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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 255

BY REVENUE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT 1 RELATING TO URBAN RENEWAL; AMENDING SECTION 50-2006, IDAHO CODE, TO RE-2 VISE A PROVISION REGARDING THE DISSOLUTION OF AN URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY; 3 AMENDING SECTION 50-2903, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A DEFINITION AND TO 4 5 MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 50-2906, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING A PUBLIC HEARING AND ORDINANCE FOR A PRO-6 POSED REVENUE ALLOCATION AREA; AMENDING SECTION 50-2907, IDAHO CODE, 7 TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 50-2908, IDAHO 8 CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE ALLOCATION OF PROPERTY TAXES 9 10 BETWEEN AN URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY AND A TAXING DISTRICT; AMENDING SECTION 50-2909, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE A PROVISION REGARDING REVENUE ALLOCA-11 TION; AMENDING CHAPTER 29, TITLE 50, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW 12 SECTION 50-2914, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE TERMINATION OF A REVENUE 13 ALLOCATION AREA; AMENDING SECTION 63-301A, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH 14 15 A PROVISION REGARDING THE NEW CONSTRUCTION ROLL; AMENDING SECTION 63-802, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING CERTAIN LIMITATIONS 16 ON BUDGET REQUESTS OF TAXING DISTRICTS; AMENDING SECTION 63-803, IDAHO 17 CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 63-1312, 18 19 IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AND DECLARING AN EMER-GENCY AND PROVIDING RETROACTIVE APPLICATION. 20

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 50-2006, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

50-2006. URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY -- AUTHORIZATION -- DISSOLUTION.

- (1) (a) There is hereby created in each municipality an independent public body corporate and politic to be known as the "urban renewal agency" that was created by resolution as provided in section 50-2005, Idaho Code, before July 1, 2011, for the municipality; provided, that such agency shall not transact any business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless the local governing body has made the findings prescribed in section 50-2005, Idaho Code.
- (b) An urban renewal agency created after July 1, 2011, shall not transact any business or exercise its powers provided for in this chapter until a majority of qualified electors, voting in a citywide or countywide election, depending on the municipality in which such agency is created, vote to authorize such agency to transact business and exercise its powers provided for in this chapter. If prior to July 1, 2011, the local governing body has made the findings prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection, then such agency shall transact business and shall exercise its powers hereunder and is not subject to the requirements of this paragraph.

(2) Upon satisfaction of the requirements under subsection (1) of this section, the urban renewal agency is authorized to transact the business and exercise the powers hereunder by a board of commissioners to be established as follows:

- (a) Unless provided otherwise in this section, the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, shall appoint a board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency, which shall consist of not less than three (3) commissioners nor more than nine (9) commissioners. In the order of appointment, the mayor shall designate the number of commissioners to be appointed, and the term of each, provided that the original term of office of no more than two (2) commissioners shall expire in the same year. The commissioners shall serve for terms not to exceed five (5) years, from the date of appointment, except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term.
- (b) For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a commissioner may be removed by a majority vote of the local governing body only after a hearing and after he shall have been given a copy of the charges at least ten (10) days prior to such hearing and have had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Any commission position that becomes vacant at a time other than the expiration of a term shall be filled by the mayor or chair of the board of county commissioners, if that is the local governing body, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, including the mayor, if applicable, and shall be filled for the unexpired term.
- (c) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may appoint and designate, from among its members, members of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency, provided that such representation shall be less than a majority of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency of the members of the local governing body on and after July 1, 2017, in which case all the rights, powers, duties, privileges, and immunities vested by the urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended, in an appointed board of commissioners, shall be vested in the local governing body, which shall, in all respects when acting as an urban renewal agency, be acting as an arm of state government, entirely separate and distinct from the municipality, to achieve, perform, and accomplish the public purposes prescribed and provided by said urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended.
- (d) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may terminate the appointed board of commissioners and thereby appoint and designate itself as the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency for not more than one (1) calendar year.
- (e) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may provide that the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency shall be elected at an election held for such purpose on one (1) of the November dates provided in section 34-106, Idaho Code, and the ordinance may provide term limits for the commissioners. In this case, all the rights, powers, duties, privileges, and immunities vested by the urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended, in an appointed board of commissioners, shall be vested in the elected board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency, which shall, in all respects when acting as an urban re-

newal agency, be acting as an arm of state government, entirely separate and distinct from the municipality, to achieve, perform, and accomplish the public purposes prescribed and provided by said urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended. The provisions of chapter 66, title 67, Idaho Code, shall apply to elected commissioners, and the county election law shall apply to the person running for commissioner as if the person were running for county commissioner. In the event of a vacancy in an elected commissioner position, the replacement shall be appointed by the mayor or chair of the board of county commissioners, if that is the local governing body, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, and shall be filled for the unexpired term.

