certification under the same conditions as required for initial certification: and a new certification number will be issued. ~~(5-8-09)~~(____)

04. Cross Reference. See Section 63-201. (1)(a), Idaho Code for the requirement that only assessors or certified property tax appraisers place value on any assessment roll. See Rule 125 of these rules for the description of the examination committee. (5-8-09)

128. CADASTRAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (RULE 128).

Section 63-105A, Idaho Code. (5-8-09)

01. Application for Certification. The State Tax Commission (Commission) shall prescribe and make available the application for state certification form to each county assessor. (5-8-09)

a. After any applicant has completed the requirements provided in Subsection 128.02 of this rule, the applicant's supervisor shall submit the completed application form to the education director. The application shall list the following: (5-8-09)

i. The name and address of the applicant, (5-8-09)

ii. The applicant's employer, and (5-8-09)

iii. The courses completed. (5-8-09)

b. The application must be signed and dated by the applicant and by the applicant's supervisor certifying the completion of the minimum experience requirement. (5-8-09)

c. The education director shall make available information regarding the certification process and the application form to students attending the courses mentioned in Subsection 128.02. (5-8-09)

02. Certification Requirements. An applicant for certification must have passed the Commission's Basic Mapping Course and the International Association of Assessing Officers' (IAAO) Course 600 or IAAO Course 601 or both IAAO Courses 650 and 651, or equivalent courses, and must have a minimum of twelve (12) months experience working as a cadastral specialist in Idaho or equivalent cadastral experience approved by the examination committee. These requirements must be completed in the five (5) year period immediately preceding application except when the applicant proves equivalent education and experience. (5-8-09)

a. Upon request to the ~~Commission's~~ education director, an applicant may take one required course and challenge the second required course by passing a test. ~~receive credit for the Commission's Basic Mapping Course by passing an examination developed for this purpose.~~ The education director shall set the time and place for the ~~examination test.~~ (5-8-09)()

b. Equivalent courses may be ~~established by the Commission~~ approved by the education director and ~~approved~~ by the examination committee. (5-8-09)()

03. Maintaining Cadastral Specialist Certification. (5-8-09)

a. To maintain certification, each cadastral specialist must complete thirty-two (32) hours of continuing education within two (2) years of the certification date. Thereafter, by January 1 of each year, each cadastral specialist shall have completed thirty-two (32) hours of continuing education during the previous two (2) years.

b. When any certified cadastral specialist fails to meet the continuing education requirements, the education committee shall place this person on a six (6) month probation. When any certified cadastral specialist fails to meet the continuing education requirements within this probationary period, the person shall forfeit certification or may, on a one (1) time only basis, submit a written petition to the examination committee for a six (6) month extension of probation. This person must submit this petition at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the first probationary period. ~~(5-8-09)~~(____)

c. For recertification, an applicant must apply to the examination committee within five (5) years of the date certification was canceled. An applicant, for recertification, must satisfactorily complete a written examination approved by the committee. The committee shall decide the time and place of the examination. If more than five (5) years have lapsed since certification was canceled, the committee shall not grant recertification. After the five (5) year period, an applicant must apply for certification under the same conditions as required for initial certification: and a new certification number will be issued. ~~(5-8-09)~~(____)

04. Cross Reference. See Rule 125 of these rules for the description of the examination committee. (5-8-09)

609. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- HOMESTEAD (RULE 609).

Sections 63-602G, 63-701, 63-703, and 63-3077, Idaho Code. (3-30-07)

01. Homestead Exemption. The Homestead Exemption granted in 63-602G, Idaho Code shall also be known as the homeowner's exemption. (3-30-07)

02. Idaho Annual House Price Index Change. The successor to the United States Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight is the Federal Housing Finance Agency. Annually, the State Tax Commission shall calculate the maximum dollar-value limit for the homeowner's exemption based on the annual change in the Idaho House Price Index-All-Transactions, published by the Federal Housing Finance Agency or its successor. The following procedure shall be used: (4-7-11)

a. Step 1. Calculate the average Idaho House Price Index-All-Transactions of the four (4) most recently available quarters as of September 15. (4-7-11)

b. Step 2. Calculate the average Idaho House Price Index-All-Transactions of the four (4) quarters immediately preceding the earliest quarter used in Step 1. (4-7-11)

c. Step 3. Divide the Step 1 average by the Step 2 average to determine a factor. (3-30-07)

d. Step 4. Multiply the factor determined in Step 3 by the current maximum dollar-value limit on the homeowner's exemption to produce the new dollar-value limit.(3-30-07)

03. Partial Ownership. Any partial ownership shall be considered ownership for determining qualification for the homeowner's exemption; however, the amount of the exemption shall be decided on the reduced proportion of the value commensurate with the proportion of partial ownership. The proportional reduction shall not apply to the ownership interests of a partner of a limited partnership, a member of a limited liability company or a shareholder of a corporation when that person has no less than five percent (5%) ownership interest in the entity unless any ownership interest is shared by any entity other than the limited partnership, limited liability company or corporation. For tenants in common with two (2) improvements located on one (1) parcel of land, determine the applicable value for the homeowner's exemption using the procedure shown in Example 1 of Paragraph 609.03.a., of this rule unless the owner-occupant provides documented evidence of a different ownership interest in the improvement. See Examples 2, 3, and 4 in Paragraphs 609.03.b., 609.03.c., and 609.03.d. of this rule for additional partial ownership guidance. To calculate property tax reduction benefits when partial ownership exists, see Paragraph 700.05.b. of this rule. (4-2-08)

a. Example 1. John Smith and Bob Anderson own a property as tenants in common with two (2) residential improvements located on the property. Each residential improvement is owner occupied by one (1) of the tenants in common. The homeowner's exemption is calculated as follows:

Description	Value	Notes
Land	\$42,000	
Residential Improvement	\$82,000	Occupied by Mr. Smith
Prorated Ownership Interest (land and improvement)	\$62,000	Mr. Smith's interest
Homeowner's Exemption	\$31,000	For Mr. Smith as owner occupant
Residential Improvement	\$67,000	Occupied by Mr. Anderson
Prorated Ownership Interest (land and improvement)	\$54,500	Mr. Anderson's interest
Homeowner's Exemption	\$27,250	For Mr. Anderson as owner occupant

(3-30-07)

b. Example 2. John Smith and Bob Anderson own a parcel of land as tenants in common with two (2) residential improvements located on the parcel. Mr. Smith has documented evidence of one hundred percent (100%) interest in one (1) residential improvement and Mr. Anderson has documented evidence of one hundred percent (100%) interest in the remaining residential improvement. Each residential improvement is owner occupied. The homeowner's exemption is calculated as follows:

Item Description	Value	Notes
Land	\$42,000	
Residential Improvement	\$82,000	Owned and occupied by Mr. Smith
Homeowner's Exemption	\$51,500	For Mr. Smith
Residential Improvement	\$67,000	Owned and occupied by Mr. Anderson
Homeowner's Exemption	\$44,000	For Mr. Anderson

(3-30-07)

c. Example 3. Tom Johnson and Marie Johnson, husband and wife, and June Smith jointly own a property and occupy one (1) residential improvement located on the property. The following example shows how to calculate each homeowner's exemption.

