IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 649

BY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX; AMENDING SECTION 63-602G, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE
3	PROVISIONS REGARDING THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION, TO ESTABLISH AN ADDI-
4	TIONAL PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN OWNERS AGED SIXTY-FIVE YEARS
5	AND OVER, AND TO PROVIDE QUALIFICATIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-718, IDAHO
6	CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY
7	AND PROVIDING RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.
8	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:
9 10	SECTION 1. That Section 63-602G, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
11	63-602G. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION HOMESTEAD. (1) For each tax
12	year, the first one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of the market value
13	for assessment purposes of the homestead as that term is defined in section
14	63-701, Idaho Code, or fifty percent (50%) of the market value for assessment
15	purposes of the homestead as that term is defined in section 63-701, Idaho
16	Code, whichever is the lesser, shall be exempt from property taxation.
17	(2) (a) Beginning in 2020, an additional property tax exemption shall be
18	granted to a homeowner who qualifies under this section and who has at-
19	tained the age of sixty-five (65) years or more. The amount of the addi-
20	tional exemption shall be calculated as provided in this paragraph.
21	(i) Determine the property's market value for assessment purposes
22	for the current year.
23 24	(ii) Determine the property's market value for assessment purposes for either:
2 4 25	1. The year 2019, if the homeowner both attained the age
26	of sixty-five (65) years or more and purchased the property
27	during or prior to 2019; or
28	2. The year in which the homeowner both attains the age of
29	sixty-five (65) years or more and owns the property, if such
30	year is after 2019.
31	(iii) Deduct the value in paragraph (a)(ii) of this subsection
32	from the value in paragraph (a) (i) of this subsection. The remain-
33	der shall be the value of the additional exemption authorized un-
34	der this subsection. Provided, however, if the amount calculated
35	under paragraph (a) (i) of this subsection is less than the value
36	reflected in paragraph (a) (ii) of this subsection, then no addi-
37	tional exemption shall be authorized under this subsection, and
38	the value shall be assessed according to the formula in paragraph

(b) To qualify for the additional exemption authorized under this sub-

section, a homeowner must have resided continuously on the same prop-

erty, as his primary dwelling, from the time the owner attained the age

(a) (i) of this subsection.

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of sixty-five (65) years or more to the time the additional exemption is claimed.

(3) The exemptions allowed by this section may be granted only if:

- (a) The homestead is owner-occupied and. For the exemption under subsection (1) of this section, the homestead must be used as the primary dwelling place of the owner as of January 1, provided that in the event the homestead is owner-occupied after January 1 but before April 15, the owner of the property is entitled to the exemption. The homestead may consist of part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building and shall include all of such dwelling or building except any portion used exclusively for anything other than the primary dwelling of the owner. The presence of an office in a homestead, which office is used for multiple purposes, including business and personal use, shall not prevent the owner from claiming the exemption provided in this section; and
- (b) The state tax commission has certified to the board of county commissioners that all properties in the county which are subject to appraisal by the county assessor have, in fact, been appraised uniformly so as to secure a just valuation for all property within the county; and
- (c) The owner has certified to the county assessor by April 15 that:
 - (i) He is making application for the exemption <u>or exemptions</u> allowed by this section;
 - (ii) The homestead is his primary dwelling place; and
 - (iii) He has not made application in any other county for the exemption or exemptions, and has not made application for the exemption or exemptions on any other homestead in the county.; and
- (d) For the additional exemption claimed under subsection (2) of this section, the owner has provided acceptable proof of having attained the age of sixty-five (65) years or more.
- <u>(4)</u> For the purpose of this section, the definition of "owner" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(7), Idaho Code. <u>However</u>, spouses may not claim exemptions under this section on different properties. When an "owner," pursuant to the provisions of section 63-701(7), Idaho Code, is any person who is the beneficiary of a revocable or irrevocable trust, or who is a partner of a limited partnership, a member of a limited liability company, or shareholder of a corporation, he or she may provide proof of the trust, limited partnership, limited liability company, or corporation in the manner set forth in section 63-703(4), Idaho Code.
 - $\frac{\text{(e)}}{\text{Any owner may request in writing the return of all copies of any documents submitted with the affidavit set forth in section 63-703(4), Idaho Code, that are held by a county assessor, and the copies shall be returned by the county assessor upon submission of the affidavit in proper form.$
- (± 5) For the purpose of this section, the definition of "primary dwelling place" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(8), Idaho Code.
- $(\underline{96})$ For the purpose of this section, the definition of "occupied" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(6), Idaho Code.
- (37) An owner need only make application for the exemptions described in subsection (1), and subsection (2), if applicable, of this section once, as long as all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The owner has received the exemption or exemptions during the previous year as a result of his making a valid application as $\frac{\text{defined}}{\text{set}}$ forth in subsection (23) (c) of this section.
- (b) The owner or beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate, still occupies the same homestead for which the owner made application.
- (c) The homestead described in subsection (3) paragraph (b) of this subsection is owner-occupied or occupied by a beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate, and used as the primary dwelling place of the owner or beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate, as of January 1; provided however, that in the event the homestead is owner-occupied after January 1, but before April 15, the owner of the property is entitled to the exemption.
- (d) If the qualifying owner no longer actually occupies the property but the owner's spouse or other owner as described in paragraph (c) of this subsection continues to occupy the property, the spouse or other owner must meet the requirements of having attained the age of sixty-five (65) years of age in order to obtain the additional exemption authorized under subsection (2) of this section.
- (48) The exemptions allowed by <u>subsection</u> (1), and <u>subsection</u> (2), if <u>applicable</u>, of this section must be taken before the reduction in taxes provided by sections 63-701 through 63-710, Idaho Code, is applied.
- (59) Recovery of property tax exemptions allowed by this section but improperly claimed or approved:
 - (a) Upon discovery of evidence, facts or circumstances indicating any exemption allowed by this section was improperly claimed or approved, the county assessor shall decide whether the any exemption claimed should have been allowed, and, if not, notify the taxpayer in writing, assess a recovery of property tax and notify the county treasurer of this assessment. If the county assessor determined that an exemption was improperly approved as a result of county error, the county assessor shall present the discovered evidence, facts or circumstances from the improperly approved exemption to the board of county commissioners, at which time the board may waive a recovery of the property tax and notify such taxpayer in writing.
 - (b) When information indicating that an improper claim for the any exemption allowed by this section is discovered by the state tax commission, the state tax commission may disclose this information to the appropriate county assessor, board of county commissioners and county treasurer. Information disclosed to county officials by the state tax commission under this subsection may be used to decide the validity of any entitlement to the any exemption provided in this section and is not otherwise subject to public disclosure pursuant to chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code.
 - (c) The assessment and collection of the recovery of property tax must begin within the seven (7) year period beginning the date the assessment notice reflecting the improperly claimed or approved exemption was required to be mailed to the taxpayer.
 - (d) The taxpayer may appeal to the county board of equalization the decision by the county assessor to assess the recovery of property tax