- (3) In all instances, a member of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency must be a resident of the county where the urban renewal agency is located or is doing business.
- (4) A commissioner shall receive no compensation for his services but shall be entitled to the necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in the discharge of his duties. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner.
 - (5) (a) The powers of an urban renewal agency shall be exercised by the commissioners thereof. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business and exercising the powers of the agency and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the agency upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present, unless in any case the bylaws shall require a larger number.
 - (b) The commissioners shall elect the chairman, cochairman, or vice chairman for a term of one (1) year from among their members. An agency may employ an executive director, technical experts, and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. For such legal service as it may require, an agency may employ or retain its own counsel and legal staff.
 - (c) An agency authorized to transact business and exercise powers under this chapter shall file, with the local governing body, on or before March 31 of each year a report of its activities for the preceding calendar year, which report shall include the financial data and audit reports required under sections 67-1075 and 67-1076, Idaho Code. The agency shall be required to hold a public meeting to report these findings and take comments from the public. At the time of filing the report, the agency shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the community a notice to the effect that such report has been filed with the municipality and the state controller and that the report is available for inspection during business hours in the office of the city clerk or county recorder, in the office of the agency, and at all times on the website of the state controller.
 - (d) An urban renewal agency shall have the same fiscal year as a municipality and shall be subject to the same audit requirements as a municipality. An urban renewal agency shall be required to prepare and

 file with its local governing body an annual financial report and shall prepare, approve, and adopt an annual budget for filing with the local governing body, for informational purposes. A budget means an annual estimate of revenues and expenses for the following fiscal year of the agency.

- (6) An urban renewal agency shall comply with the public records law pursuant to chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code, open meetings law pursuant to chapter 2, title 74, Idaho Code, the ethics in government law pursuant to chapter 4, title 74, Idaho Code, and the competitive bidding provisions of chapter 28, title 67, Idaho Code.
- (7) A local governing body that has created an urban renewal agency pursuant to the provisions of this section may dissolve the urban renewal agency by the enactment of an ordinance in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as termination of an urban renewal area pursuant to section 50-2914, Idaho Code. The urban renewal agency shall be dissolved on the date provided for dissolution in the ordinance and shall no longer be authorized to transact business or exercise any powers pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or any other provision of law. Upon dissolution of the urban renewal agency, title to all property of the urban renewal agency shall revert to the municipality. The local governing body shall transmit a copy of the dissolution ordinance to each taxing district affected by the urban renewal agency, the county clerk, and the state tax commission within ten (10) business days from the date that the dissolution ordinance is enacted.

SECTION 2. That Section 50-2903, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

50-2903. DEFINITIONS. The following terms used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Act" or "this act" means this revenue allocation act.
- (2) "Agency" or "urban renewal agency" means a public body created pursuant to section 50-2006, Idaho Code.
- (3) "Authorized municipality" or "municipality" means any county or incorporated city that has established an urban renewal agency or by ordinance has identified and created a competitively disadvantaged border community.
- (4) Except as provided in section 50-2903A, Idaho Code, "base assessment roll" means the equalized assessment rolls, for all classes of taxable property, on January 1 of the year in which the local governing body of an authorized municipality passes an ordinance adopting or modifying an urban renewal plan containing a revenue allocation financing provision, except that the base assessment roll shall be adjusted as follows: the equalized assessment valuation of the taxable property in a revenue allocation area as shown upon the base assessment roll shall be reduced by the amount by which the equalized assessed valuation as shown on the base assessment roll exceeds the current equalized assessed valuation of any taxable property located in the revenue allocation area and by the equalized assessed valuation of taxable property in such revenue allocation area that becomes exempt from taxation subsequent to the date of the base assessment roll. The equalized assessed valuation of the taxable property in a revenue allocation area as shown on the base assessment roll shall be increased by the

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equalized assessed valuation, as of the date of the base assessment roll, of taxable property in such revenue allocation area that becomes taxable after the date of the base assessment roll. Any increase in valuation due to property owned, leased, or used in the operation of a business entity that makes capital investments in one (1) or more data centers, as defined in section 63-3622VV(2)(f), Idaho Code, after July 1, 2020, in amounts of at least two hundred fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000) in the aggregate within the first five (5) years after commencement of construction, that creates and maintains at least thirty (30) new jobs at the data center within two (2) calendar years after the commencement of operations, and that is located in a revenue allocation area for which no bonds have been issued pursuant to section 50-2909, Idaho Code, as of March 16, 2023, shall be added to the base assessment roll in the current tax year. An urban renewal plan containing a revenue allocation financing provision adopted or modified prior to July 1, 2016, is not subject to section 50-2903A, Idaho Code. For plans adopted or modified prior to July 1, 2016, and for subsequent modifications of those urban renewal plans, the value of the base assessment roll of property within the revenue allocation area shall be determined as if the modification had not occurred.