Description	Value	Notes
Land	\$95,000	
Residential Improvement	\$215,000	
Land and Improvement	\$310,000	
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$310,000 X 66.67%)	\$206,677	Mr. & Mrs. Johnson's interest
Homeowner's Exemption Maximum for 2010 (\$101,153 X 66.67%)	\$67,439	Mr. & Mrs. Johnson's Homeowner's Exemption
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$310,000 X 33.33%)	\$103,323	Ms. Smith's interest
Homeowner's Exemption Maximum for 2010 (\$101,153 X 33.33%)	\$33,714	Ms. Smith's Homeowner's Exemption

(4-7-11)

d. Example 4. John and Susan Doe, husband and wife, and Mike Person jointly own a property, and Mr. and Mrs. Doe occupy the one (1) residential improvement located on the property. The following example shows how to calculate each homeowner's exemption.

Description	Value	Notes
Land	\$65,000	
Residential Improvement	\$195,000	
Land and Improvement	\$260,000	
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$260,000 X 66.67%)	\$173,342	Mr. & Mrs. Doe's interest
Homeowner's Exemption (Maximum for 2010 is 50% up to \$101,153)	\$86,671	Mr. & Mrs. Doe's Homeowner's Exemption
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$260,000 X 33.33%)	\$86,658	Mr. Person's interest
Homeowner's Exemption	\$0	Mr. Person does not qualify for a homeowner's exemption on this property.

04. Part year ownership. For qualifying taxpayers who claimed the homeowner's exemption on an eligible property, the homestead that qualified on January 1 of the current tax year shall continue to receive the exemption, provided however, the assessor may remove that property's exemption if, by April 15 of the tax year, the taxpayer owns a different homestead and requests that the exemption be transferred to the second homestead; ()

054. Determination of Residency. The State Tax Commission may release pertinent information from any Idaho income tax return to the county assessor and the county Board of Equalization for the sole purpose of providing one (1) indicator of eligibility for the homeowner's exemption. According to Section 63-3077(4), Idaho Code, this information is confidential and is not subject to public disclosure. (4-11-06)

065. Notification of Erroneous Claims. When it is determined that an exemption granted under this Section to a taxpayer who has also received property tax relief under Chapter 7, Idaho Code, should not have been granted, the county assessor shall notify the State Tax Commission of the determination. (3-29-10)

803. BUDGET CERTIFICATION -- DOLLAR CERTIFICATION FORM (L-2 FORM) (RULE 803). Sections 63-602G(5), 63-802, 63-803, 63-3029B(4), and 63-3638(11~~0~~) and(13), Idaho, Code. ~~(4-2-08)~~(1-1-14)T

01. Definitions. (4-5-00)

a. “Dollar Certification Form” (L-2 Form). The Dollar Certification Form (L-2 Form) is the form used to submit to the State Tax Commission the budget request from each Board of County Commissioners for each taxing district. This form shall be presumed a true and correct representation of the budget previously prepared and approved by a taxing district. The budget will be presumed adopted in accordance with pertinent statutory provisions unless clear and convincing documentary evidence establishes that a budget results in an unauthorized levy and action as provided in Section 63-809, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

b. “Prior Year’s Market Value for Assessment Purposes.” Prior year’s market value for assessment purposes shall mean the value used to calculate levies during the immediate prior year. This value shall be used for calculating the permanent budget increase permitted for cities, pursuant to Section 63-802(1)(f), Idaho Code. (4-2-08)

c. “Annual Budget.” For the purpose of calculating dollar amount increases permitted pursuant to Section 63-802(1), Idaho Code, the annual budget shall include any amount approved as a result of an election held pursuant to Sections 63-802(1)(f) or 63-802(1)(g), Idaho Code, provided that said amount is certified on the L-2 Form as part of the budget request. If the amount certified does not include the entire amount approved as a result of the election held pursuant to Sections 63-802(1)(f) or 63-802(1)(g), Idaho Code, then the amount not used shall be added to the foregone increase amount determined for the taxing district. See the following example.

CERTIFIED PROPERTY TAX BUDGET LIBRARY DISTRICT*				
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Annual Budget	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,700	\$11,621
3% Increase	\$0	\$300	\$321	\$349
Subtotal	\$10,000	\$10,300	\$11,021	\$11,970
1999 Election Amount	\$0	\$400 of \$1,000	\$600 of \$1,000	\$0
Certified Budget	\$10,000	\$10,700	\$11,621	\$11,970

*The Library District with zero dollars (\$0) in value for new construction and/or annexation approves an additional budget amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in 1999, but only certifies four hundred dollars (\$400) for the year 2000. Note the example does not account

for any foregone amount resulting from the district's decision to not increase its budget by three percent (3%) in 1997, 1998 or 1999. (4-6-05)

d. “Property Tax Funded Budget.” Property tax funded budget means that portion of any taxing district’s budget certified to the Board of County Commissioners, approved by the State Tax Commission, and subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. (3-20-04)

e. “Recovered/Recaptured Property Substitute Funds Tax List.” Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list means the report sent by the county auditor to the appropriate taxing district(s)/unit(s) by the first Monday in August and to the State Tax Commission with the L-2 Forms, listing the amount of revenue distributed to each appropriate taxing district/unit as recovery of property tax or other payments during the twelve (12) month period ending June 30 each year under the following sections: (5-8-09)

i. Section 63-602G(5), Idaho Code; and (5-8-09)

ii. Section 63-3029B(4), Idaho Code; and (5-8-09)

iii. Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code, and (1-1-14)T

iv. Section 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code. (1-1-14)T

f. “Taxing District/Unit.” Taxing district/unit means any governmental entity with authority to levy property taxes as defined in Section 63-201, Idaho Code, and those noncountywide governmental entities without authority to levy property taxes but on whose behalf such taxes are levied or allocated by an authorized entity such as the county or city for such entities as county road and bridge funds or urban renewal agencies, respectively. (4-6-05)

g. “New Taxing District.” For property tax budget and levy purposes, new taxing district means any taxing district for which no property tax revenue has previously been levied. See the Idaho Supreme Court case of Idaho County Property Owners Association, Inc. v. Syringa General Hospital District, 119 Idaho 309, 805 P.2d 1233 (1991). (4-2-08)

02. Budget Certification. The required budget certification shall be made to each Board of County Commissioners representing each county in which the district is located by submitting the completed and signed L-2 Form prescribed by the State Tax Commission. Unless otherwise provided for in Idaho Code, budget requests for the property tax funded portions of the budget shall not exceed the amount published in the notice of budget hearing if a budget hearing notice is required in Idaho Code for the district. The levy approved by the State Tax Commission shall not exceed the levy computed using the amount shown in the notice of budget hearing. (3-20-14)

03. Budget Certification Requested Documents. Using the completed L-2 Form, each board of county commissioners shall submit to the State Tax Commission a budget request for each taxing district in the county that certifies a budget request to finance the property tax funded

portion of its annual budget. The board of county commissioners shall only submit documentation specifically requested by the State Tax Commission. (4-2-08)

