

Dear Senators JOHNSON, Bayer, Burgoyne, and
Representatives COLLINS, Trujillo, Erpelding:

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

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1701);
IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1704);
IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1706);
IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1707);
IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1709).

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 11/20/2017. 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 12/19/2017.

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.



Legislative Services Office

Idaho State Legislature

Eric Milstead
Director

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rules Review Subcommittee of the Senate Local Government & Taxation Committee and the House Revenue & Taxation Committee
FROM: Senior Legislative Research Analyst - Kristin Ford
DATE: October 31, 2017
SUBJECT: State Tax Commission

- IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1701)
- IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1704)
- IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1706)
- IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1707)
- IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 35-0103-1709)

1. Docket No. 35-0103-1701 The Idaho State Tax Commission submits notice of proposed rulemaking relating to the Property Tax Administrative Rules. The proposed rule amends Rule 509 to add a definition of an abstract, specifies the information to be included in the abstract, to provide for the verification of abstracts and to provide requirements for the verification. The proposed rule amends Rule 609 to change the illustration of a partial ownership calculation of a homeowner exemption, amends Rule 619 to change an exemption application date to conform with the statutory date, amends Rule 700 to update the amount of a homeowner's exemption and to change the illustration of a partial ownership calculation of property tax relief amounts, amends Rule 804 to provide that the refinancing of bonded indebtedness does not create new indebtedness for the purpose of property tax levy setting and to bring a deadline for attesting of urban renewal plans to that required in section 50-2903A, Idaho Code, and amends Rule 995 to provide for the withholding of sales tax distribution in the event an urban renewal agency fails to comply with reporting requirements under section 50-2913, and to provide for the release of funds after compliance. The Commission states that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the March 1, 2017 edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, Vol. 17-3, pages 24-25. The proposed rule changes appear to be within the State Tax Commission's authority under sections 63-105A(2), 63-509, 63-602(3)(b), 63-602G, 63-701(7), and 50-2913(3)(d), Idaho Code.

2. Docket No. 35-0103-1704 The Idaho State Tax Commission submits notice of proposed rulemaking relating to the Property Tax Administrative Rules. The proposed rule amends Rule 314 to update the submission date for a county valuation program, to authorize the use of aerial photographs and digital imaging technology to supplement, but not replace, physical inspections of the property to be valued, and to remove reference to a court case. The proposed rule amends Rule 404 to provide for filing deadlines relating to changes to the tax code area maps and to provide that certain extensions only apply to certain information contained in an operator's statement. The proposed rule also amends Rule 612 to reflect changes made by 2017 HB 156 regarding the

Mike Nugent, Manager
Research & Legislation

Paul Headlee, Manager
Budget & Policy Analysis

April Renfro, Manager
Legislative Audits

Glenn Harris, Manager
Information Technology

licensing and registration or property tax assessment of park model recreational vehicles. The proposed rule amends Rule 631 to reflect changes made by 2017 House Bill 235 relating to a tax exemption for investment in plant and building facilities by county commissioners, and to provide guidance regarding calculating base values and other applications. Finally, the proposed rule amends Rule 803 to implement the provisions of 2017 House Bill 207 relating to taxing districts disclaiming forgone budget increases, and removes obsolete language. The Commission states that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the June 7, 2017 edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, Vol. 17-6, pages 64-65. The proposed rule changes appear to be within the State Tax Commission's authority under sections 63-105A, 63-314, 63-318, 63-602NN, and 63-802, Idaho Code.

3. Docket No. 35-0103-1706 The Idaho State Tax Commission submits notice of proposed rulemaking relating to the Property Tax Administrative Rules. The proposed rule amends Rules 610 and 709 regarding partial ownership calculation of homeowner's exemptions and property tax relief, and changes the accompanying illustrations. The Commission states that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the July 5, 2017 edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, Vol. 17-7, page 91. The proposed rule changes appear to be within the State Tax Commission's authority under sections 63-105A, 63-602G, and 63-701, Idaho Code.

4. Docket No. 35-0103-1707 The Idaho State Tax Commission submits notice of proposed rulemaking relating to the Property Tax Administrative Rules. The proposed rule amends Rule 020 regarding determination of market value for certain types of recreational vehicles. The Commission states that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the July 5, 2017 edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, Vol. 17-7, page 92. The proposed rule changes appear to be within the State Tax Commission's authority under sections 63-105A and 49-446, Idaho Code.

5. Docket No. 35-0103-1709 The Idaho State Tax Commission submits notice of proposed rulemaking relating to the Property Tax Administrative Rules. The proposed rule amends Rule 020 to update the edition of the Official Railway Equipment Register used by the Idaho State Tax Commission. The proposed rule also amends Rule 406 to remove an obsolete website link and to implement the provisions of 2017 House Bill 30 regarding a flotation cost component of the market value of operating property of rate regulated electric utility companies. The Commission states that negotiated rulemaking was not conducted because of the simple nature of the changes. The proposed rule changes appear to be within the State Tax Commission's authority under sections 63-105, 63-105A, 63-205, and 63-205B, Idaho Code.

cc: State Tax Commission
Sherry Briscoe

IDAPA 35 – STATE TAX COMMISSION
35.01.03 – PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1701
NOTICE OF RULEMAKING – PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 63-105A and 63-802, 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 October 18, 2017.

The hearing site(s) 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 a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 509 – City, County, School District, And Special District Or Unit Of Government Abstracts Of Value And Identification Of Urban Renewal Increment And Partial Exemption Values. Defines “abstract” as a document summarizing taxable (net taxable value) and market value for assessment purposes (full market value) by secondary categories. Also, outlines the signature requirements.

Rule 609 – Property Exempt From Taxation – Homestead. Changes deal with partial ownerships; instructs to count the community property interest as 50% interest in the property rather than 66 2/3%.

Rule 619 – Property Exempt From Taxation – Facilities For Water Or Air Pollution Control. Section 63-602(3)b, Idaho Code, application date is April 15 – Current rule states March 15. This change make the dates the same.

Rule 700 – Definitions For Property Tax Reduction Benefit. Changes deal with partial ownerships; instructs to count the community property interest as 50% interest in the property rather than 66 2/3%.

Rule 804 – Tax Levy – Certification – Urban Renewal Districts. This covers levy setting when there is refinancing of bonded debt. Since this is not considered new debt it may still generate revenue for urban renewal agencies depending on the year incurred. Also, the urban renewal attestation of the plan’s modification due date is changed to first Monday in June to match law.

Rule 995 – Certification Of Sales Tax Distribution. Deals with the payment of withheld sales tax funds when taxing districts or urban renewal agencies come back into compliance with reporting requirements. (67-450E and 50-2913) The STC makes the payment no later than next quarterly sales tax distribution due date.

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

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 resulting from this rulemaking: N/A

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the March 1, 2017 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Volume 17-3, pages 24-25](#).

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: N/A

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Alan Dornfest, (208) 334-7742, alan.dornfest@tax.idaho.gov.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 25, 2017.

DATED this 4th day of October, 2017.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1701
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

509. ~~CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT, AND SPECIAL DISTRICT OR UNIT OF GOVERNMENT~~
~~ABSTRACTS OF VALUE AND IDENTIFICATION OF URBAN RENEWAL INCREMENT AND PARTIAL~~
~~EXEMPTION VALUES (RULE 509).~~

Sections 63-105A and 63-509, Idaho Code

01. Definitions. The following definitions apply for the purposes of testing for equalization under Section 63-109, Idaho Code, notification under Sections 63-301 and 63-308, Idaho Code, and reporting under Section 63-509, Idaho Code. (3-30-07)

a. Increment Value. Increment value means, as defined in Section 50-2903, Idaho Code, the total value calculated by summing the differences between the current equalized value of each taxable property in the revenue allocation area and that property's current base value on the base assessment roll, provided such difference is positive. (3-30-07)

b. Primary Category. Primary category means the categories established and described by Subsections 130.02 through 130.06 of these rules and used by the State Tax Commission to test for equalization under Section 63-109, Idaho Code. (3-30-07)

c. Secondary Category. Secondary category means the categories established and described by Rules 510, 511, and 512 of these rules and used by county assessors to list property values on the valuation assessment notice under Sections 63-301 and 63-308, Idaho Code, and report values to the State Tax Commission under Section 63-509, Idaho Code, and this Rule. Secondary categories may also be tested for equalization purposes, provided they meet the criteria in Subsection 131.05 of these rules. (3-29-12)

d. Abstract. A document summarizing taxable (net taxable value) and market value for assessment purposes (full market value) by secondary category of property. Abstracts are prepared for the county, cities, the Boise School District, and any taxing district or unit of government which does not levy property tax against all otherwise taxable property. Abstracts are to be prepared for the property roll and the combined missed and subsequent property rolls. ()

02. ~~Indicate Increment and Exemption Values~~ Additional Information to be Included. In addition to the taxable value and the market value for assessment purposes of property on the property rolls, the abstract must report the value of exemptions required to be reported under Section 63-509, Idaho Code, any increment value and the value of any exemption provided under Sections 63-602W(4), 63-602GG, 63-602HH, 63-602II, 63-602NN, 63-

4502, 63-606A, and 63-3029B, Idaho Code, Increment value and exemption value thus reported shall be indicated and subtracted from the taxable market value for assessment purposes shown for each secondary category of property on each city and county abstract, and the Boise School District abstract. Increment value and the value of the exemptions found in this subsection shall also be indicated and subtracted from the taxable value for each secondary category subject to taxation by special districts and units of government which do not levy property tax against all otherwise taxable property. (4-11-15)()

03. Verification of Abstracts. For the purposes of this rule and meeting the requirements of Section 63-509, Idaho Code, the abstract of the property rolls prepared by the county auditor shall be considered duly verified provided that the auditor signs a document indicating: ()

a. That the required summary information is based on the most current available information received from the assessor following the conclusion of the county board of equalization, and; ()

b. That the assessor certifies to the auditor that all changes, corrections, additions, and exemptions entered onto the rolls as a result of county board of equalization action have been duly entered. ()