- (5) "Budget" means an annual estimate of revenues and expenses for the following fiscal year of the agency. An agency shall, by September 1 of each calendar year, adopt and publish, as described in section 50-1002, Idaho Code, a budget for the next fiscal year. An agency may amend its adopted budget using the same procedures as used for adoption of the budget. For the fiscal year that immediately predates the termination date for an urban renewal plan involving a revenue allocation area or will include the termination date, the agency shall adopt and publish a budget specifically for the projected revenues and expenses of the plan and make a determination as to whether the revenue allocation area can be terminated before the January 1 of the termination year pursuant to the terms of section 50-2909(4), Idaho Code. In the event that the agency determines that current tax year revenues are sufficient to cover all estimated expenses for the current year and all future years, by September 1 the agency shall adopt a resolution advising and notifying the local governing body, the county auditor, and the state tax commission and recommending the adoption of an ordinance for termination of the revenue allocation area by December 31 of the current year and declaring a surplus to be distributed as described in section 50-2909, Idaho Code, should a surplus be determined to exist. The agency shall cause the ordinance to be filed with the office of the county recorder and the Idaho state tax commission as provided in section 63-215, Idaho Code. Upon notification of revenues sufficient to cover expenses as provided herein, the increment value of that revenue allocation area shall be included in the net taxable value of the appropriate taxing districts when calculating the subsequent property tax levies pursuant to section 63-803, Idaho Code. The increment value shall also be included in subsequent notification of taxable value for each taxing district pursuant to section 63-1312, Idaho Code, and subsequent certification of actual and adjusted market values for each school district pursuant to section 63-315, Idaho Code.
 - (6) "Clerk" means the clerk of the municipality.

- (7) "Competitively disadvantaged border community area" means a parcel of land consisting of at least forty (40) acres that is situated within the jurisdiction of a county or an incorporated city and within twenty-five (25) miles of a state or international border, which the governing body of such county or incorporated city has determined by ordinance is disadvantaged in its ability to attract business, private investment, or commercial development as a result of a competitive advantage in the adjacent state or nation resulting from inequities or disparities in comparative sales taxes, income taxes, property taxes, population or unique geographic features.
 - (8) "Deteriorated area" means:

- (a) Any area, including a slum area, in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or nonresidential, which by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime, and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare.
- (b) Any area which by reason of the presence of a substantial number of deteriorated or deteriorating structures, predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility or usefulness, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site or other improvements, diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land, defective or unusual conditions of title, or the existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, results in economic underdevelopment of the area, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of a municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals or welfare in its present condition and use.
- (c) Any area which is predominately open and which because of obsolete platting, diversity of ownership, deterioration of structures or improvements, or otherwise, results in economic underdevelopment of the area or substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of a municipality. The provisions of section 50-2008(d), Idaho Code, shall apply to open areas.
- (d) Any area which the local governing body certifies is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of a flood, storm, earthquake, or other natural disaster or catastrophe respecting which the governor of the state has certified the need for disaster assistance under any federal law.
- (e) Any area which by reason of its proximity to the border of an adjacent state is competitively disadvantaged in its ability to attract private investment, business or commercial development which would promote the purposes of this chapter.
- (f) Deteriorated area does not mean not developed beyond agricultural, or any agricultural operation as defined in section 22-4502(1), Idaho Code, or any forest land as defined in section 63-1701(4), Idaho Code,

unless the owner of the agricultural operation or the forest landowner of the forest land gives written consent to be included in the deteriorated area, except for an agricultural operation or forest land that has not been used for three (3) consecutive years.

(9) "Facilities" means land, rights in land, buildings, structures, machinery, landscaping, extension of utility services, approaches, roadways and parking, handling and storage areas, and similar auxiliary and related facilities.