04. L-2 Form Contents. Each taxing district or unit completing an L-2 Form shall include the following information on or with this form. (3-20-04)

a. “Department or Fund.” Identify the department or fund for which the taxing district is requesting a budget for the current tax year. (4-5-00)

b. “Total Approved Budget.” List the dollar amount of the total budget for each department or fund identified. The amounts must include all money that a taxing district has a potential to spend at the time the budget is set, regardless of whether funds are to be raised from property tax. (4-5-00)

c. “Cash Forward Balance.” List any money retained, but intended to be spent ~~brought forward from a prior year to help fund the approved budget being certified on the L-2 form.~~ ~~Cash forward balance (Column 3) is the difference between the total approved budget (Column 2) and the sum of amounts reported as other revenue not shown in Column 5 (Column 4), agricultural equipment property tax replacement (Column 5), and balance to be levied (Column 6).~~ (3-15-02) (____)

d. “Other Revenue not Shown in Column 5.” List the revenue included in the total approved budget to be derived from sources other than property tax or money brought forward from a prior year. For example, sales tax revenue is included. (3-15-02)

e. “Property Tax Replacement.” Report the following: (5-8-09)

i. The amount of money received annually under Sections 63-3638(101), Idaho Code, as replacement revenue for the agricultural equipment exemption under Sections 63-602EE, Idaho Code; (4-2-08)(____)

ii. The amount of money received as recovery of property tax exemption under Section 63-602G(5), Idaho Code, and listed on the “Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list”; (5-8-09)

iii. The amount of money received as recapture of the property tax benefit under Section 63-3029B(4), Idaho Code, and listed on the “Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list”; ~~and~~ (5-8-09)(____)

iv. The amount of money transferred from the interest-bearing trust to the county indigent fund under Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code; (5-8-09)

v. The appropriate amount of money listed on the statement and distributed to the county and each appropriate city under Section 63-2603, Idaho Code, as county property tax relief and detention facility debt retirement; and ~~(4-6-05)~~(1-1-14)T

vi. The amount of money received annually under Section 63-3638(13), for the personal property exemption under 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code. (1-1-14)T

f. “Balance to be Levied.” Report the amount of money included in the total approved budget to be derived from property tax. (3-15-02)

g. Other Information. Provide the following additional information. (4-5-00)

i. The name of the taxing district or unit; (3-20-04)

ii. The date of voter approval (if required by statute) and effective period for any new or increased fund which is exempt from the budget limitations in Section 63-802, Idaho Code; (4-5-00)

iii. The signature, date signed, printed name, address, and phone number of an authorized representative of the taxing district; and (5-3-03)

iv. For a hospital district which has held a public hearing, a signature certifying such action. (4-5-00)

h. Attached Information. Other information submitted to the county auditor with the L-2 Form. (4-6-05)

i. For all taxing districts, L-2 worksheet. (3-20-04)

ii. For newly formed recreation or auditorium districts, a copy of the petition forming the district showing any levy restrictions imposed by that petition. (3-20-04)

iii. For any new ballot measures (bonds, overrides, permanent overrides, supplemental maintenance and operations funds, and plant facility funds), notice of election and election results. (3-20-04)

iv. Voter approved fund tracker. (3-20-04)

v. For fire districts, a copy of any new agreements with utility companies providing for payment of property taxes by that utility company to that fire district. (3-20-04)

vi. For any city with city funded library operations and services at the time of consolidation with any library district, each such city must submit a certification to the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of the Library District reporting the dedicated portion of that city’s property tax funded library fund budget and separately reporting any portion of its

property tax funded general fund budget used to fund library operations or services at the time of the election for consolidation with the library district. (3-20-04)

vii. For any library district consolidating with any city that had any portion of its property tax funded budget(s) dedicated to library operations or services at the time of the election for consolidation, each such library district must submit to the Board of County Commissioners a copy of the certification from that city reporting the information provided for in Subparagraph 803.04.h.vi. of this rule. (4-6-05)

05. Special Provisions for Fire Districts Levying Against Operating Property. To prevent double counting of public utility property values, for any year following the first year in which any fire district increases its budget using the provision of Section 63-802(2), Idaho Code, such fire district shall not be permitted further increases under this provision unless the following conditions are met: (3-30-01)

a. The fire district and public utility have entered into a new agreement of consent to provide fire protection to the public utility; and (3-30-01)

b. Said new agreement succeeds the original agreement; and (3-30-01)

c. In the first year in which levies are certified following the new agreement, the difference between the current year's taxable value of the consenting public utility and public utility value used in previous budget calculations made pursuant to this section is used in place of the current year's taxable value of the consenting public utility. (3-30-01)

06. Special Provisions for Property Tax Replacement, ~~other than Replacement Money Received for Property Subject to the Exemption Provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code.~~ ~~With the exception of property tax replacement monies received for property subject to the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, p~~Property tax replacement monies must be reported on the L-2 Form and separately identified on accompanying worksheets. Except as provided in Paragraph 803.06.f of this rule, fFor all taxing districts, these monies must be subtracted from the "balance to be levied". The reduced balance shall be used to compute levies, but the maximum amount permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code, shall be based on the sum of these property tax replacement monies, excluding monies received pursuant to Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code, and the amount actually levied. ~~(5-8-09)~~(1-1-14)T

a. The State Tax Commission shall, by the fourth Monday of July, notify each county clerk if the amount of property tax replacement money, pursuant to Sections 63-3638(101) and (13), Idaho Code, to be paid to a taxing district changes from the amount paid in the preceding year. By the first Monday of May, the State Tax Commission shall further notify each school district and each county clerk of any changes in the amount of property tax replacement money to be received by that school district pursuant to Sections 63-3638(101) and (13), Idaho Code.

~~(5-8-09)~~(1-1-14)T

b. By no later than the first Monday of August of each year, each county clerk shall notify each appropriate taxing district or unit of the total amount of property tax replacement monies that will be received, and shall further identify the type of replacement money as described in Subsection 04(e) of this rule. For charter school districts subject to the provisions of Paragraph (06)(f) of this rule, the amount to be subtracted shall be reported. (1-01-14T)

c. Except as provided in Paragraph 803.06.d. of this rule, the subtraction required in Subsection 803.06 of this rule may be from any fund(s) subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. For school districts this subtraction must be first from funds subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code, then from other property tax funded budgets. (5-8-09)

d. For counties receiving monies described in Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code, the amount of money transferred from the interest-bearing trust to the county indigent fund shall be subtracted from the maximum amount of property tax revenue permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code. (5-8-09)

e. Levy limits shall be tested against the amount actually levied. (3-15-02)

f. For charter school districts with a levy in 2013 for maintenance and operations, as provided in Section 33-802(6), Idaho Code, a portion of the property tax replacement money received for property subject to the exemption in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, is not required to be subtracted in determining the “balance to be levied.” Said portion shall be the amount calculated by applying the 2013 levy rate for the maintenance and operations levy amount, as authorized in the district’s charter, to the 2013 exempt value of personal property used to compute replacement money provided to the school district. (1-1-14)T

07. Special Provisions for Property Tax Replacement Received for Property Subject to the Exemption Provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code. The following procedure is to be used to calculate levy rates and maximum amounts of property tax revenue for taxing districts or units that receive property tax replacement money for property subject to the exemption in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code. (5-8-09) (1-1-14)T

a. ~~Such property tax replacement money is not to be subtracted from the “balance to be levied” amount certified on the L-2 Form.~~ (5-8-09) (1-1-14)T

b. ~~The otherwise taxable value of the property subject to the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, is to be included in the value of the taxing district or unit used to calculate the levy rate.~~ (5-8-09) (1-1-14)T

c. ~~The maximum amount permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code, shall be based on the amount actually levied plus other property tax replacement money as defined in Paragraph 803.4.e. of this rule, excluding any amount transferred as provided in Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code.~~ (5-8-09) (1-1-14)T

087. Special Provisions for Library Districts Consolidating with Any City's Existing Library Operations or Services. For any library district consolidating with any city's existing library operations or services, the amount of the dedicated property tax funded general fund and library fund budgets certified by the city under Subparagraph 803.04.h.vi., of this rule shall be added to that library district's property tax funded budget in effect at the time of the election for consolidation. This total shall be used as this district's property tax funded budget for the most recent year of the three (3) years preceding the current tax year for the purpose of deciding the property tax funded budget that may be increased as provided by Section 63-802, Idaho Code.
(4-6-05)