04. Nature of Verification Document. The abstract verification document shall include the signatures of the county assessor and auditor or duly appointed representatives. The substance of the verbiage in the document shall be equivalent to that found in the following sample:

(Name of county auditor), being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he/she is the duly qualified and acting auditor in and for the county of (Name), State of Idaho, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct abstract of the valuation of all property entered on the property roll (or subsequent and missed property rolls) for the year (Year), as certified by the assessor to the auditor and equalized by the Board of County Commissioners of said county in session as a board of equalization. ()

035. Submittal of Corrections to Erroneous Abstracts or Related Documents. When completing the procedures set forth in Section 63-810, Idaho Code, boards of county commissioners should submit the corrections to the taxable values submitted on the abstracts or related documents under provisions of Section 63-509, Idaho Code, and this rule, no later than when they submit the corrected levies under Section 63-810, Idaho Code. (4-2-08)

046. Cross Reference. See Rule 115 of these rules for requirements to submit city, Boise School District, and special district or unit of government abstracts. For the descriptions of the categories used to test for equalization, see Subsections 130.02 through 130.06 of these rules. For descriptions of secondary categories used to list and report land values, see Rule 510 of these rules, used to list and report the value of improvements, see Rule 511 of these rules, or used to list and report all property values other than that for land or improvements, see Rule 512 of these rules. For information relating to notification of corrections to erroneous levies, see Sections 63-809 and 63-810, Idaho Code, and Rule 809 of these rules. (3-29-12)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

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

Sections 63-602G, 63-701, 63-703, and 63-3077, Idaho Code

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. Maximum Amount of Homestead Exemption. The homestead exemption is limited to the lesser of fifty percent (50%) of assessed value or one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). (3-29-17)

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 these rules. (3-29-17)

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	Split 50% to each owner
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

(3-29-17)

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	

Description	Value	Notes
Residential Improvement	\$215,000	
Land and Improvement	\$310,000	
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$310,000 X 66.67 50%)	\$206,677 \$155,000	Mr. & Mrs. Johnson's interest
Homeowner's Exemption Maximum for 2010 (\$100,000 X 66.67 50%)	\$66,670 \$50,000	Mr. & Mrs. Johnson's Homeowner's Exemption
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$310,000 X 33.33 50%)	\$103,323 \$155,000	Ms. Smith's interest
Homeowner's Exemption Maximum for 2017 (\$100,000 X 33.33 50%)	\$33,330 \$50,000	Ms. Smith's Homeowner's Exemption

(3-29-17)()

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 50%)	\$173,342 \$130,000	Mr. & Mrs. Doe's interest
Homeowner's Exemption (Maximum for 2017 is 50% up to \$100,000)	\$86,671 \$65,000	Mr. & Mrs. Doe's Homeowner's Exemption
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$260,000 X 33.33 50%)	\$86,658 \$130,000	Mr. Person's interest
Homeowner's Exemption	\$0	Mr. Person does not qualify for a homeowner's exemption on this property.

(3-29-17)()

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.

(4-11-15)

05. 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)

06. 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)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

619. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- FACILITIES FOR WATER OR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL (RULE 619).

01. Exempt Property. Only those portions of installations, facilities, machinery, or equipment which are devoted exclusively to elimination, control, or prevention of water or air pollution are exempt. The owner of the property shall annually apply for exemption. (4-4-13)

02. Calculation of Partial Exemption. The exemption shall not include the percentage of the value for any portion of the facility which is used for the production of marketable by-products. The exempted value is the difference between the market value of the pollution control facilities and the present value of the net income from the sale of by-products. Net income shall be determined by subtracting the expenses of sale, raw materials required to produce by-products, and transportation to F.O.B. point from gross sales of recovered by-product.

For example:

The industry capitalization rate is 10%.

The purchase price of scrubber is \$1 million with a 20 year life
1st Year, Calculation of Exemption;

Gross sales of precipitate	\$11,000/yr.
Transport to F.O.B. point	\$100/yr.
Lime to precipitate products	\$900/yr.
Net Income	\$10,000/yr.
Present value of net income	\$85,130
Exempt Value is purchase price minus present value of net income (\$1,000,000-\$85,130)	\$914,870

Indirect costs associated with operating the scrubber such as power, maintenance, etc., are not to be deducted from gross sales to reach net income. (3-30-01)

03. Ineligibility. Landfills, toxic waste dumps, or storage facilities deriving revenue from processing or storing pollution or pollution by-products generated by other persons or businesses are ineligible for this exemption. (7-1-97)

04. Filing Procedure. Application for exemption shall be made in the following manner: (4-4-13)

a. The property owner may obtain the application form issued by the State Tax Commission from the county assessor or the State Tax Commission. (4-4-13)

b. The property owner completes the application to report an itemized listing of all installations, facilities, machines or equipment qualifying for exemption. Each component part of the system must be identified by a brief description (e.g., Dust Collector), the date of original acquisition, dollar amount of the original cost, and the percentage of the component devoted exclusively to pollution control. The application must be signed by the owner or duly authorized agent. Lack of required information shall be grounds for denial. (4-4-13)

c. The completed application must be filed with the county commissioners by ~~March~~ April 15 for locally assessed property or with the State Tax Commission by April 30 for centrally assessed property.

~~(4-4-13)~~()

05. Inspection. The county or State Tax Commission representative may inspect the property or audit the owner's records to identify components for which the exemption has been applied. Those components listed on the application must be identifiable as capital assets of the property. (4-4-13)

06. Exemption Reported on Abstracts. For locally assessed property, exempt value shall be reported on the property abstracts. (4-4-13)

07. Exemption for Portion of Water Corporation Property. A portion of water corporation property may be exempt from taxation. (3-30-01)

a. On or before April 30, each year, the State Tax Commission shall receive a notice from the Idaho Public Utilities Commission listing the value of the investment percentage of the total plant of each water company that is devoted exclusively to the elimination, control, or prevention of water pollution or air pollution. (3-30-01)

b. In estimating the market value of the company for assessment purposes, the State Tax Commission will take into consideration the investment as certified by the Public Utilities Commission that such equipment bears to the total invested plant of the company. (3-30-01)

c. The State Tax Commission will notify the water company of the estimated market value, gross assessed value, and the amount of exemption allowed under Section 63-602P, Idaho Code, on or before July 15. (4-4-13)

d. Any person or party wishing to contest the percentage of exemption reported to the State Tax Commission by the Public Utilities Commission may submit a written request for a public hearing to the State Tax Commission by August 1 of the current tax year. The request for a hearing shall state the petitioner's grounds for contesting the percentage reported by the Public Utilities Commission. On or before the second Monday of August the State Tax Commission shall notify the petitioner of the hearing time and place. (4-4-13)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

700. DEFINITIONS FOR PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION BENEFIT (RULE 700).
Section 63-701, Idaho Code

01. Blind. A person for whom there exists the medically documented opinion that the person is functionally blind as defined in Section 67-5402(2), Idaho Code. (3-30-01)

02. Burden of Proof. See Rule 600 of these rules. (3-15-02)

03. Claimant's Income. All income defined in Section 63-701(5), Idaho Code, that is received by either spouse is included in household income even if one spouse lives in a medical care facility or otherwise lives outside the home except as provided in Rule 709 of these rules. For the purposes of excluding from claimant's income any return of principal paid by the recipient of an annuity, follow these guidelines. (3-30-07)

a. An annuity means a contract sold by an insurance company to the claimant or claimant's spouse and designed to provide payments to the holder at specified equally spaced intervals or as a lump sum payment with the following conditions: (3-30-07)

i. The annuity must not be part of any pension plan available to an employee; (3-30-07)

ii. No tax preference is given to the money spent to purchase the annuity (purchase payments must not reduce the buyer's taxable income); (3-30-07)

iii. The buyer of the annuity must have purchased the annuity voluntary and not as a condition of employment or participation in an employer provided pension system; and (3-30-07)

iv. Earnings from investments in the annuity must be tax-deferred prior to withdrawal. (3-30-07)

b. Annuities do not include KEOGH plans, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), employer provided pensions, and similar financial instruments. Life insurance premiums shall not be treated as the principal of an annuity. (3-30-07)

c. The recipient of the annuity payment(s), the claimant or claimant's spouse, has the burden of proving the income is the principal paid by the recipient. Such proof includes copies of the holder's annuity contract and any other documentation clearly indicating the conditions listed in Subparagraphs 700.03.a.i. through 700.03.a.iv. of this Rule are met. IRS form 1099 does not provide sufficient proof. (3-30-07)

04. Fatherless/Motherless Child. Fatherless/Motherless child for purposes of Section 63-701(1), Idaho Code, means a child judicially determined to be abandoned, as defined by Sections 16-1602 or 16-2005, Idaho Code, by the child's male/female parent or a child whose male/female parent has had his parental rights terminated pursuant to court order or is deceased. (3-30-01)

05. Proportional Reduction of Value. Proportional reduction of value pursuant to Section 63-701(7), Idaho Code, is required for partial ownership of otherwise eligible property. (3-15-02)

a. There is no reduction of value for community property with no other interests except as provided in Rules 610.07 and 709.04 of these rules. Additionally, there is no reduction in value for 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 a five percent (5%) interest in the entity unless any interests are shared by any entity other than the limited partnership, limited liability company or corporation. (3-15-02)

b. In other cases, benefits are to be calculated by applying the claimant's property tax reduction benefit to the eligible net taxable value of the claimant's share of the property. This value is determined by multiplying the market value of the land and of the improvement times the claimant's percent of ownership and subtracting the claimant's homeowner's exemption. (4-2-08)

i. Example 1. The claimant is the sole occupant of the property but only owns fifty percent (50%) of the property. In this example, the claimant's property tax reduction benefit will be applied to the tax on his/her net taxable market value of \$50,000.