- (10) "Increment value" means 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 a positive value.
- (11) "Local governing body" means the city council or board of county commissioners of a municipality.
- (12) "Plan" or "urban renewal plan" means a plan, as it exists or may from time to time be amended, prepared and approved pursuant to sections 50-2008 and 50-2905, Idaho Code, and any method or methods of financing such plan, which methods may include revenue allocation financing provisions.
- (13) "Project" or "urban renewal project" or "competitively disadvantaged border areas" may include undertakings and activities of a municipality in an urban renewal area for the elimination of deteriorated or deteriorating areas and for the prevention of the development or spread of slums and blight and may involve slum clearance and redevelopment in an urban renewal area, or rehabilitation or conservation in an urban renewal area, or any combination or part thereof in accordance with an urban renewal plan. Such undertakings and activities may include:
 - (a) Acquisition of a deteriorated area or a deteriorating area or portion thereof;
 - (b) Demolition and removal of buildings and improvement;
 - (c) Installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, open space, off-street parking facilities, public facilities, public recreation and entertainment facilities or buildings and other improvements necessary for carrying out, in the urban renewal area or competitively disadvantaged border community area, the urban renewal objectives of this act in accordance with the urban renewal plan or the competitively disadvantaged border community area ordinance.
 - (d) Disposition of any property acquired in the urban renewal area or the competitively disadvantaged border community area, (including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the agency itself), or the municipality creating the competitively disadvantaged border community area at its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan except for disposition of property to another public body;
 - (e) Carrying out plans for a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements in accordance with the urban renewal plan;
 - (f) Acquisition of real property in the urban renewal area or the competitively disadvantaged border community area that, under the urban renewal plan, is to be repaired or rehabilitated for dwelling use or re-

lated facilities, repair or rehabilitation of the structures for guidance purposes, and resale of the property;

- (g) Acquisition of any other real property in the urban renewal area or competitively disadvantaged border community area where necessary to eliminate unhealthful, insanitary or unsafe conditions, lessen density, eliminate obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public welfare, or otherwise to remove or to prevent the spread of blight or deterioration, or to provide land for needed public facilities or where necessary to accomplish the purposes for which a competitively disadvantaged border community area was created by ordinance;
- (h) Lending or investing federal funds; and
- (i) Construction of foundations, platforms and other like structural forms.
- (14) "Project costs" includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) Capital costs, including the actual costs of the construction of public works or improvements, facilities, buildings, structures, and permanent fixtures; the demolition, alteration, remodeling, repair or reconstruction of existing buildings, structures, and permanent fixtures; the acquisition of equipment; and the clearing and grading of land;
- (b) Financing costs, including interest during construction and capitalized debt service or repair and replacement or other appropriate reserves;
- (c) Real property assembly costs, meaning any deficit incurred from the sale or lease by a municipality of real or personal property within a revenue allocation district;
- (d) Professional service costs, including those costs incurred for architectural, planning, engineering, and legal advice and services;
- (e) Direct administrative costs, including reasonable charges for the time spent by city or county employees in connection with the implementation of a project plan;
- (f) Relocation costs; and

- (g) Other costs incidental to any of the foregoing costs.
- (15) "Revenue allocation area" means that portion of an urban renewal area or competitively disadvantaged border community area where the equalized assessed valuation, (as shown by the taxable property assessment rolls), of which the local governing body has determined, on and as a part of an urban renewal plan, is likely to increase as a result of the initiation of an urban renewal project or competitively disadvantaged border community area. The base assessment roll or rolls of revenue allocation area or areas shall not exceed at any time ten percent (10%) of the current assessed valuation of all taxable property within the municipality.
 - (16) "State" means the state of Idaho.
- (17) "Tax" or "taxes" means all property tax levies upon taxable property.
- (18) "Taxable property" means taxable real property, personal property, operating property, or any other tangible or intangible property included on the equalized assessment rolls.
- (19) "Taxing district" means a taxing district as defined in section 63-201, Idaho Code, as that section now exists or may hereafter be amended.

(20) "Termination date" means a specific date no later than twenty (20) years from the effective date of an urban renewal plan or as described in section 50-2904, Idaho Code, on which date the plan shall terminate. Every urban renewal plan shall have a termination date that can be modified or extended subject to the twenty (20) year maximum limitation. Provided however, the duration of a revenue allocation financing provision may be extended as provided in section 50-2904, Idaho Code.

 SECTION 3. That Section 50-2906, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 50-2906. PUBLIC HEARING AND ORDINANCE REQUIRED -- SPECIAL RULES FOR CERTAIN TAXING DISTRICTS. (1) To adopt a new urban renewal plan or create a competitively disadvantaged border community area containing a revenue allocation financing provision, the local governing body of an authorized municipality must enact an ordinance in accordance with chapter 9, title 50, Idaho Code, and section 50-2008, Idaho Code. To modify an existing urban renewal plan, to add or change a revenue allocation, an authorized municipality must enact an ordinance in accordance with chapter 9, title 50, Idaho Code, and conduct a public hearing as provided in section 50-2008(c), Idaho Code. No urban renewal project, plan, competitively disadvantaged border community area or modification thereto, or revenue allocation financial provision shall be held ineffective for failure to comply with the requirements of this section if compliance with the section is substantial and in good faith and administrative authority of both the local governing body and urban renewal agency does not extend beyond the municipal boundary of the authorized municipality. Urban renewal plans and revenue allocation financing provisions may be held ineffective if an urban renewal area or revenue allocation area extends outside the municipal boundary of an authorized municipality and a transfer of powers ordinance has not been adopted by the cooperating county.
- (2) A revenue allocation financing provision adopted in accordance with this chapter shall be effective retroactively to January 1 of the year in which the local governing body of the authorized municipality enacts such ordinance.
 - (3) (a) The Prior to taking action on an ordinance to adopt a revenue allocation financing provision, the local governing body of an authorized municipality shall prepare a notice stating: (a) that
 - <u>(i)</u> That an urban renewal plan or modification thereto or a competitively disadvantaged border community area has been proposed and is being considered for adoption, and that such plan or modification thereto or proposal to create a competitively disadvantaged border community area contains a revenue allocation financing provision that will cause property taxes resulting from any increases in equalized assessed valuation in excess of the equalized assessed valuation as shown on the base assessment roll to be allocated to the agency for urban renewal and competitively disadvantaged border community area purposes; and (b) that
 - (ii) That an agreement on the administration of a revenue allocation financing provision extending beyond the municipal boundary of the authorized municipality has been negotiated with the coop-