098. Special Provisions for Cities with Existing Library Operations or Services Consolidating with Any Library District. For any city with existing library operations or services at the time of consolidation with any library district, the amount of the dedicated property tax funded library fund budget included in the certification by the city under Subparagraph 803.04.h.vi., of this rule shall be subtracted from that city's total property tax funded budget in effect at the time of the election for the consolidation. This difference shall be used as this city's property tax funded budget for the most recent year of the three (3) years preceding the current tax year for the purpose of deciding the property tax funded budget that may be increased as provided by Section 63-802, Idaho Code.
(4-6-05)

109. Special Provisions for Calculating Total Levy Rate for Taxing Districts or Units with Multiple Funds. Whenever the "Calculated Levy Rate" column of the L-2 Form indicates that a levy rate has been calculated for more than one (1) fund for any taxing district or unit, the "Column Total" entry must be the sum of the levy rates calculated for each fund. Prior to this summation, the levy rates to be summed must be rounded or truncated at the ninth decimal place. No additional rounding is permitted for the column total.
(4-6-05)

140. Special Provisions for School Districts' Tort Funds - Hypothetical New Construction Levy. To calculate the new construction portion of the allowed annual increase in a school district's tort fund under Section 63- 802(1), Idaho Code, calculate a Hypothetical New Construction Levy. To calculate this levy, sum the school district's tort fund for the prior year, and the agricultural equipment replacement revenue subtracted from that tort fund, then divide this sum by the school district's taxable value used to determine the tort fund's levy for the prior year. For the current year, the allowed tort fund increase for new construction is this Hypothetical New Construction Levy times the current year's new construction roll value for the school district.
(4-2-08)

121. Special Provisions for Interim Abatement Districts. When an interim abatement district transitions into a formally defined abatement district under Section 39-2812, Idaho Code, the formally defined abatement district shall not be considered a new taxing district as defined in Paragraph 803.01.g. of this rule for the purposes of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. For the formally defined abatement district, the annual budget subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho

Code, shall be the amount of property tax revenue approved for the interim abatement district.
(4-02-08)

132. Special Provisions for Levies for Payment of Judgments by Order of Court. The levy permitted pursuant to Section 63-1305A, Idaho Code, requires that the taxing district first budgets the maximum amount of property tax permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code, including any foregone amount. This requirement shall be deemed to have been met if, despite additional budget allowed pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code, every fund used by the taxing district levies at the maximum levy rate provided by law, or, if no maximum levy rate is provided, the fund levies the maximum permitted budget amount. To the extent necessary to enable all previously accrued foregone amounts to be levied, the taxing district may need to use additional funds within which it is permitted to levy property taxes before levying as permitted pursuant to Section 63-1305A, Idaho Code. (4-4-13)

143. Cross Reference for School Districts with Tuition Funds. ~~For any sSchool district certifying a tuition fund levies in 2006 or any year thereafter, see are exempt from the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. See Section 33-1408, Idaho Code, as amended by the First Extraordinary Session of the Fifty eighth Legislature, for clarification that the amount of property tax revenue for a tuition fund is not subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code.~~ (4-2-08)(____)

804. TAX LEVY - CERTIFICATION - URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICTS (RULE 804).

Section 50-2908, 63-803, and 63-811, Idaho Code. (5-8-09)

01. Definitions. (4-5-00)

a. “Urban renewal district.” An urban renewal district, as referred to in Section 63-215, Idaho Code, shall mean an urban renewal area formed pursuant to an urban renewal plan adopted in accordance with Section 50-2008, Idaho Code. Urban renewal districts are not taxing districts. (4-5-00)

b. “Revenue allocation area (RAA).” A revenue allocation area (RAA) as referred to in Section 50-2908, Idaho Code, shall be the area defined in Section 50-2903, Idaho Code, in which base and increment values are to be determined. Revenue allocation areas (RAAs) are not taxing districts. (4-5-00)

c. “Current base value.” The current base value of each parcel in a taxing district or unit shall be the value of that parcel on the current base assessment roll as defined under Section 50-2903, Idaho Code. Current base value does not include value found on the occupancy roll. (4-5-00)

d. “Initial base value.” The initial base value for each parcel is the sum of the taxable value of each category of property in the parcel for the year the RAA is established. In the case of annexation to an RAA, initial base value of each annexed parcel shall be the value of that parcel as of January 1 of the year in which the annexation takes place. (4-5-00)(____)

e. “Increment value.” The increment value is the difference between the current equalized value of each parcel of taxable property in the RAA and that parcel’s current base value, provided such difference is a positive value. (4-5-00)

02. Establishing and Adjusting Base and Increment Values. (4-5-00)

a. Establishing initial base value. If a parcel’s legal description has changed prior to computing initial base year value, the value that best reflects the prior year’s taxable value of the parcel’s current legal description must be determined and will constitute the initial base year value for such parcel. The initial base value includes the taxable value, as of the effective date of the ordinance adopting the urban renewal plan, of all otherwise taxable property, as defined in Section 50-2903, Idaho Code. Initial base value does not include value found on the occupancy roll. (4-5-00)

b. Adjustments to base value - general value changes. Adjustments to base values will be calculated on a parcel by parcel basis, each parcel being a unit and the total value of the unit being used in the calculation of any adjustment. Base values are to be adjusted downward when the current taxable value of any parcel in the RAA is less than the most recent base value for such parcel. In the case of parcels containing some categories of property which increase in value and some which decrease, the base value for the parcel will only decrease provided the sum of the changes in category values results in a decrease in total parcel value. Any adjustments

2.e.ii changed and Temp. provision added 804.5.g.

shall be made by category and may result in increases or decreases to base values for given categories of property for any parcel. Adjustments to base values for any real, personal, or operating property shall establish new base values from which future adjustments may be made. In the following examples the parcel's initial base value is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), including Category 21 value of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) and Category 42 value of eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000). (4-5-00)

i. Case 1: Offsetting decreases and increases in value. One (1) year later the parcel has a one thousand dollar (\$1,000) decrease in value in Category 21 and a one thousand dollar (\$1,000) increase in Category 42 value. There is no change in the base value for the parcel. (4-5-00)

ii. Case 2: Partially offsetting decreases and increases in value. One (1) year later the parcel has a three thousand dollars (\$3,000) decrease in value in Category 21 and a one thousand dollars (\$1,000) increase in Category 42 value. The base value decreases two thousand dollars (\$2,000) to ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000). (4-5-00)

iii. Case 3: Future increase in value following decreases. One (1) year after the parcel in Case 2 has a base value reduced to ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000), the value of the parcel increases by five thousand dollars (\$5,000) which is the net of category changes. The base value remains at ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000). (4-5-00)

c. Adjustments to base value - splits and combinations. Before other adjustments can be made, the most recent base value must be adjusted to reflect changes in each parcel's legal description. This adjustment shall be calculated as described in the following subsections.(4-5-00)

i. When a parcel has been split, the most recent base year value is transferred to the new parcels, making sure that the new total equals the most recent base year value. Proportions used to determine the amount of base value assigned to each of the new parcels shall be based on the value of the new parcels had they existed in the year preceding the year for which the value of the new parcels is first established. (4-5-00)(____)

ii. When a parcel has been combined with another parcel, the most recent base year values are added together. (4-5-00)

iii. When a parcel has been split and combined with another parcel in the same year, the value of the split shall be calculated as set forth in Subsection 804.02.c.i. and then the value of the combination will be calculated as set forth in Subsection 804.02.c.ii. (4-5-00)

d. Adjustments to base values when exempt parcels become taxable. Base values shall be adjusted as described in the following subsections. (4-5-00)

i. Fully exempt parcels at time of RAA establishment. When a parcel that was exempt at the time the RAA was established becomes taxable, the base value is to be adjusted upwards to reflect the estimated value of the formerly exempt parcel at the time the RAA was established. (4-5-00)