within thirty (30) days of the date the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section. The board may waive the collection of all or part of any costs, late charges and interest, in order to facilitate the collection of the recovery of the property tax.

- (e) For purposes of calculating the tax, the amount of the recovered property tax shall be for each year the any exemption allowed by this section was improperly claimed or approved, up to a maximum of seven (7) years. The amount of the recovery of property tax shall be calculated using the product of the amount of exempted value for each year multiplied by the levy for that year plus costs, late charges and interest for each year at the rates equal to those provided for delinquent property taxes during that year.
- (f) Any recovery of property tax shall be due and payable no later than the date provided for property taxes in section 63-903, Idaho Code, and if not timely paid, late charges and interest, beginning the first day of January in the year following the year the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section, shall be calculated at the current rate provided for property taxes.
- (g) Recovered property taxes shall be billed, collected and distributed in the same manner as property taxes, except each taxing district or unit shall be notified of the amount of any recovered property taxes included in any distribution.
- (h) Thirty (30) days after the taxpayer is notified, as provided in subsection (5) paragraph (a) of this subsection, the assessor shall record a notice of intent to attach a lien. Upon the payment in full of such recovered property taxes prior to the attachment of the lien as provided in subsection (5) paragraph (i) of this subsection, or upon the successful appeal by the taxpayer, the county assessor shall record a rescission of the intent to attach a lien within seven (7) business days of receiving such payment or within seven (7) business days of the county board of equalization decision granting the appeal. If the real property is sold to a bona fide purchaser for value, prior to the recording of the notice of the intent to attach a lien, the county assessor and treasurer shall cease the recovery of such unpaid recovered property tax.
- (i) Any unpaid recovered property taxes shall become a lien upon the real property in the same manner as provided for property taxes in section 63-206, Idaho Code, except such lien shall attach as of the first day of January in the year following the year the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section.
- (j) For purposes of the limitation provided by section 63-802, Idaho Code, moneys received pursuant to this subsection as recovery of property tax shall be treated as property tax revenue.
- (610) The legislature declares that this exemption is these exemptions are necessary and just.
- (711) A homestead, having previously qualified for <u>any</u> exemption under this section in the preceding year, shall not lose such qualification due to: the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's absence in the current year by reason of active military service, or because the homestead has been leased because the owner, beneficiary, partner, mem-

ber or shareholder is absent in the current year by reason of active military service. An owner subject to the provisions of this subsection must apply for the exemption with the county assessor every year on or before a deadline date as specified by the county assessor for the county in which the homestead is claimed. If an owner fails to apply on or before the established deadline, the county may, at its discretion, discontinue the exemption for that year. This subsection shall not apply to the additional homeowner exemption authorized in subsection (2) of this section.

 (812) A homestead, having previously qualified for exemption under this section in the preceding year, shall not lose such qualification due to the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's death during the year of the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's death and the tax year immediately following such death provided that the homestead continues to be a part of the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's estate. For the purposes of subsection (2) of this section, the homestead must remain unoccupied during the administration of the estate. After such time, the new owner shall reapply to receive the any exemption pursuant to this section and shall meet the qualification criteria contained in this section.

SECTION 2. That Section 63-718, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-718. EVENTS TERMINATING DEFERRAL -- PAYMENT OF DEFERRED TAX AND INTEREST. (1) A deferral of property tax payments shall terminate on the earlier of:
 - (a) Voluntary payment of the full amount of deferred tax and interest to the state tax commission;
 - (b) The death of the qualified claimant or if there is more than one (1) qualified claimant, the death of the last surviving qualified claimant;
 - (c) A sale or other transfer of title to the property or any part of the property except a transfer of title to a surviving spouse of a deceased qualified claimant;
 - (d) The property no longer qualifies for the exemption provided in section 63-602G(1), Idaho Code, for residential improvements;
 - (e) A determination by the state tax commission under section 63-720, Idaho Code, that the deferral of property tax payments was erroneously granted to a person who is not a qualified claimant or in regard to property that is not qualified property.
- (2) When a deferral of property tax is terminated any unpaid amount of deferred tax and interest shall be paid to the state tax commission no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the termination.
- (3) Any payments of deferred property tax received by the state tax commission under this section or under sections 63-719 and 63-720, Idaho Code, shall be distributed to the property tax deferral recovery fund which is hereby created. Amounts in the property tax deferral recovery fund are hereby continuously appropriated for the purposes of section 63-3638(5), Idaho Code.

SECTION 3. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval, and retroactively to January 1, 2020.