

Dear Senators SIDDOWAY, Guthrie, Stennett, and
Representatives COLLINS, Trujillo, Erpelding:

The Legislative Services Office, Research and Legislation, has received the enclosed rules of the
State Tax Commission - Property Tax:

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Adoption of Temporary Rule (Docket No.
35-0103-1502);

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Temporary and Proposed Rule (Docket
No. 35-0103-1503).

Pursuant to Section 67-454, Idaho Code, a meeting on the enclosed rules may be called by the
cochairmen or by two (2) or more members of the subcommittee giving oral or written notice to Research
and Legislation no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the rules' analysis from Legislative
Services. The final date to call a meeting on the enclosed rules is no later than 08/05/2015. If a meeting is
called, the subcommittee must hold the meeting within forty-two (42) days of receipt of the rules' analysis
from Legislative Services. The final date to hold a meeting on the enclosed rules is 09/03/2015.

The germane joint subcommittee may request a statement of economic impact with respect to a
proposed rule by notifying Research and Legislation. There is no time limit on requesting this statement,
and it may be requested whether or not a meeting on the proposed rule is called or after a meeting has
been held.

To notify Research and Legislation, call 334-4834, or send a written request to the address on the
memorandum attached below.



Eric Milstead
Director

Legislative Services Office

Idaho State Legislature

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rules Review Subcommittee of the Senate Local Government & Taxation Committee and the House Revenue & Taxation Committee

FROM: Division Manager - Mike Nugent

DATE: July 16, 2015

SUBJECT: State Tax Commission - Property Tax

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Adoption of Temporary Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1502)

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Temporary and Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1503)

The temporary rule the Tax Commission is adopting (Docket No. 35-0103-1502) relates to centrally assessed operating property and reporting requirements. The temporary rule provides that operating property apportionment occurs after subtracting the personal property tax exemption provided by law from the Idaho value.

The temporary and proposed rule of the Tax Commission (Docket No. 35-0103-1503) relates to budget certification and tax levy certification. The first portion of the proposed rule provides that personal replacement revenue is added back to the tort budget when computing the school district hypothetical new construction levy. The rule also provides that personal property recovered after 2013 for which no state replacement money is paid is noted to be deducted from the budget. Also, language is being added to note that for recoveries related to personal property exempt in 2013, the recovery is to be paid to the state and future replacement amounts are to be reduced by the amount of the recovery.

The proposed rules also implement the provisions of House Bill No. 76 of 2015 which adds the school emergency fund levy to the list of funds in a tax increment area and provided that the current equalized assessed value of a taxing district containing a revenue allocation area shall be used to calculate the property tax rate for the school emergency fund levy. By allowing the levy to be assessed on the current equalized valuation of taxable property instead of the base assessment roll, property tax paid for school emergency levies will go to the school district instead of to urban renewal agencies and affects school districts that have an urban renewal district in their school district.

It appears the temporary and proposed rules have been promulgated within the scope of the statutory authority granted to the State Tax Commission.

cc: State Tax Commission - Property Tax
Sherry Briscoe

Mike Nugent, Manager
Research & Legislation

Cathy Holland-Smith, Manager
Budget & Policy Analysis

April Renfro, Manager
Legislative Audits

Glenn Harris, Manager
Information Technology

IDAPA 35 - IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.03 - PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1502

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF TEMPORARY RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the temporary rule is July 1, 2015.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5226, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given this agency has adopted a temporary rule. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is the required finding and concise statement of its supporting reasons for adopting a temporary rule:

Rule 626 - Property Exempt From Taxation -- Certain Personal Property - The rule is changed so that the operator's statement reports only the personal property items located in Idaho; the tax code area need not be reported. Operating properties that operate in multiple counties are entitled to an exemption equal to the lesser of the amount computed by multiplying the number of counties that the operating property operates in times \$100,000 or the value of personal property reported by the company. The private rail car company size, which determines the apportionment of value and allocation of the tax collected from rail car companies, is determined after deducting the exemption from the Idaho value prior to apportionment. This rule provides that operating property apportionment occurs after subtracting the exemption from the Idaho value thus solving a major administrative problem.