erating county having extraterritorial power and that the agreement has been formalized by a transfer of power ordinance adopted by that county; and (c) that

- $\underline{\text{(iii)}}$ $\underline{\text{That}}$ a public hearing on such plan or modification will be held by the local governing body pursuant to section 50-2008(c), Idaho Code.
- (b) The notice shall also state the time, date, and place of the hearing. At least thirty (30) days but not more than sixty (60) days prior to the date set for final reading of the ordinance, the local governing body shall publish the notice in a newspaper of general circulation and transmit the notice, together with a copy of the plan and recommendation of the urban renewal agency or the municipality which by ordinance created the competitively disadvantaged border community area, to the governing body of each taxing district which levies taxes upon any taxable property in the revenue allocation area and which would be affected by the revenue allocation financing provision of the urban renewal plan proposed to be approved by the local governing body.
- (4) No fire protection district or ambulance service district shall be subject to the financing provisions of an urban renewal revenue allocation area, or any modification thereof, created or modified after July 1, 2025, unless the local governing body of the authorized municipality proposing to create or modify such financing provision requests such district to consent to be subject to the financing provision and the district receiving such request consents. To request such a district to consent, the local governing body of an authorized municipality shall send a request to the district at the same time it sends notice to taxing districts of its intent to create or modify an urban renewal plan that includes a revenue allocation financing provision pursuant to subsection (3) of this section. If the governing board of the district receiving a request to consent agrees with the request, it shall adopt a resolution providing that such district shall be subject to the financing provisions of the proposed urban renewal area plan or proposed urban renewal area plan modification that was identified in the request, and shall thereafter be subject to such financing provision. The consenting district shall, within ten (10) business days, file a copy of the resolution with the local governing body of the authorized municipality. Upon receipt of the district's resolution consenting to be subject to the financing provision, the governing body of the municipality shall transmit a copy of such resolution to the county clerk and the state tax commission within ten (10) business days.
- (5) Any fire protection district or ambulance service district may withdraw from being subject to an urban renewal revenue allocation financing provision at any time if the urban renewal agency governing the revenue allocation financing provision does not have any outstanding bonds or other indebtedness being funded by such revenue allocation financing provision. Any fire protection district or ambulance service district that seeks to withdraw shall adopt a resolution expressing such intent and file the same with the urban renewal agency and local governing body of the authorized municipality that approved the revenue allocation financing provision that the district seeks to withdraw from. Upon receipt of the fire protection district's or ambulance service district's resolution approving the with-

drawal, the governing body of the municipality shall transmit a copy of such resolution to the county clerk and the state tax commission within ten (10) business days. The district's withdrawal from the revenue allocation 3 financing provision shall take affect on December 31 of the year that the resolution approving the withdrawal is adopted, and the district shall thereafter be entitled to a levy on the equalized assessed valuation of taxable property within its jurisdiction pursuant to section 50-2908(1)(g), Idaho Code. 8

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SECTION 4. That Section 50-2907, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

50-2907. TRANSMITTAL OF REVENUE ALLOCATION AREA DESCRIPTION AND OTHER DOCUMENTS TO TAXING AGENCIES. (1) After the effective date of an ordinance enacted by the local governing body of an authorized municipality, the clerk of the authorized municipality shall transmit, to the county auditor and tax assessor of the county in which the revenue allocation area is located, to the affected taxing districts, and to the state tax commission, a copy of the ordinance enacted, a copy of the legal description of the boundaries of the revenue allocation area, and a map indicating the boundaries of the revenue allocation area.