Land Market Value	\$50,000
Improvement Market Value	\$150,000
Gross Market Value	\$200,000
Percent of Ownership of Claimant	50%
Claimant's Share of Land Market Value & Improvement Market Value (Land Market Value & Improvement Market Value x Percentage of Ownership)	\$100,000
Claimant's Homeowner's Exemption (Claimant's Share of Improvement and Land Market Value x 50%, not to exceed \$89,325 <u>\$100,000 for 2007</u>)	<\$50,000>
Claimant's Eligible Net Taxable Value equals Claimant's Share of Market Value less Homeowner's Exemption (\$100,000 - \$50,000 = \$50,000)	\$50,000

(4-2-08)()

ii. Example 2. Tom Johnson and Marie Johnson, husband and wife, and property tax reduction

claimant June Smith jointly own a property and occupy one (1) residential improvement located on the property. Calculate both homeowners' exemptions, and apply Ms. Smith's property tax reduction benefit to the tax on the net taxable value of her interest in the property.

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 50%)	\$206,677 \$155,000	Mr. & Mrs. Johnson's interest
Homeowner's Exemption Maximum for 2007 (\$ 89,325 100,000 X 66.67 50%)	\$59,550 \$50,000	Mr. & Mrs. Johnson's Homeowner's Exemption
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$310,000 X 33.33 50%)	\$103,323 \$155,000	Ms. Smith's interest
Homeowner's Exemption Maximum for 2007 (\$ 89,325 100,000 X 33.33 50%)	\$29,775 \$50,000	Ms. Smith's Homeowner's Exemption
Value of prorated interest less homeowner's exemption.	\$73,548 \$105,000	Ms. Smith's property tax reduction benefit is applied to the tax on the net taxable value.

(4-2-08)()

06. Physician. Physician shall mean a licensed physician, as defined in Section 54-1803(3), Idaho Code. (3-30-01)

07. Widow/Widower. A widow/widower is a person who has not remarried after the death of their spouse or whose subsequent marriage has been annulled. (3-15-02)

08. Cross Reference. See Chapter 79, Title 67, Idaho Code, for requirements relating to lawful presence in the United States. See IDAPA 35.02.01, "Tax Commission Administration and Enforcement Rules," Subsection 702.02.c. for information concerning authorization to release applicant information to a state or federal elected official. (3-20-14)

804. TAX LEVY - CERTIFICATION - URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICTS (RULE 804).
 Sections 50-2908, 50-2033, 50-1903, 50-2903A, 50-2905A, 50-2913, 63-803, and 63-811, Idaho Code

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. A new urban renewal plan is required when an urban renewal agency establishes a new RAA. Revenue allocation areas (RAAs) are not taxing districts. (3-29-17)

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)

f. "Revenue allocation financing provision." A revenue allocation area (RAA) shall be considered to be a revenue allocation financing provision. (3-29-17)

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 Subsections 804.05 and 804.07 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. Except when inapplicable as described in Paragraphs 804.04.a, b, or c, of this rule, when an authorized municipality passes an ordinance modifying an urban renewal plan containing a revenue allocation financing provision, for the tax year immediately following the year in which the modification occurs, the base value of property in the RAA shall be reset by being adjusted to reflect the current taxable value of the property. All modifications to boundaries of RAAs must comply with the provisions of Rule 225 of these rules. (3-29-17)

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 annexation (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: 5px auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">2008 RAA Annexation (B) \$10 M Increment</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px auto; width: 80%;"> <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 Supplemental	550	

(3-29-17)

iii. An annexation permitted pursuant to section 50-2033, Idaho Code, to an RAA in existence prior to July 1, 2016 shall not change the status of the urban renewal agency or the RAA and its related plan regarding inapplicability of the base reset or attestation provisions found in section 50-2903A, Idaho Code. (3-29-17)

c. Other modifications – attestation requirements. Modification resulting in adjustment of base value to reflect the current taxable value of the property within the RAA shall not be deemed to have occurred when the urban renewal agency attests to having made no modifications to a plan or is not required to attest to plan modifications. Certain urban renewal agencies are required to attest annually to having made or not made plan modifications. These include: (3-29-17)

i. Urban renewal agencies that establish new RAAs on or after July 1, 2016, provided however that such agencies are only required to attest to having made or not made modifications with regard to any new RAA. (3-29-17)

ii. Urban renewal agencies that enact new plans including an RAA on or after July 1, 2016. (3-29-17)

d. Modifications when there is outstanding indebtedness. When any urban renewal agency attests to having had a plan modification that is not an exception identified in Paragraphs 804.04.a. or b. or c. of this rule or fails to provide the required attestation, the base value will be determined without regard to the modification, provided that the agency certifies to the ~~State Tax~~ ~~Commission~~ by June 30 of the tax year that there is outstanding indebtedness as defined in Section 50-2903A(2), Idaho Code. In this case, the allocation of revenue to the urban renewal agency shall be limited to the amount certified as necessary to pay the indebtedness. Any additional revenue shall be distributed to each taxing district or unit in the same manner as property taxes. Such revenue shall be treated as property tax revenue for the purpose of the limitations in Section 63-802, Idaho Code. The county clerk will notify the tax commission of the amount so distributed for each year beginning July 1 of the prior year and ending June 30 of the current tax year. (~~3-29-17~~) ()

e. Failure to submit attestation regarding plan modification. For any urban renewal agency subject to the requirements of Section 50-2903A, Idaho Code, attestation of plan modification or attestation that there has been no plan modification is required to be made to the State Tax Commission by ~~June 30~~ ~~the first Monday of June~~ each year. Except as provided in Paragraph 804.04.d. of this rule, if such agency fails to provide the required attestation, the ~~State Tax~~ ~~Commission~~ will proceed to reset the base value or limit allocation of property tax to the urban renewal agency as otherwise required in Section 50-2903A, Idaho Code. Provided there is no new plan, an urban renewal agency with a plan including one or more revenue allocation financing provisions (RAAs) in existence prior to July 1, 2016 shall only be required to provide this attestation or be subject to base resetting or other limitations for failure to submit this attestation with respect to new RAAs formed on or after July 1, 2016. If such an agency develops a new plan, on or after July 1, 2016, or provides for a new RAA under an existing plan, the agency shall be

subject to the attestation requirements and other provisions of Section 50-2903A, Idaho Code, with respect to any RAAs formed July 1, 2016 or later. ~~(3-29-17)~~()

f. Notice of actions related to base reset or revenue allocation limitations. (3-29-17)

i. The State Tax Commission will notify any urban renewal agency within thirty (30) days of the time the State Tax Commission receives an attestation that an urban renewal plan has been modified, or by July 30 in any year in which an attestation is required but none is received, of the State Tax Commission's intent to initiate the process to reset the base value in the following tax year. Said notice will be provided to affected county commissioners and city officials. (3-29-17)

ii. In the case of base reset due to failure to attest to a modification or to having made no modification in an urban renewal plan, despite being required to provide this attestation, the agency and county and city officials will be so notified and will be given an opportunity to provide the necessary attestation. This further notice will provide that, if the State Tax Commission has not received the attestation by December 31 of the tax year, the base will be reset in the immediate following year. (3-29-17)

iii. In the case of a revenue allocation limitation pursuant to Section 50-2913, Idaho Code, notice will be provided to the agency, county, and city officials including the county assessor and county clerk, within thirty (30) days of the due date of the plan or plan update. (3-29-17)

iv. In the case of a revenue allocation limitation due to a plan modification but outstanding indebtedness, notice will be provided to the agency and county and city officials, including the county assessor and county clerk, within thirty (30) days of receipt by the State Tax Commission of the certification of the amount needed to repay the indebtedness. (3-29-17)

v. Once decisions about base reset or revenue allocation limitations are final, additional notice will be sent to the agency and county and city officials, including the county assessor and county clerk, within thirty (30) days of any such final decision. Said notice will include an identification of the year in which the reset or revenue allocation limitation will take effect and the amount of any revenue allocation limitation. (3-29-17)

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 levy. (3-29-17)

06. Setting Levies When There is a De-annexation From an RAA. In any de-annexation from an RAA, levies will be set using the base value and, as indicated in Subsection 804.05 of this rule, the appropriate amount of increment value associated with the parcels and operating property remaining in the RAA after the de-annexation, provided that the de-annexation is in effect no later than September 1 of the current tax year and provided further that the de-annexation is approved by the State Tax Commission in accordance with Rule 225 of these rules. (3-29-17)

07. Setting Levies When There is a Refinancing of Bonded Indebtedness. Refinancing of bonded indebtedness in existence as of December 31, 2007 does not create new bonded indebtedness for any taxing district with respect to the levy setting criteria in Subsection 804.05 of this rule. ()

078. Cross Reference. The county auditor shall certify the full market value by taxing district as specified in Rule 995 of these rules. See also Rule 802 of these rules for calculation of new construction given de-annexation from an RAA and see Rule 805 of these rules for penalties for failure to submit plans. (3-29-17)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

995. CERTIFICATION OF SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION (RULE 995).
Section 63-3638, Idaho Code

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), Idaho Code, 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. (4-11-15)

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. (4-11-15)

a. General eligibility. Except as provided in Paragraph 995.06.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. (4-11-15)

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 State #Tax eCommission's receipt of notification of non compliance and continuing until the distribution following the State #Tax eCommission's receipt of notification of compliance. At that time the State #Tax eCommission shall add to the current quarterly distribution any amount previously withheld under these provisions. (4-11-15)()

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. (4-11-15)

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 State #Tax eCommission 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. Withheld funds will be distributed by the tax commission no later than the next quarterly sales tax distribution due date following receipt by the State Tax Commission of a determination by the Legislative Services Office that a previously noncompliant taxing district is in compliance. (4-11-15)()

f. Amounts authorized to be paid to an urban renewal agency pursuant to Section 63-3638(13), Idaho Code, shall be withheld if the agency has not complied with the reporting requirements of Section 50-2913, Idaho Code. The State Tax Commission will notify the urban renewal agency of the amount being withheld and notify the urban renewal agency that the withheld funds will be distributed by the State Tax Commission no later than the next quarterly sales tax distribution due date after the urban renewal agency has complied with the reporting requirements of Section 50-2913, Idaho Code. ()

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)

IDAPA 35 – STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.03 – PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1704

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING – PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 63-105A and 63-802, 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 October 18, 2017.