*Property Tax Rule 804 – d2 –NR-
April 29 2014 - ad
2.e.ii changed and Temp. provision added 804.5.g.*

ii. Partially exempt parcels losing the speculative value exemption. When a partially exempt parcel with a speculative value exemption that applies to farmland within the RAA becomes fully taxable, the base value of the RAA shall be adjusted upwards by the difference between the taxable value of the parcel for the year in which the exemption is lost and the taxable value of the parcel included in the base value of the RAA. For example, assume a parcel of farmland within an RAA had a taxable value of five hundred dollars (\$500) in the year the RAA base value was established. Assume also that this parcel had a speculative value exemption of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) at that time. Two (2) years later the parcel is reclassified as industrial land, loses the speculative value exemption, and has a current taxable value of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). The base value within the RAA would be adjusted upwards by forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$49,500), the difference between fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) and five hundred (\$500). The preceding example applies only in cases of loss of the speculative value exemption that applies to land actively devoted to agriculture and does not apply to timberland. Site improvements, such as roads and utilities, that become taxable after the loss of the speculative value exemption are not to be added to the base value. For example, if, in addition to the fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) current taxable value of the undeveloped land, site improvements valued at twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) are added, the amount reflected in the base value remains fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), and the additional twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) is added to the increment value. In addition, this example applies only to land that loses the speculative value exemption as a result of changes occurring in 2010 or later and first affecting taxable values in 2011 or later. Parcels that lost speculative value exemptions prior to 2010 had base value adjustments as described in Subsection 804.02.d.iii. of this rule. (3-29-12)

iii. Partially exempt parcels other than those losing the speculative value exemption. When a partially exempt parcel, other than one subject to the speculative value exemption that applies to farmland, within the RAA becomes fully taxable, the base value of the RAA shall be adjusted upwards by the difference between the value that would have been assessed had the parcel been fully taxable in the year the RAA was established and the taxable value of the parcel included in the base value of the RAA. For example, assume a residential parcel within an RAA had a market value of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), a homeowner's exemption of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), and a taxable value of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the year the RAA base value was established. After five (5) years, this parcel is no longer used for owner-occupied residential purposes and loses its partial exemption. At that time the parcel has a taxable value of one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$180,000). The base value within the RAA would be adjusted upwards by fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) to one hundred thousand (\$100,000) to reflect the loss of the homeowner's exemption, but not any other value increases. (3-29-12)

iv. Partially exempt properties for which the amount of the partial exemption changes. For partially exempt properties that do not lose an exemption, but for which the amount of the exemption changes, there shall be no adjustment to the base value, unless the current taxable value is less than the most recent base value for the property. For example, assume a home has a market value of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) and a homeowner's exemption of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), leaving a taxable value of one hundred

2.e.ii changed and Temp. provision added 804.5.g.

thousand dollars (\$100,000), all of which is base value. The following year the homeowner's exemption limit changes to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000), so the property's taxable value increases to one hundred ten thousand dollars (\$110,000). The base value remains at one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). Alternatively, assume the property in the preceding example increases in market value to two hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$220,000) and the homeowner's exemption drops to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000) because of the change in the maximum amount of this exemption. The base value remains at one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). Finally, assume the property decreases in value to one hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars (\$188,000) at the same time the homeowner's exemption limit changes to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000). The property now has a taxable value of ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000), requiring an adjustment in the base value to match this amount, since it is lower than the original base value of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). (3-29-12)

v. Change of exempt status. When a parcel that is taxable and included in the base value at the time the RAA is established subsequently becomes exempt, the base value is reduced by the most current original value of the parcel included in the base value. If this parcel subsequently becomes taxable, the base value is to be adjusted upward by the same amount that was originally subtracted. For example, assume a land parcel had a base value of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). One (1) year later the parcel has a value of nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000), so the base value is reduced to nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000). Three (3) years later, an improvement valued at one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) was added. The land at this later date had a value of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000). Both land and improvements were purchased by an exempt entity. The base would be reduced by ~~twenty~~ nineteen thousand dollars (~~\$20~~19,000). Five (5) years later, the land and improvement ~~becomes~~ will become taxable. The base value is to be adjusted upwards by ~~twenty~~ nineteen thousand dollars (~~\$20~~19,000).

(4-5-00)(_____)

e. Adjustments to base values when property is removed. Base values are to be adjusted downward for real, personal, and operating property removed from the RAA. Property shall be considered removed only under the conditions described in the following subsections.

(4-5-00)

i. For real property, all of the improvement is physically removed from the RAA, provided that there is no replacement of said improvement during the year the original improvement was removed. If said improvement is replaced during the year of removal, the reduction in base value will be calculated by subtracting the value of the new improvement from the current base value of the original improvement, provided that such reduction is not less than zero (0).

(4-5-00)

ii. For personal property, all of the personal property associated with one (1) parcel is physically removed from the RAA or any of the personal property associated with a parcel becomes exempt. In the case of exemption applying to personal property, the downward adjustment will first be applied to the increment value and then, if the remaining taxable value of the parcel is less than the most current base value, to the base value. Assume, for example that a parcel consists entirely of personal property with a base value of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) and an increment value of ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000). The next year the

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property receives a one hundred thousand (\$100,000) personal property exemption. The increment value is reduced to zero and the base value is reduced to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). (4-5-00)(____)

iii. For operating property, any of the property under a given ownership is removed from the RAA. (4-5-00)

f. Adjustments to base value for annexation. When property is annexed into an RAA, the base value in the RAA shall be adjusted upwards to reflect the value of the annexed property as of January 1 of the year in which the annexation takes effect. As an example, assume that parcels with current taxable value of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) are annexed into an RAA with an existing base value of two million dollars (\$2,000,000). The base value of the RAA is adjusted upwards to three million dollars (\$3,000,000). (____)

gf. Adjustments to increment values. In addition to the adjustment illustrated in subsection (02)(e)(ii) of this rule, decreases in total parcel value below the initial base value decrease the base value for the parcel. This leads to greater increment value if the parcel increases in value in future years. For example, if a parcel with a initial base value of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) decreases in value to ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000), but later increases to ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000), an increment value of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) is generated. If the same parcel increases in value to one hundred two thousand dollars (\$102,000) after the decrease to ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000), the increment value would be seven thousand dollars (\$7,000). (4-5-00)(____)

hg. Apportioning operating property values. For operating property, the original base value shall be apportioned to the RAA on the same basis as is used to apportion operating property to taxing districts and units. The operating property base value shall be adjusted as required under Section 50-2903, Idaho Code. (4-5-00)

03. Levy Computation for Taxing Districts Encompassing RAAs Within Urban Renewal Districts. Beginning in 2008, levies shall be computed in one (1) of two (2) ways as follows: (5-8-09)

a. For taxing district or taxing unit funds other than those meeting the criteria listed in Subsection 804.05 of this rule, the property tax levy shall be computed by dividing the dollar amount certified for the property tax portion of the budget of the fund by the market value for assessment purposes of all taxable property within the taxing district or unit, including the value of each parcel on the current base assessment roll (base value), but excluding the increment value. For example, if the taxable value of property within a taxing district or unit is one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) but fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) of that value is increment value, the levy of the taxing district must be computed by dividing the property tax portion of the district's or unit's budget by eighty-five million dollars (\$85,000,000). (5-8-09)

b. For taxing district or taxing unit funds meeting the criteria listed in Subsection 804.05 of this rule, the property tax levy shall be computed by dividing the dollar amount certified for the property tax portion of the budget of the fund by the market value for assessment