- (2) For revenue allocation areas extending beyond the corporate municipal boundary of the authorized municipality, the copy of the ordinance enacted by the authorized municipality shall include, as an attachment, a copy of the transfer of powers ordinance adopted by the cooperating county under section 50-2906 + (3)(b)(3)(a)(ii), Idaho Code.
- (3) Such documents shall be transmitted within the time required by section 63-215, Idaho Code.

SECTION 5. That Section 50-2908, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

50-2908. DETERMINATION OF TAX LEVIES -- CREATION OF SPECIAL FUND. (1) For purposes of calculating the rate at which taxes shall be levied by or for each taxing district in which a revenue allocation area is located, the county commissioners shall, with respect to the taxable property located in such revenue allocation area, use the equalized assessed value of such taxable property as shown on the base assessment roll rather than on the current equalized assessed valuation of such taxable property, except the current equalized assessed valuation shall be used for calculating the tax rate for:

- (a) Levies for refunds and credits pursuant to section 63-1305, Idaho Code, and any judgment pursuant to section 33-802(1), Idaho Code, certified after December 31, 2007;
- (b) Levies permitted pursuant to section 63-802(3), Idaho Code, certified after December 31, 2007;
- (c) Levies for voter-approved general obligation bonds of any taxing district and plant facility reserve fund levies passed after December 31, 2007;
- (d) Levies for payment of obligations that have been judicially confirmed pursuant to chapter 13, title 7, Idaho Code, and that meet the criteria of sections 63-1315 and 63-1316, Idaho Code;

- (e) Levies set forth in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this subsection, first certified prior to December 31, 2007, when the property affected by said levies is included within the boundaries of a revenue allocation area by a change in the boundaries of either the revenue allocation area or any taxing district after December 31, 2007; and
- (f) School levies for supplemental maintenance and operation pursuant to section 33-802(3) and (4), Idaho Code, approved after December 31, 2007, and for emergency funds pursuant to section 33-805, Idaho Code, approved after July 1, 2015—; and
- (g) Levies of fire protection districts and ambulance services districts that are exempt from being subject to a revenue allocation financing provision pursuant to section 50-2906(4), Idaho Code, or that withdraw from being subject to a revenue allocation financing provision pursuant to section 50-2906(5), Idaho Code.
- (2) With respect to each such taxing district, the tax rate calculated under subsection (1) of this section shall be applied to the current equalized assessed valuation of all taxable property in the taxing district, including the taxable property in the revenue allocation area. The tax revenues thereby produced shall be allocated as follows:
 - (a) To the taxing district shall be allocated and shall be paid by the county treasurer:
 - (i) All taxes levied by the taxing district or on its behalf on taxable property located within the taxing district but outside the revenue allocation area;
 - (ii) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (iv) of this paragraph, a portion of the taxes levied by the taxing district or on its behalf on the taxable property located within the revenue allocation area, which portion is the amount produced by applying the taxing district's tax rate determined under subsection (1) of this section to the equalized assessed valuation, as shown on the base assessment roll, of the taxable property located within the revenue allocation area;
 - (iii) All taxes levied by the taxing district to satisfy obligations specified in subsection (1) of this section; and
 - (iv) In the case of a revenue allocation area first formed or expanded to include the property on or after July 1, 2020, all taxes levied by any highway district, unless the local governing body that created the revenue allocation area has responsibility for the maintenance of roads or highways. In the case of property located within a revenue allocation area prior to July 1, 2020, or property located within a revenue allocation area created by a local governing body that has responsibility for the maintenance of roads or highways, the allocation of taxes shall be governed by subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph. In any case, the highway district and the urban renewal agency may enter into an agreement for a different allocation. A copy of any such agreement shall be submitted to the state tax commission and to the county clerk by the highway district as soon as practicable after the parties have entered into the contract and by no later than September 1 of the year in which the agreement takes effect.