The hearing site(s) 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 a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 314 – County Valuation Program To Be Carried On By Assessor. Addresses the use of aerial photographs and other digital imaging technology tools. These tools may supplement but not replace physical site inspections. The IAAO Standard on Mass Appraisal suggests such tools and applies to the extent that resources are available. Deletes the Idaho Supreme Court Brandon Bay case cross reference concerning section 42 properties.

Rule 404 – Operator’s Statement – Contents. Day for day penalty extension for date to file the operator’s statement applies only to geographic information and not to financial information.

Rule 612 – Property Exempt From Taxation – Motor Vehicles, Recreational Vehicles, And Vessels Properly Registered. (HB156) Park model recreational vehicles - The assessor makes the determination that the park model is permanently attached to a foundation, has attached building addition or has been substantially modified and no longer meets the definition of a park model recreational vehicle. In these cases, as provided by statute, the vehicle is subject to property tax and cannot be licensed. Associated property is taxable and is subject to the homeowner’s exemption regardless of whether the vehicle is exempt from property tax.

Rule 631 – Tax Exemption For Investment In New Plant And Building Facilities Upon County Commissioners’ Approval. (HB235) Addresses the BOCC resolution to establish minimum investment requirement of not less than \$500,000. Expands the examples to explain the base value, which is the value during the year immediately preceding the first year of the exemption.

Rule 803 – Budget Certification – Dollar Certification Form (L-2 Form). HB 207 – Allows taxing districts to disclaim forgone accumulation from the previous year rule change also deletes requirements related to county property tax relief related to local sales taxes (law expired).

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

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 resulting from this rulemaking: N/A

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the June 7, 2017 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Volume 17-6, pages 64-65](#).

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: N/A

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Alan Dornfest, (208) 334-7742, alan.dornfest@tax.idaho.gov.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 25, 2017.

DATED this 4th day of October, 2017.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1704
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

314. COUNTY VALUATION PROGRAM TO BE CARRIED ON BY ASSESSOR (RULE 314).
Sections 63-314 and 63-316, Idaho Code

01. Definitions. (7-1-99)

a. Continuing Program of Valuation. “Continuing program of valuation” means the program by which each assessor completes the assessment of all taxable properties each year. (7-1-99)

b. Field Inspection. The “field inspection” shall include an observation of the physical attributes of all structures which significantly contribute to the property value, the visible land amenities, and a notation of any other factors which may influence the market value of any improvements. (7-1-99)

c. Index. “Index” refers to any annual adjustment or trending factor applied to existing assessed values to reflect current market value. Ratio studies or other market analyses can be used to develop indexes based on property type, location, size, age or other characteristics. (7-1-99)

d. Prediction of Market Value. As used in Section 63-314, Idaho Code, “prediction of market value” means an estimate of market value. (7-1-99)

e. Category to be Assessed at Current Market Value. The level of assessment of each category will be considered to be current market value unless there is reasonable statistical certainty that the category is not equalized pursuant to Section 63-109, Idaho Code, and Rule 131. (3-30-01)

02. Plan for Continuing Program of Valuation. The plan for continuing program of valuation shall include: (7-1-99)

a. General Contents. A parcel count by category, the number of parcels to be appraised each year, maps that show each of the market areas, an analysis of staff requirements, a budget analysis that provides adequate funding for labor costs, capital and supply costs, travel and education costs and the method of program evaluation. (3-30-01)

b. Market Data Bank. A market data bank including collection, verification and analysis of sales, income and expense data, building cost information, and application of this information to estimate market value. To mail assessment notices by the first Monday in June as required by Section 63-308, Idaho Code, assessors should

include income and expense data submitted by property owners by the first Monday in April. Income and expense data for low-income housing properties receiving tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code includes actual rents, the monetary benefit of income tax credits, and expenses. (4-2-08)

c. Maps. Maps prepared in accordance with Section 63-209, Idaho Code, which identify characteristics of each geographic area. (7-1-99)

d. Property Record. A property record for each parcel, complete with the assigned secondary category and property characteristics necessary for an estimate of the current market value. Such characteristics may include data elements as described in the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) Standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property and the IAAO Standard on Digital Cadastral Maps and Parcel Identifiers. Common elements identified in these standards include: (3-29-12)

- i. Date of most current physical review. (3-29-12)
- ii. Significant improvements, buildings and structures. (3-29-12)
- iii. Photographs of significant improvements. (3-29-12)
- iv. Sketches and/or blue prints of significant improvements. (3-29-12)
- v. Location data, such as market area, neighborhood, site amenities and external nuisances. (3-29-12)
- vi. Year built, effective age and/or condition of significant improvements. (3-29-12)
- vii. Land size or diagram of all taxable parcels within the county. (3-29-12)

~~03~~**e.** Date plan is submitted. The plan must be submitted to the State Tax Commission on or before the first Monday of February in ~~1997~~ 2017, and every fifth year thereafter. (~~7-1-99~~)()

~~04~~**f.** Request for extension. As provided in Section 63-314, Idaho Code, a county may request an extension to the current five (5) year county valuation plan. (3-30-01)

~~a~~**i.** Amended Plan. Any request for an extension must include an amended plan incorporating an inventory of the parcels to be appraised during the period of the approved extension. This inventory shall constitute the schedule of required appraisals for the initial year or years of the subsequent five (5) year valuation program. Parcels appraised during the extension will be considered appraised during both the current and subsequent five (5) year plan valuation program periods, maintaining the same five (5) year cycle for all counties. (3-30-01)

~~b~~**ii.** Approval of the Extension and Amended Plan. A county shall be notified of the State Tax Commission's decision regarding the granting of an extension as provided in Section 63-314, Idaho Code, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the written request for the extension when accompanied by an amended plan. (3-30-01)

~~e~~**iii.** Approval of the Amended Plan. The State Tax Commission's approval of any extension shall specify timing and nature of progress reports. (3-30-01)

~~d~~**iv.** Voiding of the Extension. The State Tax Commission can void an extension unilaterally. (3-30-01)

03. Field Inspections. The methods of observation of the physical attributes of property as described in the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) "Standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property" referenced in Rule 006 of these rules should be followed to the extent that resources are available. This includes the use of aerial photographs and other digital imaging technology tools, which may be used to supplement, but not replace physical inspections. ()

054. **Testing for Current Market Value.** Assessed values shall be tested annually by the State Tax Commission as described in Section 63-109, Idaho Code, and Rule 131 of these rules to determine whether the level of assessment reflects "current market value." (3-30-01)

~~06. Cross Reference. For clarification on tax credits when valuing low income housing properties receiving tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, see the case of Brandon Bay, Ltd. Partnership v. Payette County, 142 Idaho 681, 132 P.3d 438 (2006). (5-8-09)~~

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

404. OPERATOR'S STATEMENT -- CONTENTS (RULE 404).

Sections 63-401 and 63-404, Idaho Code

01. Operator's Statement. In the operator's statement, the number of miles of railroad track, electrical and telephone wire, pipeline, etc., must be reported to the hundredth mile in decimal form (0.00) in each taxing district or taxing authority and must be reported by the uniform tax code area method. (7-1-99)

02. Tax Code Area Maps. By March 1 of each year, the State Tax Commission shall furnish to all entities having operating property within the state of Idaho, except private railcar fleets, a list of all changes in tax code area boundary lines. In case the State Tax Commission receives corrections to any tax code area boundaries, these changes must be furnished by March 15. Every day that the tax code area map deadline is extended beyond March 1 allows for an automatic ~~operator's statement~~ extension equal to the delay in the filing requirement, equal to the delay, for the portion of the operator's statement that includes taxing district or taxing authority specific information that is to be reported by tax code area as required in Section 404.01 of this rule. All other information, excluding the mileage as required in Sections 404.01 and 404.03 of this rule shall still be required by April 30 as required in Section 404.06 of this rule. The reporting entity shall review the list of changes to identify any tax code areas, within which any of the entity's operating property is located. The reporting entity shall report, under Subsection 404.01 of this rule based on these identified tax code areas. The State Tax Commission shall provide the tax code areas maps to the reporting entity as provided for in Rule 225 of these rules. ~~(5-3-03)~~ ()

03. Reporting of Mileage. The following procedures apply for reporting mileage. (7-1-99)

a. Railroad Track Mileage. The railroad track mileage shall be reported by the name of the main line and branch lines with the track mileage for the main line and branch lines reported as Main Track Miles. Track miles consisting of passing track, yard switching, spurs, sidings, etc., shall be reported as Secondary Track Miles. (5-3-03)

b. Electric Power Line Mileage. The electric power companies shall report electric power line mileage by transmission and distribution lines. The transmission lines are the lines at a primary source of supply to change the voltage or frequency of electricity for the purpose of its more efficient or convenient transmission; lines between a generating or receiving point and the entrance to a distribution center or wholesale point; and lines whose primary purpose is to augment, integrate, or tie together the sources of power supply. The distribution lines are the lines between the primary source of supply and of delivery to customers, which are not includible in transmission lines. Cooperative electrical associations may include lines designed to accommodate thirty-four thousand five hundred (34,500) volts or more as transmission or distribution lines. Transmission or distribution lines shall be reported by single linear wire mile. (5-3-03)

c. Telephone Wire Mileage. All telephone wire mileage shall be reported on a single linear wire mile basis, and include any ground wires. (5-3-03)

d. Natural Gas Pipeline and Gathering Line and Water Distribution Pipeline Mileage. Beginning January 1, 2013, all natural gas and water distribution companies shall report pipeline and gathering line miles on a three (3) inch comparison basis. For example, a company with five (5) miles of six (6) inch pipe will report ten (10) pipeline miles: five (5) times six (6) divided by three (3) equals ten (10) miles. (4-4-13)

e. Transmission Pipeline Mileage. All transmission pipeline companies shall report pipeline miles on a one-inch (1") comparison basis. (4-2-08)