TEMPORARY RULE JUSTIFICATION: Pursuant to Section 67-5226(1)(b), Idaho Code, the Governor has found that temporary adoption of the rule is appropriate for the following reasons:

Compliance with deadlines in amendments to governing law or federal programs, and confers a benefit to taxpayers.

FEE SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 67-5226(2), the Governor has found that the fee or charge being imposed or increased is justified and necessary to avoid immediate danger and the fee is described herein: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the temporary rule, contact Alan Dornfest (208) 334-7742.

DATED this 20th Day of May, 2015.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
Idaho State Tax Commission
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Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE TEMPORARY RULE FOR DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1502
(Only those Sections being amended are shown.)**

626. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY (RULE 626).
Sections 63-105(A), 63-201, 63-302, 63-308, 63-313, 63-602Y, and 63-602KK, Idaho Code

01. Locally Assessed Property - Application Required. (3-20-14)

a. The taxpayer must file one (1) or more of the lists of taxable personal property as required by Section 63-302, Section 63-313, or Section 63-602Y, Idaho Code if the total market value of the property to be listed is greater than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). The filing of said list(s) shall constitute the filing of an application for exemption. For purposes of reporting personal property, the value is to be based on market value, not book value. (3-20-14)

b. Taxpayers establishing initial eligibility for the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, may in lieu of a list, file only an application attesting to ownership of otherwise taxable personal property having a cost of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or less. In providing such cost, newly acquired personal property items acquired at a price of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) or less, that are exempt pursuant to Section 63-602KK(1), Idaho Code, shall not be included. The application must be filed no later than April 15th of the first year for which the exemption is claimed. (3-20-14)

02. Locally Assessed Property - Taxpayers' Election of Property Location. (3-20-14)

a. Multiple Locations Within A County. In cases where the taxpayer has personal property located in multiple places within the county, the taxpayer may elect the location of the property to which the exemption will apply by filing the "Idaho Personal Property Exemption Location Application Form" available from the State Tax Commission (Commission) for this purpose. To make the election for property required to otherwise be listed as provided in Section 63-302, Idaho Code, the form must be filed with the county assessor by April 15. For taxpayers with personal property required to be listed as provided in Sections 63-602Y and 63-313, Idaho Code, any application specifying the location of the property to which the exemption provided for in Section 63-602KK(2) will apply, must be filed by the dates specified for filing the lists required by these Sections. Should the taxpayer not make an election as to where to apply the exemption, the county shall have discretion regarding the property to which the exemption shall apply. However, to the extent possible and assuming the assessor is not aware of any changes in eligibility, the exemption will be first applied to the same property to which it applied in the immediate prior year. (3-20-14)

b. Multiple locations in different counties. The one hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) limit on the exemption applies to a taxpayer's otherwise taxable personal property within any county. If the taxpayer owns qualifying personal property in more than one county, the limit is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in market value per county. (3-20-14)

03. Centrally Assessed Property - Application Required. (3-20-14)

a. Except for private railcar fleets, the taxpayer may file a list of personal property located in Idaho with the operator's statement filed pursuant to Rule 404 of these rules. The filing of such a list shall constitute the filing of an application for this exemption. Except as provided in Subsections 626.03.b. and 03.c. of this rule, for such personal property to be considered for the exemption, the operator's statement must include: ~~(4-11-15)~~(7-1-15)T

i. A description of the personal property located in Idaho, ~~including any tax code area in which the personal property subject to assessment as situs property is located;~~ (3-20-14)(7-1-15)T

ii. Cost and depreciated cost of the personal property located in Idaho; (3-20-14)(7-1-15)T

iii. ~~The county in which the personal property is located, if the taxpayer wishes to receive the exemption on property located in more than one county.~~ (3-20-14)

b. For private railcar fleets subject to assessment by the Commission, the ~~filing of the annual operator's statement shall constitute application for this exemption~~ Idaho taxable value shall be reduced by subtracting the lesser of the Idaho taxable value before the exemption or the product of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) times the number of counties in Idaho in which the fleet operates. The Commission shall, after using apportionment procedures described in Rule 413 of these rules to apportion the market value of these fleets, allow an exemption of up to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to be applied to the apportioned market value within each county within which the railcar fleet operates. Provided that the remaining taxable value is five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or ~~greater~~ more, this value is to be further apportioned to each taxing district and urban

renewal revenue allocation area in accordance with procedures described in Rule 415 of these rules.