- (b) To the urban renewal agency shall be allocated the balance, if any, of the taxes levied on the taxable property located within the revenue allocation area.
- (3) Upon enactment of an ordinance adopting a revenue allocation financing provision as part of an urban renewal plan, the urban renewal agency shall create a special fund or funds to be used for the purposes enumerated in this chapter. The revenues allocated to the urban renewal agency pursuant to this chapter shall be paid to the agency by the treasurer of the county in which the revenue allocation district is located and shall be deposited by the agency into one (1) or more of such special funds. The agency may, in addition, deposit into such special fund or funds such other income, proceeds, revenues and funds it may receive from sources other than the revenues allocated to it under subsection (2) (b) of this section.
- (4) For the purposes of section 63-803, Idaho Code, during the period when revenue allocation under this chapter is in effect, and solely with respect to any taxing district in which a revenue allocation area is located, the county commissioners shall, in fixing any tax levy other than a levy specified in subsection (1) of this section, take into consideration the equalized assessed valuation of the taxable property situated in the revenue allocation area as shown in the base assessment roll, rather than the current equalized assessed value of such taxable property.
- (5) For all other purposes, including, without limitation, for purposes of sections 33-802, 33-1002 and 63-1313, Idaho Code, reference in the Idaho Code to the term "market value for assessment purposes" (or any other such similar term) shall mean market value for assessment purposes as defined in section 63-208, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 6. That Section 50-2909, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 50-2909. ISSUANCE OF BONDS -- BOND PROVISIONS. (1) If the local governing body of an authorized municipality has enacted an ordinance adopting a revenue allocation financing provision as part of an urban renewal plan, the urban renewal agency established by such municipality is hereby authorized and empowered:
 - (a) To apply the revenues allocated to it pursuant to section 50-2908, Idaho Code, for payment of the projected costs of any urban renewal project located in the revenue allocation area;
 - (b) To borrow money, incur indebtedness and issue one (1) or more series of bonds to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, the urban renewal projects authorized pursuant to such plan within the limits established by paragraph (c) of this subsection; and
 - (c) To pledge irrevocably to the payment of principal of and interest on such moneys borrowed, indebtedness incurred or bonds issued by the agency the revenues allocated to it pursuant to section 50-2908, Idaho Code.

All bonds issued under this section shall be issued in accordance with section 50-2012, Idaho Code, except that such bonds shall be payable solely from the special fund or funds established pursuant to section 50-2908, Idaho Code. On and after July 1, 2011, bonds may be issued for a maximum period of twenty (20) years.

(2) The agency shall be obligated and bound to pay such borrowed moneys, indebtedness, and bonds as the same shall become due, but only to the extent that the moneys are available in a special fund or funds established under section 50-2908, Idaho Code; and the agency is authorized to maintain an adequate reserve therefor from any moneys deposited in such a special fund or funds.

- (3) Nothing in this chapter shall in any way impair any powers an urban renewal agency may have under subsection (a) of section 50-2012, Idaho Code.
- (4) When the revenue allocation area plan budget described in section 50-2903(5), Idaho Code, estimates that all financial obligations have been provided for, the principal of and interest on such moneys, indebtedness and bonds have been paid in full, or when deposits in the special fund or funds created under this chapter are sufficient to pay such principal and interest as they come due, and to fund reserves, if any, or any other obligations of the agency funded through revenue allocation proceeds shall be satisfied and the agency has determined no additional project costs need be funded through revenue allocation financing, the allocation of revenues under section 50-2908, Idaho Code, shall thereupon cease; any moneys in such fund or funds in excess of the amount necessary to pay such principal and interest shall be distributed to the affected taxing districts in which the revenue allocation area is located in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution to the affected taxing districts of the taxes on the taxable property located within the revenue allocation area; and the powers granted to the urban renewal agency under section 50-2909, Idaho Code, shall thereupon terminate.
- SECTION 7. That Chapter 29, Title 50, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 50-2914, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 50-2914. TERMINATION OF REVENUE ALLOCATION AREA. (1) A revenue allocation area, along with any associated revenue allocation financing provision adopted pursuant to this chapter, may be terminated either on or before the termination date as defined in section 50-2903 in accordance with the provisions of this section.
 - (2) (a) Prior to the termination date of a revenue allocation area, the urban renewal agency shall adopt and publish a budget for the final fiscal year or years of an urban renewal plan involving a revenue allocation area. The budget shall specify the projected revenues and expenses of the plan. The agency's budget for the final fiscal year or years of the revenue allocation area must estimate that all financial obligations shall have been provided for, the principal of and interest on such moneys, indebtedness, and bonds shall have been paid in full, or that deposits in the special fund or funds created under this chapter are sufficient to pay such principal and interest as they come due, and that any other obligations of the agency funded through revenue allocation proceeds shall be satisfied.
 - (b) In the event the budget indicates a shortfall in meeting the revenue allocation area's financial obligations by the termination date, the agency may pursue an annual extension of the duration of the rev-

enue allocation area pursuant to the provisions of section 50-2903A(2), Idaho Code.