04. Situs Property. Situs property includes microwave stations and radio relay towers. This property

also includes facilities, used for and in conjunction with thermal generation of electricity, constructed after January 1, 2004, and located in or within five (5) miles of an incorporated city. The investment in this property shall be reported in the tax code area(s), within which it is located. (4-2-08)

05. Record of Property Ownership. The following procedures apply for maintaining records of operating property ownership. (7-1-99)

a. STC Form R. A record of each property owned, leased, or otherwise operated by each railroad, private railcar fleet or public utility shall be maintained by the State Tax Commission, the appropriate railroad, private railcar fleet or public utility, and the appropriate county assessor's office. Each record shall be maintained on a form identified as STC Form R. The State Tax Commission shall send a copy of each STC Form R to the appropriate company and the appropriate county assessor's office. (7-1-99)

b. Identification of Operating Property and Nonoperating Property. On the STC Form R, the State Tax Commission shall identify which property is operating property and which property is nonoperating property. (5-3-03)

c. Filing of Property Ownership by Railroad Companies. Each railroad company shall file the original railroad right-of-way maps with the State Tax Commission. Each railroad shall file an STC Form R, only, for property that is acquired, leased, or transferred between operating and nonoperating status, or sold during the prior year. (7-1-99)

06. Filing Date for Operator's Statement. By April 30 each year, each railroad, private railcar fleet, and or public utility operating in Idaho shall file information pertinent to the entity's ownership and operation with the State Tax Commission. This information must be reliable for preparing an estimate of market value. For each entity submitting a written request for an extension on or before April 30, the State Tax Commission may grant an extension of the filing date until May 31. An automatic extension beyond April 30 may be granted as set out in Subsection 404.02 of this rule. Such automatic extension shall apply only to the taxing district, taxing authority, and tax code area specific information contained in the operator's statement. (4-6-05)()

07. Cross Reference. For information relating to the exemption of certain intangible personal property, see Section 63-602L, Idaho Code, and Rule 615 of these rules. For valuation, allocation, and apportionment information, see Section 63-405, Idaho Code, and Rule 405 of these rules. (4-2-08)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

612. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- MOTOR VEHICLES, RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, AND VESSELS PROPERLY REGISTERED (RULE 612).

Sections 49-123, 49-401, 49-402A, 49-422, 49-432, 49-445, 49-446, and 63-602J, Idaho Code

01. Motor Vehicle Defined. Motor vehicle means any vehicle as defined in Section 49-123(2)(g), Idaho Code, and any recreational vehicle as defined in Section 49-119(6.) Idaho Code, and any personal property permanently affixed to ~~that~~ any of those vehicles. (4-11-06)()

02. Exempt Motor Vehicles. Except as provided in Subsection 612.03 of this rule, any motor vehicle, as defined in Subsection 612.01 of this rule, registered for any part of the previous year under Chapter 4, Title 49, Idaho Code, is exempt from property taxation under Sections 49-401 and 63-602J, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)

03. Taxable Vehicles. The following registered or permitted vehicles are taxable and not eligible for the exemption under Sections 49-401 and 63-602J, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)

a. Any vehicle issued a permit in lieu of registration under Section 49-432, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)

b. Any manufactured home registered under Section 49-422, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)

04. Exempt Permanently Affixed Personal Property. Except as provided in Subsection 612.05 of this rule, any personal property permanently affixed to any motor vehicle registered as described in Subsection 612.02 of this rule is part of that vehicle. Hence, that permanently affixed personal property is exempt from property taxation under Section 63-602J, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)

05. Taxable Personal Property. The following personal property, not otherwise exempt under Chapter 6, Title 63, Idaho Code, is taxable and not eligible for the exemption under Section 63-602J, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)

a. Any personal property on, but not permanently affixed to, any motor vehicle registered as described in Subsection 612.02 of this rule. (4-11-06)

b. Any personal property on or affixed, permanently or otherwise, to any vehicle issued a permit in lieu of registration under Section 49-432, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)

c. Any personal property on or affixed, permanently or otherwise, to any utility trailer registered under Section 49-402A, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)

06. Recreational Vehicles. The owner of a recreational vehicle, as defined in Section 49-119(6), Idaho Code, must pay a recreational vehicle annual license fee as authorized by Section 49-445, Idaho Code, and as computed in accordance with Rule 020 of these rules in order to be exempt under Section 63-602J, Idaho Code. ~~Recreational vehicles that are wider than eight and one-half (8½) feet cannot be licensed by the Idaho Department of Transportation and therefore must be included on the assessment roll.~~ (4-4-13)()

a. Recreational vehicles that qualify for licensing and registration and have paid the required registration fee by August 31 each year are eligible for the exemption provided in Section 63-602J, Idaho Code. The owners of recreational vehicles that do not qualify or have not paid the fee must be sent a valuation assessment notice for the recreational vehicle after the August 31 deadline. The assessment of the recreational vehicle is subject to cancellation as provided in Rule 020, provided any applicable registration fee is paid before the fourth Monday of November. ()

b. The provisions of Paragraph 612.06.a. of this rule apply to a park model recreational vehicle unless it is determined by the assessor to: ()

i. Be permanently attached to a foundation; or ()

ii. Have an attached building addition; or ()

iii. Have been substantially modified and no longer meet the definition of a park model recreational vehicle. ()

07. Taxable Real Property Associated with Vehicles. Associated property, other than the vehicle itself, is taxable unless another exemption applies. Examples include the land on which the vehicle is located, fences, buildings, and appurtenances. Such property may be eligible for the exemption provided in Section 63-602G, Idaho Code, regardless of whether the vehicle is exempt as provided in Section 63-602J, Idaho Code. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

631. TAX EXEMPTION FOR INVESTMENT IN NEW OR EXISTING PLANT AND BUILDING FACILITIES UPON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' APPROVAL (RULE 631).
Section 63-602NN, Idaho Code

01. The Investment in Plant. In order to qualify for this exemption a taxpayer must invest at least ~~three million dollars (\$3,000,000)~~ the minimum required investment as established by county ordinance in new or existing plant or building facilities excluding the investment in land. See Section 63-602NN, Idaho Code. (3-29-17)()

a. Ordinance to establish the minimum required investment. The county commissioners must pass an ordinance to establish any minimum required investment amount of not less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000). Once passed, any minimum so established shall remain in place until superseded by another ordinance. ()

b. Frequency of ordinances to establish minimum required investment. Any ordinance establishing a minimum required investment must remain in effect during the tax year in which it is first in effect. After that tax year, the county commissioners may provide a different required investment amount by passing a new ordinance. However, any agreement entered into under minimum investment criteria established by prior ordinance will be effective for the duration of the exemption time period granted. ()

02. The Exemption. The board of county commissioners may agree to exempt all or a portion of the ~~market~~ value of non-retail commercial and industrial real property improvements and associated personal property that would otherwise be in excess of the base value for property designated as the defined project for a period of up to five (5) years. Land is not eligible to be included in this exemption. See Section 63-602NN(2), Idaho Code. (3-29-17)()

a. Base value. The base value is the taxable value, as found on the property roll, subsequent property roll, or missed property roll, of the property associated with the plant investment for the tax year immediately preceding the first year in which the exemption is to be granted. This includes the taxable value of existing buildings and personal property but not the taxable value of land. ()

b. Site improvements. Site improvements, which may add value to land, but are not otherwise categorized as improvements for property tax purposes, are not eligible for this exemption. ()

c. Mixed use properties. Non-retail, non-residential portions of any mixed use building or structure otherwise used for commercial or industrial purposes may qualify. ()

d. Application. Except as provided in Paragraph 631.02.f. with respect to occupancy tax, the taxpayer must make application by April 15 of the first year for which the exemption is sought. Such application must be made with the county commissioners who have complete discretion to accept or deny the application. ()

e. Agreement for exemption. The agreement granting the exemption shall be considered a contract arrangement between the county and the taxpayer for the exemption time period as granted by the county commissioners, not to exceed five (5) years. The amount of exemption as provided by the agreement may be any amount related to taxable value added due to the investment, to the extent the property's total taxable value before considering the exemption exceeds the base value and the increase in value is not associated with or due to an increase in land value. ()

f. Occupancy tax. As provided in Section 63-602Z, Idaho Code, the exemption may apply to property subject to occupancy tax. Granting of the exemption from occupancy tax will not reduce the period during which the property tax exemption provided in Section 63-602NN, Idaho Code, may be granted. The April 15 application deadline is not applicable to exemption from occupancy tax, which may be granted any time during the year. ()

03. Examples. The exemption applies only to new plant or new building facilities in which the required investment has been is to be made during the project period and that are located at the project site. The exemption does not apply to property existing prior to the execution of the contract to exempt may be applied to any value increases if these increases are directly attributable to the investment. See the following clarifying examples, all of which are based on the assumptions that the county has established five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) as the required minimum amount of investment and the county enters into an agreement with the taxpayers for the period shown in the examples. (3-29-17)()

a. A company chooses your community to tear down an existing facility and build a new manufacturing facility. Prior to the project, the base value is four million dollars (\$4,000,000) which is comprised of the market value of the land purchased is three million dollars (\$3,000,000)- and the market value of the new facility after construction is ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), not including the land. The board of county