~~(4-11-15)~~(7-1-15)T

c. After subtraction of the personal property exemption calculated as provided in Subsection 626.03.b. of this rule, for private railcar fleets subject to assessment by the Commission, and having an Idaho taxable market value of less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), neither the final amount of the exemption nor the taxable value of the fleet shall be subject to apportionment and the remaining taxable value shall be taxed as provided in Rule 415 of these rules.

~~(4-11-15)~~(7-1-15)T

d. When operating property companies have locally assessed property, any exemption pursuant to Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code must be applied to the locally assessed property first. In this case, the county assessor must notify the Commission of the value of the exemption granted. If such exemption is entered on the property roll, such notification must be made by the ~~first fourth~~ Monday in ~~August~~ July. ~~After notice by the Commission of the amount of exemption granted to the centrally assessed property, the assessor may make adjustments to assessed values to be entered on any subsequent or missed property rolls to ensure that the exemption does not exceed \$100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars) for any taxpayer. The Commission will then reduce the amount of the exemption otherwise to be granted to the centrally assessed operating property of the company by the exemption value reported by the assessor. This reduction will be made before determining the company's Idaho taxable value. No additional exemption pursuant to section 63-602KK(2) will be granted for any locally assessed property of operating property companies.~~

~~(4-11-15)~~(7-1-15)T

~~**04.** *Centrally Assessed Property—Taxpayers' Election of Property Location.* Except for private rail car fleets having an Idaho taxable value of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or greater, to which the procedures in Subsection 626.03.b. of this rule shall apply, the taxpayer owning personal property located in multiple counties may indicate the county in which the property is located. Should the taxpayer not make an election as to where to apply the exemption, the exemption shall be limited to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) applied to the Idaho value of the taxpayer prior to apportionment.~~

~~(3-20-14)~~

054. **Valuation Assessment Notice.** The valuation assessment notice required by Section 63-308, Idaho Code, must show the taxable market value before granting the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, the exempt market value pursuant to the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, and the net taxable market value of the personal property. After the year of initial eligibility, if the net taxable market value is zero, no valuation assessment notice is required.

(4-11-15)

065. **Correction of Personal Property Tax Replacement Amounts.** If subsequent to finalization of the amount of replacement money to be paid to any county, an amount paid on behalf of any taxpayer is disapproved by the county, the county shall so notify the Commission, which shall adjust the payment to the county. The county may begin proceedings to recover any remaining excessive amounts paid on behalf of any taxpayer, pursuant to the recovery procedures found in Section 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code.

(4-11-15)

076. **Limitation on Eligibility for the Exemption.**

(3-20-14)

a. Except for taxpayers claiming and receiving the exemption provided for in Section 63-4502, Idaho Code, taxpayers receiving the personal property exemption provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, may be eligible for, and are not precluded from, other applicable exemptions.

(3-20-14)

b. Personal property exempt in accordance with statutes other than Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, shall not be included in determining when the one hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) limit provided in Section 63-602KK(2) is reached.

(3-20-14)

c. Taxpayers with requirements to annually apply for, or list personal property for, which other statutorily provided personal property exemptions are sought, must continue to comply with the requirements of these statutes.

(3-20-14)

d. Improvements, as defined or described in Sections 63-201 and 63-309, Idaho Code, shall not be eligible for the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK. Improvements shall be deemed to include mobile and manufactured homes and float homes, regardless of whether such property is considered personal property. Leasehold

real properties and other leasehold improvements that are structures or buildings shall be considered improvements, and therefore ineligible for the exemption. Structures, such as cell towers, are improvements and therefore are not personal property eligible for the exemption. (3-20-14)