2.e.ii changed and Temp. provision added 804.5.g.

purposes of all taxable property within the taxing district or unit, including the increment value. Given the values in the example in Paragraph 804.03.a. of this rule, the levy would be computed by dividing the property tax portion of the fund by one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

(5-8-09)

04. Modification of an Urban Renewal Plan. When an authorized municipality passes an ordinance modifying an urban renewal plan containing a revenue allocation financing provision, the current value of property in the RAA shall be determined as if the modification had not occurred. All modifications to urban renewal areas and RAAs must comply with the provisions of Rule 225 of these rules. (4-5-00)

a. Modification by consolidation of RAAs. If such modification involves combination or consolidation of two (2) or more RAAs, the base value shall be determined by adding together independently determined current base values for each of the areas to be combined or consolidated. The current taxable value of property in an area not previously included in any RAA shall be added to determine the total current base value for the consolidated RAA. (4-5-00)

b. Modification by annexation. (5-8-09)

i. If an RAA is modified by annexation, the current taxable value of property in the area annexed shall be added to the most current base value determined for the RAA prior to the annexation. (5-8-09)

ii. For levies described in Paragraphs 804.05.b., c., or d. of this rule approved prior to December 31, 2007, and included within the boundaries of a revenue allocation area by a change in the boundaries of either the revenue allocation area or the area subject to the levy by the taxing district or unit fund after December 31, 2007, the property tax levy shall be computed by dividing the dollar amount certified for the property tax portion of the budget of the fund by the market value for assessment purposes of all taxable property within the taxing district or unit, including the increment value. The example below shows the value to be used for setting levies for various funds within an urban renewal district “A” that annexes area “B” within a school district. Area (B) was annexed after December 31, 2007. Therefore, the Area (B) increment was added back to the base for all funds shown except the tort fund. The Area (A) increment value was added back to the base for the bond and override funds which were certified or passed after December 31, 2007.

2009 Value Table	School District (base only)	\$500 Million
	RAA (A) increment	\$40 Million
	RAA annex (B) increment	\$10 Million

<p style="text-align: center;">School District Area \$500 M base</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 150px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">2008 RAA Annexation (B) \$10 M Increment</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 200px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Pre 2008 RAA (A) Boundaries \$40 M Increment</p> </div>	2009 School Levies	
	Fund	Value for Setting Levies \$ Millions
	Tort	500
	2001 Plant	510
	2008 Bond (Passed and first levied in 2008)	550
2009 Override <u>Supplemental</u>	550	

(5-8-09)()

05. Criteria for Determining Whether Levies for Funds Are to Be Computed Using Base Value or Market Value for Assessment Purposes. Beginning in 2008, levies to be certified for taxing district or unit funds meeting the following criteria or used for any of the following purposes will be computed as described in Paragraph 804.03.b. of this rule. (5-8-09)

a. Refunds or credits pursuant to Section 63-1305, Idaho Code, and any school district judgment pursuant to Section 33-802(1), Idaho Code, provided the refunds, credits, or judgments were pursuant to actions taken no earlier than January 1, 2008; (5-8-09)

b. Voter approved overrides of the limits provided in Section 63-802, Idaho Code, provided such overrides are for a period not to exceed two (2) years and were passed after December 31, 2007, or earlier as provided in the criteria found in Paragraph 804.05.e.; (5-8-09)

c. Voter approved bonds and plant facilities reserve funds passed after December 31, 2007, or earlier as provided in the criteria found in Paragraph 804.05.e.; (5-8-09)

d. Voter approved school or charter school district temporary supplemental maintenance and operation levies passed after December 31, 2007; or (3-29-10)

e. Levies described in Paragraphs 804.05.b., c., or d. approved prior to December 31, 2007, and included within the boundaries of a revenue allocation area by a change in the boundaries of either the revenue allocation area or the area subject to the levy by the taxing district or unit fund after December 31, 2007; (3-29-10)

f. Levies authorized by Section 33-317A, Idaho Code, known as the cooperative

service agency school plant facility levy.

(3-29-10)

g. Levies authorized by Section 33-909, Idaho Code, known as the state-authorized plant facility levy. ()T&P

06. Cross Reference. The county auditor shall certify the full market value by taxing district as specified in Rule 995 of these rules. (4-2-08)

988. QUALIFIED PROPERTY FOR EXEMPTION (RULE 988).

Sections 63-302, 63-313, 63-404, and 63-3029B, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

01. Definitions. The following definitions apply for the purposes of the property tax exemption under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, and do not decide investment tax credit eligibility for Idaho income tax purposes. (3-20-04)

a. Year in which the investment is placed in service. “Year in which the investment is placed in service” means the calendar year the property was put to use or placed in a condition or state of readiness and availability for a specifically assigned function in the production of income. (4-6-05)

b. Operator’s Statement. The “operator’s statement” is the annual statement listing all property subject to assessment by the State Tax Commission and prepared under Section 63-404, Idaho Code. (3-20-04)

c. Personal Property Declaration. A “personal property declaration” is any form required for reporting personal property or transient personal property to the county assessor under Sections 63-302 or 63-313, Idaho Code, respectively. (3-20-04)

d. Qualified Investment. “Qualified investment” means property that would have otherwise been taxable for property tax purposes and is eligible or qualified under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, provided that property is reported on the personal property declaration or operator’s statement and is designated as exempt from property tax for two (2) years on Form 49E. (3-20-04)

e. Qualified Investment Exemption. The “qualified investment exemption” (QIE) referred to in this rule is the property tax exemption under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code. (3-20-04)

f. Assessor. The “assessor” is the representative of the county assessor’s office or the State Tax Commission who is responsible for the administration of the QIE. (3-29-12)

02. Designation of Property for Which Exemption Is Elected. The owner shall designate the property on which the QIE is elected. The owner shall make this designation on Form 49E and attach it to a timely filed personal property declaration or, for operating property, the timely filed operator’s statement. ~~Owners who designate property on which the QIE is elected may also receive the exemption provided in section 63-602KK. In addition to any other reporting requirement, to receive the QIE, such owner is required to file a personal property declaration or operator’s statement, which must include all property on which the QIE is elected. not file the annual affidavit provided for in Section 63-602KK(6), Idaho Code, but must file the personal property declaration. This prohibition shall be limited to the time period during which the taxpayer may be subject to recapture under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code.~~ The description of the property on Form 49E must be adequate to identify the property to be granted the exemption. In addition to all other steps required to complete the personal property declaration or operator’s statement, the owner must provide on the personal property declaration

or operator’s statement the date the item elected for the QIE was placed in service. ~~(3-29-10)~~(_____)

03. Election for Investments Not Otherwise Required to Be Listed on the Personal Property Declaration. For investments, like single purpose agricultural or horticultural structures, that are not otherwise required to be listed on the personal property declaration, the owner must list that property to elect the QIE. As with any property designated for the QIE, the owner must attach Form 49E to the personal property declaration. (3-20-04)

04. Continuation of Listing. For all property designated for QIE, even though that property is exempt for two (2) years, the owner must list that property on the personal property declaration or operator’s statement in the initial year for which the QIE is claimed and the following four (4) consecutive years, unless that property has been sold, otherwise disposed of, or ceases to qualify pursuant to Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code.