~~commissioners may exempt all or a portion of the market value of the facility (ten million dollars (\$10,000,000)) for up to five (5) years. They cannot exempt any portion of the land value existing facility at one million dollars (\$1,000,000), thus, the base value is one million dollars (\$1,000,000). After construction, the land and facility have a taxable value of thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000), three million (\$3,000,000) of which is the land value. Providing all conditions of the agreement have been met and the commissioners agreed to a full exemption, the exempt amount will be nine million dollars (\$9,000,000).~~ (3-29-17)()

b. An existing company chooses to expand and build a new processing line. ~~Prior to the project, the base value of the existing building and land are valued at is~~ twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000). ~~After the expansion project is complete, the new processing line will increase the value of the building and land to sixteen million dollars (\$16,000,000), with all of the increase in value attributed to the building. Providing all conditions of the agreement have been met and the commissioners previously agreed to a full exemption, the exempt amount will be. The board of county commissioners may exempt all or a portion of the increase value of the facility, which is~~ four million dollars (\$4,000,000) ~~for up to five (5) years. They cannot exempt any. No~~ portion of the original ~~taxable~~ value of twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) ~~can be granted this exemption.~~ (3-29-17)()

c. A ~~new~~ company purchases an existing building. ~~The existing building and land is which are~~ valued at eight million dollars (\$8,000,000). The company will purchase new equipment in the amount of three million dollars (\$3,000,000). ~~After the investment is made, the existing property with the new land, building and equipment is are~~ now valued at ~~eleven twelve~~ million dollars (\$12,000,000). ~~The board of county commissioners may exempt all or a portion of the increased value of the property, which is three~~ ~~The additional one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in building value is attributed to the contributory value of the investment. The investment did not add value to the land. Providing all conditions of the agreement have been met and the commissioners agreed to a full exemption, the exempt amount will be four million dollars (\$4,000,000). They cannot exempt any. No~~ portion of the original ~~taxable~~ value of eight million dollars (\$8,000,000) ~~can be granted this exemption.~~ (3-29-17)()

d. A company buys a building with a prior year's value of one million dollars (\$1,000,000). The company makes application to the county commissioners requesting a full exemption for the next five (5) years for any increases in value that are directly related to its plan to invest in the facility. An agreement is reached whereby the taxpayer will be granted a limited exemption for the increase in market value up to two million dollars (\$2,000,000) for three years. In the first year, the company invests two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in the facility and the market value of the building increases to two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000) (not all of the investment contributes to market value). Providing all conditions of the agreement have been met, the first year exempt amount will be one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000). In year two (2), the company invests an additional eight hundred thousand dollars (\$800,000) and the value of the building increases to three million three hundred thousand dollars (\$3,300,000). The exemption in year two (2) will be two million dollars (\$2,000,000). This is the difference between the original base value of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) and the current value in year two (2), but is limited by the agreed-upon two million dollar (\$2,000,000) maximum. In year three (3), the company makes additional investments and the building value increases to four million dollars (\$4,000,000). The exemption in year three (3) is limited to two million dollars (\$2,000,000) as provided in the original agreement. Beginning in year four (4), there will be no exemption allowed under the original agreement. ()

04. Cross Reference. See Rule 802 of these rules for instructions relating to the valuation of new construction. (5-8-09)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

803. BUDGET CERTIFICATION -- DOLLAR CERTIFICATION FORM (L-2 FORM) (RULE 803). Sections 63-602G(5), 63-802, 63-803, 63-3029B(4), 63-3502B, 50-2903A, 50-2913, 63-3638(11), and (13), Idaho Code

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 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code, for personal property exempted after 2013 for which no replacement money was paid; and (3-29-17)
- iv. Section 63-3502B(2), Idaho Code, for distributions of gross earnings tax on solar farms; and (3-29-17)
- v. Section 50-2903A(3), Idaho Code, for distributions of urban renewal allocations in excess of the amount necessary to pay indebtedness, when required; and (3-29-17)

vi. Section 50-2913(3)(c), Idaho Code, for distributions of urban renewal allocations in excess of the amount received during the immediate prior tax year, when required. (3-29-17)

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. ()

a. Foregone Increase Documentation. For any taxing district submitting a budget including previously forgone increases, required documentation includes a copy of the resolution certifying the amount of the forgone increase being included and the specific purpose for which this increase is being budgeted. Each such taxing district must submit the resolution to the board of county commissioners representing each county in which the district is located along with the L-2 Form. The board of county commissioners must attach a copy of the resolution to be submitted to the State Tax Commission along with the L-2 Form. Such submittal will constitute submittal to the State Tax Commission. ~~(3-29-17)~~()

b. Foregone increase disclaimer. Any resolution to disclaim the right to recover an increase in the forgone amount from the immediate prior year’s amount must state the amount of such forgone increase being disclaimed and must be submitted to the board of county commissioners representing each county in which the district is located along with the L-2 Form. The board of county commissioners must attach a copy of the resolution to be submitted to the State Tax Commission along with the L-2 Form. Such submittal will constitute submittal to the State Tax Commission. ()

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 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; (3-25-16)~~
 - iv. The amount of money received annually under Section 63-3638(13), for the personal property exemption under 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code; (3-29-17)
 - vi. 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"; (3-29-17)
 - vi. The amount of money received in the twelve (12) month period ending June 30 of the current tax year as a result of distributions of the gross earning tax on solar farms, as provided in Section 63-3502B(2), Idaho Code., and listed on the "Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list"; (3-29-17)
 - viii. The amount of money received in the twelve (12) month period ending June 30 of the current tax year as a result of distributions of urban renewal allocations in excess of the amount necessary to pay indebtedness, as provided in Section 50-2903A(3), Idaho Code, and listed on the "Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list"; and (3-29-17)
 - ~~ixviii.~~ The amount of money received in the twelve (12) month period ending June 30 of the current tax year as a result of distributions of urban renewal allocations in excess of the amount received by the urban renewal agency in the immediate prior year, as provided in Section 50-2913(3)(c), Idaho Code and listed on the "Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list." (3-29-17)
- 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)
 - v. For any taxing district including previously forgone increases in their budget or disclaiming any forgone increase, an attestation to having held the required public hearing on the resolution to include or disclaim the forgone amount. (3-29-17)()
- 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)
- viii. For any taxing district including previously forgone increases in their budget or disclaiming any forgone increase, a copy of the resolution describing the amount of the forgone increase being disclaimed, or the amount included and specific purpose for which it is being included. ~~(3-29-17)~~ ()

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 63-3502B(2), Idaho Code, and the amount actually levied. (3-29-17)

- 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 and 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. (3-29-17)

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 taxing districts receiving distributions of the gross earning tax on solar farms described in Section 63-3502B(2), Idaho Code, the amount of any such distribution received during the 12 (twelve) months ending June 30 of the current tax year shall be subtracted from the maximum amount of property tax revenue permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code. In addition to the amounts reported as described in Paragraph 803.06.b. of this rule, the county clerk shall, by the third Monday in August, notify each taxing unit of the total amount of the gross earnings tax on solar farms billed for the current tax year. (3-29-17)

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. (3-25-16)

07. 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)

08. 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)

09. 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)

10. 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, the agricultural equipment replacement revenue, and

the personal property replacement revenue, 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. (3-25-16)

11. 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)

12. 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)

IDAPA 35 – STATE TAX COMMISSION
35.01.03 – PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1706
NOTICE OF RULEMAKING – PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 63-105A and 63-802, 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 October 18, 2017.

The hearing site(s) 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 a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 610 – Property Exempt From Taxation – Residential Improvements – Special Situations. Changes deal with partial ownerships; instructs to count the community property interest as 50% interest in the property rather than 66 2/3%.

Rule 709 – Property Tax Reduction Benefit Program – Special Situations. Changes deal with partial ownerships; instructs to count the community property interest as 50% interest in the property rather than 66 2/3%.

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

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 resulting from this rulemaking: N/A

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the July 6, 2016 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Volume 16-7, page 81](#).

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: N/A

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Alan Dornfest, (208) 334-7742, alan.dornfest@tax.idaho.gov.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 25, 2017.

DATED this 4th day of October, 2017.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1706
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

610. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- RESIDENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS -- SPECIAL SITUATIONS (RULE 610).

Sections 63-602G and 63-701(2), Idaho Code

01. Scope. This rule addresses issues relating to the homeowner's exemption as it applies to certain unusual factual situations. It states general principles applicable to unusual cases and provides some illustrative examples. The rule cannot address every conceivable situation that may arise, but the principles established may apply to the resolution of situations not addressed in the rule. (7-1-99)

02. Definitions. The following definitions apply to this rule: (4-7-11)

a. Dual Residency Couples. As used in this rule, "dual residency couple" means a husband and wife, each of whom has established a different dwelling place as his or her primary dwelling place as defined in Section 63-602G, Idaho Code, and Subsection 609.03 of these rules. (4-2-08)

b. Multidwelling or Multipurpose Building. "Multidwelling or Multipurpose Building" means a building which is the primary dwelling place of the owner and which has a portion used for any purpose other than the primary dwelling place of the owner. (4-7-11)

c. Related Land. "Related Land" means land, not to exceed one (1) acre, that is reasonably necessary for the use of the dwelling as a home. (4-7-11)

03. Dual Residency Couples -- General Principles. (7-1-99)

a. Whether a particular residential improvement is an individual's primary dwelling place is a question of fact for each individual. Each spouse of a dual residency couple can maintain a separate primary dwelling place for purposes of the homeowner's exemption. The test to be applied is the general test set out in Subsection 609.03 of these rules. (4-2-08)

b. If a residential improvement is community property, either the husband or wife may exercise full management or control over it, except that neither the husband nor the wife can sell or encumber the property without the written consent of the other. Thus, either the husband or the wife can file an application for the homeowner's exemption regarding community property on his or her own authority. The signature of the other spouse is not required on the application. See Section 32-912, Idaho Code. (7-1-99)

c. Neither spouse is a partial owner of community property. (This principle is an exception to laws generally governing community property interests. It applies only for matters relating to the homeowner's exemption or the circuit breaker property tax relief program. See Section 63-701(7) Idaho Code.) Thus, there is no authority to reduce the value of the improvement proportionally to reflect one (1) spouse's ownership in community property before determining the amount of the homeowner's exemption. For purposes of the homeowner's exemption, a community property interest is treated the same as a full ownership interest. (3-15-02)

d. An owner may apply only once for the homeowner's exemption. See Section 63-602G(c), Idaho Code. Thus, an application by one (1) spouse regarding a residential improvement that is community property, precludes the other spouse from making a second application on any other residential improvement whether held by the other spouse as community or separate property except as provided in Subsection 610.07. (3-15-02)