~~0~~7. Special Rules for the Exemption Provided in Section 63-602KK(1), Idaho Code. (3-20-14)

a. Newly acquired items of personal property, exempt as provided in Section 63-602KK(1), are not to be reported on any list otherwise required pursuant to Sections 63-302, 63-602Y, and 63-313, Idaho Code. (3-20-14)

b. The exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(1), Idaho Code, is in addition to the one hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) per taxpayer, per county exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code. (3-20-14)

c. No application for the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(1), Idaho Code, is necessary. (3-20-14)

d. The requirement in Section 63-602KK(6) requiring the assessor to provide the application by no later than March 1, applies only to taxpayers who have an obligation to file any application. (3-20-14)

~~0~~8. Limitation on Replacement Money. (3-20-14)

a. In addition to replacement money reductions due to corrections as provided in Subsection 626.06 of this rule, there may be changes and reductions as follow: (4-11-15)

i. If a taxing district dissolves, the state will make no payment of the amount previously certified for that district, and when an urban renewal district revenue allocation area dissolves and is no longer receiving any allocation of property tax revenues, the state will discontinue payment of amounts previously certified for that revenue allocation area, beginning with the next scheduled distribution. (3-20-14)

ii. If taxing districts or revenue allocation areas within urban renewal districts are consolidated, the amounts of replacement money attributed to each original district or revenue allocation area shall be summed and, in the future, distributed to the consolidated taxing or urban renewal district. (3-20-14)

iii. No urban renewal district shall receive replacement money based on exempt personal property within any revenue allocation area (RAA) established on or after January 1, 2013, or within any area added to an existing RAA on or after January 1, 2013. (3-20-14)

iv. Any payment made to the Idaho Department of Education, as provided in Subsection 626.~~4~~09 of this rule shall be discontinued if the state authorized plant facilities levy is not certified in any year. Certification in subsequent years shall not cause any resumption of this payment. (~~4-11-15~~)(7-1-15)T

b. There shall be no adjustment to replacement money if personal property not receiving the exemption found in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, receives this exemption in the future. (4-11-15)

~~4~~09. Special Provision For Replacement Money For State Authorized Plant Facilities Levy. The amount of replacement money calculated based on any 2013 state authorized plant facilities levy shall be remitted directly to the Idaho Department of Education for deposit to the Public School Cooperative Fund. (4-11-15)

~~4~~10. Special Provision For Exempt Personal Property Within Urban Renewal Revenue Allocation Areas (RAAs). When personal property subject to the exemption in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, is within an RAA, any adjustment shall first be to the increment value, and there shall be no adjustment to the base value of the RAA unless the remaining taxable market value of the parcel is less than the most current base value of the parcel. In that case, the base value shall be reduced. The amount to be subtracted is to be determined on a parcel by parcel basis in accordance with procedures found in Rule 804 of these rules. (3-20-14)

~~1~~1. No Reporting of Exempt Value. Beginning in 2014, taxing district values submitted to the Commission as required in Section 63-510, Idaho Code, shall not include or indicate the otherwise taxable value

exempt pursuant to Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code.

(4-11-15)

132. Cross Reference. For information on transient personal property, see Rule 313 of these rules. For information on the definition of personal property see Rule 205 of these rules. For information on the definition of a taxpayer, see Rule 627 of these rules. For the purpose of this rule, "taxpayer" means the claimant of the exemption pursuant to section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, and must be a person, as that term is defined in section 63-201, Idaho Code. ~~(4-11-15)~~(7-1-15)T

IDAPA 35 - IDAHO STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.03 - PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1503

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - TEMPORARY AND PROPOSED RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the temporary rule is July 1, 2015.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Sections 67-5221 and 67-5226, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has adopted a temporary rule, and proposed rulemaking procedures have been initiated. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than July 15, 2015.

The hearing site will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is the required finding and concise statement of its supporting reasons for adopting a temporary rule and a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

RULE 803. Budget Certification -- Dollar Certification Form (L-2 Form) - In Subsection 803.10 personal property replacement revenue is added back to the tort budget when computing the school district hypothetical new construction levy. Also, in subparagraphs 803.01.e.iv. and 04.e.vii. personal property recovered after 2013 for which no state replacement money is paid is noted to be deducted from the budget. Paragraph 803.06.g. is added to note that for recoveries related to personal property exempt in 2013 the recovery is to be paid to the state and future replacement amounts are to be reduced by the amount of such recovery.