~~**a. For locally assessed property. For personal property not designated for QIE, but eligible for the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), no listing need be filed after the initial year for which the QIE is granted provided the total value of such non-designated property is less than \$100,000.**~~

~~**b. For centrally assessed property. For centrally assessed property, all property must be reported as required pursuant to Section 63-404, Idaho Code, and Rule 626 of these rules.**~~

(3-20-04)(_____)

05. Period of QIE. The QIE shall be granted for the two (2) calendar years immediately after the end of the calendar year in which the property acquired as a qualified investment was first placed in service in Idaho. (3-20-04)

06. Election Specificity. The QIE election provided by Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, shall be specific to each qualified item listed on the personal property declaration or operator’s statement. An item that is a qualified investment, but for which there is no QIE election during the year after the “year in which the investment is placed in service” in Idaho, is not eligible for the QIE. (4-6-05)

07. Notification by Assessor. (4-6-05)

a. Upon Receipt of Form 49E or a Listing. Upon receiving Form 49E or any listing provided to comply with Subsection 988.08 or 988.12 of this rule, the assessor shall review the application and determine if the taxpayer qualifies for the property tax exemption under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code. If the assessor determines that the property tax exemption should be granted, the assessor shall notify the taxpayer and, if applicable, send a copy of this form or listing to the State Tax Commission. (3-29-12)

b. Upon Discovery of Changes. Upon discovering that property granted the QIE was sold, otherwise disposed of, or ceased to qualify under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, within the five (5) year period beginning with the date the property was placed in service, the assessor shall

notify the State Tax Commission and the taxpayer immediately. The assessor shall also provide this notification upon discovery that the owner first claiming the QIE failed to list the item on any personal property declaration or failed to file a personal property declaration in any year during this five (5) year period. This notice shall include: (3-29-12)

- i. Owner. Name of the owner receiving the QIE. (4-6-05)
- ii. Property description. A description of the property that received the QIE. (4-6-05)
- iii. New or used. State whether the individual item was purchased new or used.(4-6-05)
- iv. Date placed in service. The date the owner reported the item was first placed in service in Idaho. (4-6-05)
- v. First year value of QIE. For each item, the amount of exempt value in the first year the QIE was elected and an identification of the year. (4-6-05)
- vi. Second year value of QIE. For each item, the amount of exempt value in the second year after the QIE was elected. (4-6-05)
- vii. Tax code area number. For each item, the number of the tax code area within which that item was located. (4-6-05)

c. Denial of the QIE. Upon review of the taxpayer’s application, if the assessor determines that the property tax exemption should not be granted for all or part of the market value of any item or items, then the assessor shall deny the exemption for those items. The assessor shall notify the taxpayer electing the QIE and shall identify the basis for the denial. The assessor’s notification cancels the election with respect to those items. Upon receiving this notification, the taxpayer is then free to pursue the income tax credit under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, for those items denied the QIE by the assessor. (3-29-12)

08. Moved Personal Property. In order to provide unmistakable identification of the property, certain taxpayers must send written notification by the date provided in Section 63-302, 63-313, or 63-404, Idaho Code, when moving property that previously received the QIE. This notification: (3-20-04)

- a.** Is required of taxpayers moving locally assessed property between counties in Idaho during the five (5) year period beginning the date that property was placed in service;(4-6-05)
 - i. The taxpayers send this notification to the assessor in the county that granted the QIE and the assessor in any Idaho county to which the property has been moved. (4-6-05)
 - ii. The taxpayers must include a listing which describes the property exactly as it was described on the original Form 49E or cross references the property originally listed on Form 49E. (4-6-05)

b. Is not required of taxpayers when the property is State Tax Commission assessed nonregulated operating property. (4-6-05)

09. Notification Regarding Transient Personal Property. For transient personal property elected for the QIE, the definition of home county in Section 63-313, Idaho Code, and Rule 313 of these rules, applies. When a home county receives information of an election for QIE and a notice that the exempt property was used in another county in Idaho, the home county must forward information identifying that property to the other county(ies) in accordance with procedures in Section 63-313, Idaho Code. Also, the home county assessor shall send a copy of this notice to the State Tax Commission. (3-20-04)

10. Partial-Year Assessments. Property assessed based on a value prorated for a portion of the year in which the property is first placed in service may still be eligible for the QIE in the subsequent two (2) calendar years, provided the QIE is elected. (3-20-04)

11. Limitation on Amount of Exemption. (3-20-04)

a. New Property. The QIE shall be for the full market value for assessment purposes for new property that is a qualifying investment. (3-20-04)

b. Used Property. The QIE for used property placed in service during a taxable year for income tax purposes shall be limited. For each taxpayer, the QIE shall be the lesser of the QIE cost or the current year’s market value in accordance with the following procedure: (4-6-05)

i. QIE cost shall be determined for each item of used property upon which the QIE is claimed. QIE cost is the lesser of an item’s cost or one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); provided, however, that the QIE cost for all elected used property shall not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) in a taxable year (See Example B in Subparagraph 988.11.c.ii., of this rule). In the event the cost of one (1) or more items of used property exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), QIE cost shall reflect the reduction necessary to stay within the one hundred fifty thousand dollar (\$150,000) limit (See IDAPA 35.01.01, “Income Tax Administrative Rules,” Rule 719 for information on the selection of items of used property). (4-6-05)

ii. For each item purchased used, the QIE shall be limited to the lesser of the QIE cost or the current year’s market value (See Example B in Subparagraph 988.11.c.ii., of this rule).

c. Examples. In the following examples, all of the property is owned by the same taxpayer and is a qualified investment. (4-6-05)

i. Example A. In Example A, 2004 is the first year during which the qualified investment receives the QIE. The taxpayer may decide which of the used items placed in service in 2003 is considered first for the exemption. In this example, computer 1 has been given the exemption first. Since the limitation is based on cost, the remaining used property exemption cannot exceed one hundred thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000) and the QIE cost is determined accordingly. The conveyor belt is a new investment, first eligible for the QIE in 2005. In 2006, the

assembly line, computer 1, and computer 2 would be fully taxable at the market value as of January 1, 2006.

Example A										
Property Description (same taxpayer)	Year Placed in Service	Cost	New or Used	QIE Cost	2004 Market Value	2004 Exempt Value	2004 Taxable Value	2005 Market Value	2005 Exempt Value	2005 Taxable Value
Computer 1	2003	\$20,000	Used	\$20,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Assembly line	2003	\$160,000	Used	\$130,000	\$140,000	\$130,000	\$10,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$0
Computer 2	2003	\$50,000	New	N/A	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Conveyor belt	2004	\$200,000	Used	\$150,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$50,000

(4-6-05)

ii. Example B. In Example B, the property was purchased at auction for a cost much less than its market value.