04. Example -- Both Residences are Community Property. (7-1-99)

a. Each member of a dual residency couple maintains his or her primary dwelling in a different

residential improvement, each of which is owned by the couple as community property. Each applies for the homeowner's exemption for the residence in which he or she resides. (7-1-99)

b. The first application is valid. Any subsequent application, though filed by the other spouse, is not valid because the couple can not make more than one (1) application. The homeowner's exemption applies to the full value of the first residential improvement to qualify without any proportional reduction. The other residential improvement does not qualify. (3-15-02)

05. Example -- One Residence Is Community Property, the Other Is Separate Property. (7-1-99)

a. Each member of a dual residency couple maintains his or her primary dwelling in a different residential improvement. One (1) is owned by the spouse who resides in it as his or her separate property, the other is owned by the couple as community property. Each applies for the homeowner's exemption for the residence in which he or she resides. (7-1-99)

b. The first application is valid. Any subsequent application, though filed by the other spouse, is not valid. If the first application relates to the community property, it is an application on behalf of both members of the community. Thus, the other spouse can not file a second application relating to his or her separate property. If the first application relates to the separate property, then the subsequent application relating to the community property is a second application by the spouse owning the separate property and is not valid. The homeowner's exemption applies to the full value of the first residential improvement to qualify without any proportional reduction. The other residential improvement does not qualify. (3-15-02)

06. Example -- Both Residences are Separate Property. (7-1-99)

a. Each member of a dual residency couple maintains his or her primary dwelling in a different residential improvement, each of which is owned by the spouse residing in it as his or her separate property. Each applies for the homeowner's exemption for the residence in which he or she resides. (7-1-99)

b. Both residential improvements qualify for the full homeowner's exemption. Neither application is a second application by the same owner. Each spouse is a sole owner of the residential improvement, so the proportional reduction provisions for partial ownership do not apply. (7-1-99)

07. Apportionment of Homeowner's Exemption by Dual Residency Couples. Both spouses of a dual residency couple may elect to equally apportion the homeowner's exemption between the two (2) residential improvements if each files a written election with the county assessor of the county in which each property is located. When the election is made each residential improvement shall be entitled to one-half (1/2) of the exemption applicable to that property alone. The total exempted value of both properties shall not exceed the amount of exemption available to the individual residential improvement with the greatest market value if no election were made. (4-5-00)

08. Multiple Ownerships Including Community Interests as Partial Owners. A community property interest in a residential improvement is a partial ownership when combined with the ownership of another individual who is not a member of the marital community. For example, if a deed conveys title to real property to a husband and wife and to an adult child of theirs, the husband and wife hold a community property interest in the improvement and the child is a tenant-in-common. The parents collectively hold a ~~two-thirds (2/3)~~ one-half (1/2) partial interest and the child holds a ~~one-third (1/3)~~ one-half (1/2) partial interest in the property. Qualification of the property for the homeowner's exemption is as follows: (7-1-99)()

a. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of the husband and wife but not the child, the homeowner's exemption applies to ~~two-thirds (2/3)~~ one-half (1/2) of the value of the improvement. (3-15-02)()

b. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of the child, but not of the husband or wife, the homeowner's exemption applies to ~~one-third (1/3)~~ one-half (1/2) of the value of the improvement. (3-15-02)()

c. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of the husband, wife and child, the homeowner's exemption applies to the full value of the improvement. (3-15-02)

d. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of one (1) spouse but of neither the other spouse nor the child, the homeowner's exemption applies to ~~two-thirds (2/3)~~ one-half (1/2) of the value of the improvement unless the residential improvement of the other spouse has previously qualified for the homeowner's exemption under the dual residency couple rules set out in Subsections 610.02 through 610.07. The ~~two-thirds (2/3)~~ one-half (1/2) qualification results from the statutory provision that a community property interest is not considered a partial interest of either spouse. See Paragraph 610.03.c. of this rule. (~~4-7-11~~)()

e. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of one (1) spouse and the child, the homeowner's exemption applies to the full value of the improvement unless the residential improvement of the other spouse has previously qualified for the homeowner's exemption under the dual residency couple rules set out in Subsections 610.02 through 610.07. (3-15-02)

09. Determining the Qualifying Portion of a Multidwelling or Multipurpose Building and the Related Land. The portion of a Multidwelling or Multipurpose Building and Related Land used for the primary dwelling place of the owner qualifies for the homeowner's exemption. When determining the value of the qualifying portion, the assessor shall include the Related Land value. (4-7-11)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

709. PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION BENEFIT PROGRAM -- SPECIAL SITUATIONS (RULE 709).
Section 63-701, Idaho Code

01. Scope. This rule addresses issues relating to the property tax reduction benefit program as it applies to certain unusual factual situations. It states general principles applicable to unusual cases and provides some illustrative examples. The rule cannot address every conceivable situation that may arise, but the principles established may apply to the resolution of situations not addressed in the rule. The following examples apply to qualified property tax reduction claimants. (3-30-01)

02. General Principles. Benefits under the property tax reduction program are only available to owners of property that have first qualified for the homeowner's exemption under Section 63-602G, Idaho Code. See Rule 610 of these rules. (3-15-02)

03. Dual Residency Couples. The definition of "dual residency couple" in Rule 610.02 of these rules applies to this rule. (3-15-02)

a. Example -- Both residences are community property. Property tax reduction is available in regard only to the residential improvement qualifying for the homeowner's exemption. See Rule 610.04 of these rules. (3-15-02)

b. Example -- One (1) residence is community property, the other is separate property. Property tax reduction is available in regard only to the residential improvement qualifying for the homeowner's exemption. See Rule 610.05 of these rules. (3-15-02)

c. Example -- Both residences are separate property. Property tax reduction is available in regard to both residential improvements. See Rule 610.06 of these rules. (3-15-02)

d. Household income. In the three (3) examples in Subsection 709.03, the household income upon which qualification is determined is the total of one-half (1/2) the community income plus any separate income of the spouse residing in the residence. (3-15-02)

04. Apportionment of Property Tax Reduction Benefits by Dual Residency Couples. If a dual residency couple makes the election provided in Subsection 610.07 of these rules and the applicable county assessor

provided the State Tax Commission with a copy of the election required under that rule, each spouse shall be entitled to one-half (1/2) of the amount of any property tax reduction available to that spouse alone. The household income of the spouse shall be one-half (1/2) of the community income plus any separate income of the spouse residing in the residence. The total property tax reduction benefit shall not exceed the amount of benefit available to the individual spouse with the least household income if no election were made. (3-15-02)

05. Multiple Ownerships Including Community Interests as Partial Owners. Example: A deed conveys title to real property to a husband and wife and to an adult child of theirs. The husband and wife hold a community property interest in the improvement and the child is a tenant-in-common. The parents collectively hold a ~~two-thirds (2/3)~~ one-half (1/2) partial interest and the child holds a ~~one-third (1/3)~~ one-half (1/2) partial interest in the property. For clarification of the calculation of the net taxable value, see Rule 700.05.b. of these rules. Qualification for the property tax reduction is as follows: (3-15-02)()

a. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of the husband and wife but not of the child, the claimant qualifies for full benefits applied on ~~two-thirds (2/3)~~ one-half (1/2) of the value of the property less the homeowner's exemption. Household income is the total of the community and separate income of the spouses. (3-15-02)()

b. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of the qualifying child, but neither the husband or wife, the claimant qualifies for full benefits applied on ~~one-third (1/3)~~ one-half (1/2) of the value of the property less the homeowner's exemption. Household income is the total of the child's income. (3-15-02)()

c. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of the husband, wife and a qualifying child, the claimant qualifies for the full benefits applied on full value of the property less the homeowner's exemption. Household income is the total of the community and separate income of the spouses and the income of the child. (3-15-02)

d. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of one (1) spouse but of neither the other spouse nor the child, the claimant qualifies for full benefits applied on ~~two-thirds (2/3)~~ one-half (1/2) of the value of the property less the homeowner's exemption unless the residential improvement of the other spouse has qualified for the homeowner's exemption. Household income is the total income of both spouses. (3-15-02)()

e. If the residential improvement is the primary dwelling of one (1) spouse and a qualifying child, the claimant qualifies for the full benefits applied on the full value of the property less the homeowner's exemption unless the residential improvement of the other spouse has previously qualified for the homeowner's exemption. Household income is the total income of both spouses plus the income of the child. (3-15-02)

IDAPA 35 – STATE TAX COMMISSION
35.01.03 – PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1707
NOTICE OF RULEMAKING – PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Section(s) 63-105A and 63-802, 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 October 18, 2017.

The hearing site(s) 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 a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 020 – Value Of Recreational Vehicles For Annual Registration And Taxation Of Unregistered Recreational Vehicles. Sets out methods to value park model recreational vehicles as defined in HB156. Confirms the requirement to value park model recreational vehicles using any available standard indices of retail value. If an index is not available the procedures outlined in Rule 217 must be used.

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

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 resulting from this rulemaking: N/A

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the July 5, 2017 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Volume 17-7, page 92](#).

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: N/A

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Alan Dornfest, (208) 334-7742, alan.dornfest@tax.idaho.gov.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 25, 2017.