RULE 804. Tax Levy - Certification - Urban Renewal Districts - Newly enacted HB 76 adds the school emergency levy found in Section 33-805, Idaho Code, to the list of funds in Section 50-2908(1)(f), Idaho Code, which provides that the current equalized assessed value of a taxing district containing a revenue allocation area shall be used to calculate the property tax rate for the school emergency levy. This rule adds the school emergency fund levy to the list of funds that use the current equalized assessed value (includes any increment value) to compute the levy rate.

TEMPORARY RULE JUSTIFICATION: Pursuant to Section 67-5226(1), Idaho Code, the Governor has found that temporary adoption of the rule is appropriate for the following reasons:

Compliance with deadlines in amendments to governing law or federal programs, and confers a benefit to taxpayers.

FEE SUMMARY: The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: NA

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(2), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was not conducted because of the need for temporary rule making.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the temporary and proposed rule, contact Alan Dornfest (208) 334-7742.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding the proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before July 22, 2015.

DATED this 20th Day of May, 2015.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
Idaho State Tax Commission
800 Park Blvd., Plaza IV
PO Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEMPORARY RULE AND THE PROPOSED TEXT
OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1503
(Only those Sections being amended are shown.)**

803. BUDGET CERTIFICATION -- DOLLAR CERTIFICATION FORM (L-2 FORM) (RULE 803).

Sections 63-602G(5), 63-802, 63-803, 63-3029B(4), 63-3638(11), and (13), Idaho Code. (4-11-15)

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 (4-11-15)

iv. Section 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code; for personal property exempted after 2013 for which no replacement money was paid. (~~4-11-15~~)(7-1-15)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 to fund the approved

budget being certified on the L-2 form. (4-11-15)

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 Section 63-3638(11), Idaho Code, as replacement revenue for the agricultural equipment exemption under Section 63-602EE, Idaho Code; (4-11-15)

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”; (4-11-15)

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 (4-11-15)

vi. The amount of money received annually under Section 63-3638(13), for the personal property exemption under 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code. (4-11-15)

vii. The amount of money received annually under Section 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code, for personal property exempted after 2013, for which no replacement money was paid, and listed on the “Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list”. (7-1-15)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. 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, for 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. (4-11-15)

- 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(11) 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(11) and (13), Idaho Code. (4-11-15)
- 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 Paragraph 803.04.e. of this rule. For charter school districts subject to the provisions of Paragraph 803.06.f. of this rule, the amount to be subtracted shall be reported. (4-11-15)
- 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. (4-11-15)

g. For recovered personal property exemptions, as provided in Section 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code, for personal property exempted in 2013 for which replacement money was paid, recovered amounts shall be distributed to the State Tax Commission. Once received, the amount of future payments to the affected taxing districts shall be reduced by the amount received. (7-1-15)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)~~

~~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)~~

~~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)~~

~~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 803.04.e. of this rule, excluding any amount transferred as provided in Section 31-808(1), Idaho Code. (5-8-09)~~

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)

110. 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 hypothetical levy, sum the amount of the school district's tort fund levied for the prior year ~~and~~ the agricultural equipment replacement revenue, and the personal property 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)~~(7-1-15)T

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. (4-2-08)

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. School district tuition fund levies are exempt from the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. See Section 33-1408, Idaho Code. (4-11-15)

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. (4-11-15)

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 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. (4-11-15)

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)

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 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 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 nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000). Five (5) years later, the land and improvement becomes taxable. The base value is to be adjusted upwards by nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000). (4-11-15)

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 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). (4-11-15)

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). (4-11-15)

g. 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). (4-11-15)

h. 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 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. (4-5-09)

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. (4-5-09)

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

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> School District Area \$500 M base </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto;"> 2008 RAA Annexation (B) \$10 M Increment </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> Pre 2008 RAA (A) Boundaries \$40 M Increment </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 Supplemental	550	

(4-11-15)

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. (4-11-15)

h. Levies authorized by Section 33-805, Idaho Code, known as school emergency fund levies. (7-1-15)T

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)