Example B										
Property Description	Year Placed in Service	Cost	New or Used	QIE Cost	2006 Market Value	2006 Exempt Value	2006 Taxable Value	2007 Market Value	2007 Exempt Value	2007 Taxable Value
Construction Equipment	2005	\$20,000	Used	\$20,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$20,000	\$50,000

(4-6-05)

d. Used Property Placed in Service by Fiscal Year Taxpayer. If a taxpayer had a fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, and placed one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) of qualifying used property in service on May 15, 2004, and an additional one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) of qualifying used property in service on August 1, 2004, the taxpayer would qualify for an exemption of up to three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) on this used property in 2005 and 2006. The exempt value in the second year of the exemption could not exceed the lesser of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) or the (depreciated) market value of this used property. (4-6-05)

12. Multi-County Taxpayers. (3-20-04)

a. Except taxpayers electing QIE for property that is State Tax Commission assessed operating property, any taxpayers electing the QIE for properties purchased new must indicate on Form 49E the county where each property is located or must complete a separate Form 49E and attach it to the personal property declaration submitted to each county. (3-20-04)

b. Except taxpayers electing QIE for property that is State Tax Commission assessed operating property, any taxpayers electing the QIE for properties purchased used must attach any Form 49E listing property purchased used to the personal property declaration sent to each county. A Form 49E listing only property purchased used may be provided to comply with this requirement. (3-20-04)

c. Any taxpayers electing QIE for property that is State Tax Commission assessed nonregulated operating property and purchased new or used must indicate on Form 49E each county where each property is located and attach it to the operator’s statement. (4-6-05)

d. If multiple Form 49Es are submitted to one (1) or more assessors, a copy of each Form 49E must be attached to the correct year’s income tax return. (3-20-04)

13. Special Provisions for Nonregulated Operating Property. (4-6-05)

a. For nonregulated operating property, the market value of the QIE is calculated by multiplying the depreciated original cost of the property times the ratio of the correlated value determined under Subsection 405.08 of these rules to the cost approach value determined under Subsection 405.02 of these rules. (4-6-05)

b. The following special provisions apply for the reduction in market value of nonregulated operating property resulting from QIE being elected. (4-6-05)

i. Reduction in Idaho value. For nonregulated operating property except situs property, the reduction in market value will be made by subtracting the market value of the QIE from the allocated Idaho value before apportionment to any taxing district or unit. (4-6-05)

ii. Reduction in market value of situs property owned by nonregulated operating property companies. For situs property owned by nonregulated operating property companies, the reduction in market value will be made by subtracting the market value of the specific investment in the specific location. (4-6-05)

14. Cross Reference. For more information relating to procedures and requirements for QIE, refer to Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, and IDAPA 35.01.01, “Income Tax Administrative Rules,” Rule 719. For information relating to recapture of QIE, refer to Rule 989 of these rules. (4-6-05)

995. CERTIFICATION OF SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION (RULE 995).

Section 63-3638, Idaho Code.

(5-3-03)

01. Most Current Census. Population shall be from the most current population census or estimate of incorporated city populations available from “Table 4, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Incorporated Places in Idaho” and estimate of county populations from “Table 1, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Idaho” available from the Bureau of the Census during the quarter of the year for which any distribution of sales tax money is to be made. If the State Tax Commission is notified that the Bureau of the Census has revised any city or county population estimates, the revised estimates shall be used for the distribution of sales tax money. (4-4-13)

02. Market Value for Assessment Purposes. Market value for assessment purposes shall mean the market value certified to the State Tax Commission pursuant to Section 63-510, Idaho Code, and shall include homeowner’s exemptions and the value of personal property exempt pursuant to Section 63-602KK(2) as determined for tax year 2013, and the amount of real and personal property value which exceeds the assessed value shown on the base assessment roll for a revenue allocation area as defined in Section 50-2903(15), Idaho Code, for the calendar year immediately preceding the current fiscal year. ~~(5-3-03)~~(____)T & P

03. Current Fiscal Year. For the purposes of this section, current fiscal year shall mean the current fiscal year of the state of Idaho. For distribution purposes, the current fiscal year shall begin with the distribution made in October, following collection of sales taxes in July, August, and September. (3-30-01)

04. Incorporated City. Incorporated city shall, for the current fiscal year, have a duly elected mayor and city council. (4-4-13)

05. Valuation Estimates. Valuation estimates for distribution of revenue sharing monies shall be updated at least annually. Updated estimates shall be used beginning with the October distribution. (4-4-13)

06. Determination Date and Eligibility.

a. General eligibility. Except as provided in subsection (06).(b.) of this rule, the eligibility of each city for revenue sharing monies pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(a), Idaho Code, shall be determined as of July 1 of the current year. Cities formed after January 1, 2001, shall also be entitled to a share of the money pursuant to the provisions of Section 63-3638(10)(c), Idaho Code. ~~(4-5-05)~~(____)

b. Ineligibility as a result of non-compliance. Otherwise eligible taxing districts that are found to be out of compliance with the requirements of section 67-450B, Idaho Code, or section 67-450E, Idaho Code, shall be ineligible for distributions provided under section 63-3638(10), Idaho Code, commencing with the next scheduled quarterly distribution following the tax commission’s receipt of notification of non compliance and continuing until the distribution following the tax commission’s receipt of notification of compliance. At that time the tax commission shall add to the current quarterly distribution any amount previously withheld under

these provisions.

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07. Quarterly Certification. Except if shares are required to be withheld pursuant to sections 67-450B and 67-450E, Idaho Code, the State Tax Commission shall certify quarterly to each county clerk the base and excess shares of the distributions required pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(c) and 63-3638(10)(d), Idaho Code, and the distributions to cities and counties required pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(a) and 63-3638(10)(b), Idaho Code. Each county clerk shall calculate and certify the distribution of these monies to the eligible taxing districts based on the directives of the State Tax Commission. (4-6-05)()

a. City and County Base Shares. For cities and counties, the initial base share shall be the amount of money to which they were entitled for the fourth calendar quarter of 1999, based on the provisions of Section 63-3638(e), Idaho Code, as such section existed prior to July 1, 2000. In addition, the initial base share shall be adjusted proportionally to reflect increases that become available or decreases that occur, unless increases exceed five percent (5%) of the initial base share. (3-30-01)

b. Special Purpose Taxing District Base Shares. For special purpose taxing districts the initial base share shall be the amount of money to which they were entitled for the fourth calendar quarter of 1999, based on the provisions of Section 63-3638(e), Idaho Code, as such section existed prior to July 1, 2000. Special purpose taxing district initial base shares shall be proportionally reduced to reflect decreases in the amount of sales tax available to be distributed. (3-30-01)

c. Excess Shares. Excess shares shall be any amounts above the base share that any city, county or special purpose taxing district is entitled to receive pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(c) or 63-3638(10)(d), Idaho Code. These amounts shall not be subject to redistribution provisions of Section 40-801, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

d. Shares Pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(a) or 63-3638(10)(b), Idaho Code. Shares to be distributed pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(a) or 63-3638(10)(b), Idaho Code, shall be termed "revenue sharing." Such shares shall be subject to quarterly distribution and for this purpose, the one million three hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$1,320,000) distribution pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(b)(i), Idaho Code, shall be considered an annual amount and shall be divided into four (4) equal shares. (4-6-05)

e. Amounts authorized to be paid to counties for redistribution to taxing districts shall be withheld if necessary to comply with the requirements of sections 67-450B and 67-450E, Idaho Code. The tax commission shall identify the district for which amounts are being withheld and the amount being withheld. The county should notify the district accordingly and notify them that they will receive the withheld funds following a determination by the legislative services office that they are in compliance with the provisions of these statutes. ()

08. Notification of Value. The county auditor shall notify the State Tax Commission of the value of each taxing district and unit as specified in Section 63-510, Idaho Code. (3-30-01)

09. Corrections. (3-30-01)

a. When distributions have been made erroneously, corrections shall be made to the following quarterly distribution(s) so as to provide the quickest practicable restitution to affected taxing districts. Corrections shall be made to reconcile erroneous distributions made for the current fiscal year. Errors made in distributions for the last quarter of the current fiscal year shall be corrected as soon as practicable in distributions made for the following fiscal year. (4-6-05)

b. The State Tax Commission shall notify affected county clerks when the State Tax Commission becomes aware of an error in the distribution of the base or excess shares. (3-30-01)

c. The State Tax Commission shall notify affected cities or county clerks when the State Tax Commission becomes aware of an error in the distribution of city or county revenue sharing monies. (3-30-01)