DATED this 4th day of October, 2017.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1707
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

020. VALUE OF RECREATIONAL VEHICLES FOR ANNUAL REGISTRATION AND TAXATION OF UNREGISTERED RECREATIONAL VEHICLES (RULE 020).

Section 49-446, Idaho Code

01. Value of Recreational Vehicle For Registration Fees. For the types of recreational vehicles shown in the “Depreciation Schedule for RVs,” beginning with registration fees for calendar year 2004, the County assessors shall administer and collect the recreational vehicle (RV) registration fee based on the market value calculated from the following depreciation schedule. For all other types of recreational vehicles, the assessor shall use any available standard industry indices of retail value to determine the market value. If no such indices are available, the assessor shall determine market value from sale price or by using appraisal procedures as defined in Rule 217 of these rules.

DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE FOR RVS				
	Travel/ Camp Trailers	Campers	Van Conversions	Motor Homes
Age	Percent Good	Percent Good	Percent Good	Percent Good
0	100	100	100	100
1	86	83	85	85
2	76	76	74	77
3	66	64	62	68
4	62	60	52	62
5	59	55	47	59
6	56	54	40	55
7	55	52	35	54
8	50	49	32	51
9	49	44	30	48
10	43	40	27	44
11	41	36	23	40
12	38	33	19	36
13	37	30	14	32
14	36	27	13	31
15	31	23	12	28

To use this depreciation schedule, multiply the sales price or the market value of the RV adjusted by the percentage, if applicable from Subsection 020.02 or 020.03 below, by the appropriate “Percent Good” based on the “Age” and type of RV. Decide the “Age” based on the year of purchase as follows: purchased in the current year equals “Age” zero (0), purchased in the previous year equals “Age” one (1), etc. For example, in year 2004, the “Age” for an RV

purchased in 2004 is zero (0), the “Age” for an RV purchased in 2003 is one (1), the “Age” for an RV purchased in 2002 is two (2), the “Age” for an RV purchased in 2001 is three (3), etc. For any RV still in use and purchased fifteen (15) or more years ago, calculate the minimum market value using the lowest depreciation rate for the correct RV type. ~~(3-29-17)~~()

02. Value of Motor Home or Van Conversion For Registration Fees. The value of any motor home or van conversion used to calculate the registration fee shall exclude any chassis value. Beginning with the registration fees for calendar year 2004, the county assessor shall use the following schedule of valuation factors to calculate the value of the motor home or van conversion excluding the chassis value.

Motor Home/Van Type	Valuation Factor
Mini Motor Home (MMH)	50%
Motor Home (MH)	60%
Front Engine Diesel	45%
Rear Engine Diesel	58%
Van Conversions	25%

Multiply the motor home or van conversion’s total value by the appropriate factor to calculate the value excluding the chassis value. (5-3-03)

03. Value of Vehicles Designed For Combined RV and Non-RV Uses For Registration Fees. For vehicles designed to have part of the vehicle for RV use and other parts of the vehicle for non-RV uses like transporting horses or other cargo, the value of the RV to be used to calculate the registration fee on or after January 1, 2015 is fifty percent (50%) of the sales price. (3-20-14)

04. Assessment Notice Mailed or Assessment Canceled. If after August 31, the required annual registration fee has not been paid, a taxpayer’s valuation assessment notice shall be mailed to the owner of the recreational vehicle. If the registration fee is paid before the fourth Monday of November, the assessor shall cancel the assessment. (5-3-03)

IDAPA 35 – STATE TAX COMMISSION
35.01.03 – PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1709
NOTICE OF RULEMAKING – PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Sections 63-105A and 63-802, 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 October 18, 2017.

The hearing site(s) 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 a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 006 – Incorporation By Reference. This rule is being amended to update references to current editions of the railway equipment register used to identify railcar ownership. The amendment also confirms the link to all referenced IAAO standards. Effective Jan. 1, 2018.

Rule 406 – Rules Pertaining To Market Value Of Operating Property Of Rate Regulated Electric Utility Companies. (HB 30) - Flotation cost factor of 0.2% added to the discount rate. Also deletes an obsolete URL (link) to a table showing the U.S. Dept. of Commerce's GDP price deflator.

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

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 resulting from this rulemaking: N/A

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(2), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was not conducted because the provisions of these rules are of a simple nature.

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: N/A

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Alan Dornfest, (208) 334-7742, alan.dornfest@tax.idaho.gov.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 25, 2017.

DATED this 4th day of October, 2017.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1709
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

006. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE (RULE 006).

Unless provided otherwise, any reference in these rules to any document identified in Rule 006 of these rules shall constitute the full incorporation into these rules of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein. The term “documents” includes codes, standards, or rules adopted by an agency of the state or of the United States or by any nationally recognized organization or association. (5-3-03)

01. Availability of Reference Material. Copies of the documents incorporated by reference into these rules are available at the main office of the State Tax Commission as listed in Rule 005 of these rules or can be electronically accessed as noted in Subsection 006.02 of this rule. (5-8-09)

02. Documents Incorporated by Reference. The following documents are incorporated by reference into these rules: (5-3-03)

a. “Standard on Ratio Studies” published in 2013, “Standard on Digital Cadastral Maps and Parcel Identifiers” published in 2015, “Standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property” published in 2012, “Standard on Verification and Adjustment of Sales” published in 2010, all published by the International Association of Assessing Officers. These documents can be electronically accessed at http://www.iaao.org/wcm/Resources/Publications_access/Technical_Standards/wcm/Resources_Content/Pubs/Technical_Standards.aspx?hkey=9c330567-135b-4adc-a772-00008232ab90 which was last accessed and verified on June 23, 2016. (1-1-17)()

b. “Official Railway Equipment Register” published for the last three (3) quarters in 2016 and the first quarter in 2017 issued by R. E. R. Publishing Corporation, *Agent as a publication of UBM Global Trade and published by JOC Group, Inc.* (1-1-17)()

c. “Forest Habitat Types of Northern Idaho: A Second Approximation” published by the Government Printing Office for the U. S. Forest Service in 1991, General Technical Report INT-236, written by Cooper, Stephen V., Neiman, Kenneth E., Rev, David W., and Roberts, Kenneth E. (4-6-05)

d. “Forest Habitat Types of Central Idaho” published by the Government Printing Office for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experimentation Station of the U. S. Forest Service in 1981, General Technical Report INT-114, written by Kittams, Jay A., Pfister, Robert D., Ryker, Russell A., and Steele, Robert. (5-3-03)

e. “Yield of Even-Aged Stands of Ponderosa Pine” published by the Government Printing Office for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1938, Technical Bulletin No. 630. (5-3-03)

f. “Second-Growth Yield, Stand, and Volume Table for the Western White Pine Type” published by the Government Printing Office for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1932, Technical Bulletin No. 323. (5-3-03)

g. “Manual of Surveying Instructions” published by the Federal Bureau of Land Management and the Public Land Survey System Foundation in 2009. (4-4-13)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

406. RULES PERTAINING TO MARKET VALUE OF OPERATING PROPERTY OF RATE REGULATED ELECTRIC UTILITY COMPANIES (RULE 406).
Section 63-105(2) and Section 63-205(1), Idaho Code

01. Valuation of Operating Property of Rate Regulated Electric Utility Companies. The market value for assessment purposes of operating property of rate regulated electric utility companies shall be determined by the State Tax Commission using statute, these rules as referenced in Rule 001 of these rules, any other applicable law, and the following: (3-20-14)

a. Depending on the weighting placed on the income approach, as described in Subsection 406.01.d. of this rule, no more than twenty percent (20%) weight will be placed on the cost indicator when utilizing the Historic Cost Less Depreciation (HCLD) method in the system value correlation. (3-20-14)

b. In the income approach, income to be capitalized will be normalized, utilizing the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator found in Table 1.1.9 from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis ~~www.bea.gov/national/txt/dgpa.txt last accessed August 12, 2013~~, by using an average of at least the previous four (4) years' net operating incomes and by adjusting each year's net operating income for unusual non-recurring items. (3-20-14)()

c. In the income approach, a market discount rate will be determined ~~and will include~~ to which a flotation cost component ~~supported by nationally recognized sources~~ of twenty hundredths of one percent (0.20%) will be added. (3-20-14)()

d. A weighting between eighty percent (80%) and one hundred percent (100%) will be placed on the income approach in the system value correlation. (3-20-14)

e. Within the market approach, as prescribed in Rule 405 of these rules, a sales comparison approach may be used if reliable data is available and appropriate comparison adjustments can be made. No weight will be placed on a stock and debt approach in the system value correlation. (3-20-14)

f. For rate regulated electric utility companies, the weightings prescribed in this rule shall supersede any weightings in the system correlation prescribed in Subsection 405.08 of this rule. (3-20-14)

02. Accounting For Obsolescence. Subsection 406.01.a. of this rule shall be construed to mean that the use of no more than twenty percent (20%) weight placed on the cost indicator, when utilizing HCLD method to calculate the cost approach, accounts for any and all forms of depreciation, including any and all forms of obsolescence, and the appraiser shall not consider any further obsolescence as provided for in Subsection 405.05 of these rules. (3-20-14)

August 1, 2017

IDAPA 35.01.03.006 (Rule 006)
Docket 35-0103-1709
Synopsis of the Changes to the Incorporation By Reference Rule 006
Proposed for Approval in 2018

The dates of the “Official Railway Equipment Register” listed in Paragraph 006.02(b) are being changed to reflect the most current version of the register. The Official Railway Equipment Register is published quarterly, each register shows different changes that are made including but not limited to: 1) reporting railcar marks transferred from one company to another 2) new reporting of railcar marks 3) new and eliminated registrants, and 4) company name changes.

ISTC uses this information to validate what is reported on the operator statements from the private railcar companies as well as establishing ownership of railcar marks that were reported to the ISTC from the railroads that have not been filed by the private railcar company. Using the address information provided by the register, we send out assessments & billings for railcars under \$500,000.