- (c) If the budget meets the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the agency shall make a finding that no additional project costs need be funded through revenue allocation financing and shall adopt a resolution notifying the local governing body that the revenue allocation area is on schedule to terminate pursuant to the plan and recommending that the local governing body enact an ordinance terminating the revenue allocation area on the termination date.
- (d) If the agency determines that a revenue allocation area can be terminated before the January 1 of the termination year because the current tax year revenues are sufficient to cover all estimated expenses for the current year and all future years prior to the termination date, the agency shall adopt a resolution by no later than August 1 containing its findings and recommending the adoption of an ordinance by the local governing body for termination of the revenue allocation area by December 31 of the current year.
- (3) The agency shall cause a copy of any resolution enacted pursuant to this section to be filed with the office of the county recorder and the Idaho state tax commission.
- (4) If the local governing body concurs with the budget and findings of the agency, it shall enact an ordinance no later than September 1 terminating the revenue allocation area and stating the date of termination. Within ten (10) days of enacting such an ordinance, the local governing body shall transmit a copy of the ordinance to the office of the county recorder and the Idaho state tax commission as provided in section 63-215, Idaho Code, and each taxing district within the revenue allocation area. Upon the enactment of the ordinance terminating the revenue allocation area, the increment value of that revenue allocation area shall be included in the net taxable value of the appropriate taxing districts when calculating the subsequent property tax levies pursuant to section 63-803, Idaho Code. The increment value shall also be included in subsequent notification of taxable value for each taxing district pursuant to section 63-1312, Idaho Code, and subsequent certification of actual and adjusted market values for each school district pursuant to section 63-315, Idaho Code.
 - (5) On the date of termination:

- (a) The allocation of revenues under section 50-2908, Idaho Code, shall thereupon cease;
- (b) Any moneys in the revenue allocation area fund or funds in excess of the amount necessary to pay such principal and interest shall be distributed to the affected taxing districts in which the revenue allocation area is located in the same manner and proportion as the most recent distribution to the affected taxing districts of the taxes on the taxable property located within the revenue allocation area; and
- (c) The powers granted to the urban renewal agency under section 50-2909, Idaho Code, shall thereupon terminate.

SECTION 8. That Section 63-301A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-301A. NEW CONSTRUCTION ROLL. (1) The county assessor shall prepare a new construction roll, which shall be in addition to the property roll, which new construction roll shall show:
 - (a) The name of the taxpayer;

- (b) The description of the new construction, suitably detailed to meet the requirements of the individual county;
- (c) The amount of taxable market value added to the property on the current year's property roll that is directly the result of new construction;
- (d) The amount of taxable market value added as provided in subsection
- (3) (f) of this section as a result of dissolution of any revenue allocation area; and
- (e) The amount of taxable market value to be deducted to reflect the adjustments required in this paragraph:
 - (i) Any board of tax appeals or court-ordered value change, if property has a taxable value lower than that shown on any new construction roll in any one (1) of the immediate five (5) tax years preceding the current tax year;
 - (ii) Any reduction in value resulting from correction of value improperly included on any previous new construction roll as a result of double or otherwise erroneous assessment;
 - (iii) Any reduction in value resulting from the exemption provided in section 63-602W(4), Idaho Code, in any one (1) of the immediate five (5) tax years preceding the current tax year; and
 - (iv) Any voluntary reduction in value reflecting a portion of certain homestead exemptions as provided in section 63-602G(10), Idaho Code.
- (2) As soon as possible, but in any event by no later than the first Monday in June, the new construction roll shall be certified to the county auditor and a listing showing the amount of value on the new construction roll in each taxing district or unit shall be forwarded to the state tax commission on or before the fourth Monday in July. Provided however, the value shown in subsection (3) (e) of this section shall be reported to the appropriate county auditor by the state tax commission by the third Monday in July and the value sent by the county auditor to each taxing district. The value established pursuant to subsection (3) (e) of this section is subject to correction by the state tax commission until the first Monday in September, and any such corrections shall be sent to the appropriate county auditor, who shall notify any affected taxing districts.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the value shown on the new construction roll shall include ninety percent (90%) of the taxable market value increase from:
 - (a) Construction of any new structure that previously did not exist, once it is completed and taxable;
 - (b) Additions or alterations to existing nonresidential structures;
 - (c) Installation of new or used manufactured housing that did not previously exist within the county;
 - (d) Property newly taxable as a result of loss of the exemption provided by section 63-602W(3) or (4), Idaho Code;

- (e) The construction of any improvement or installation of any equipment used for or in conjunction with the generation of electricity and the addition of any improvement or equipment intended to be so used, except property that has a value allocated or apportioned pursuant to section 63-405, Idaho Code, or that is owned by a cooperative or municipality as those terms are defined in section 61-332A, Idaho Code, or that is owned by a public utility as that term is defined in section 61-332A, Idaho Code, owning any other property that is allocated or apportioned. No replacement equipment or improvements may be included;
- (f) Provided such increases do not include increases already reported on the new construction roll as permitted in paragraphs (i) and (j) of this subsection, increases in value over the base value of property on the base assessment roll within an urban renewal revenue allocation area that has been terminated pursuant to section 50-2909(4) 50-2914, Idaho Code, to the extent that this increment exceeds the incremental value as of December 31, 2006, or, for revenue allocation areas formed after December 31, 2006, eighty percent (80%) of the increment value. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the new construction roll shall not include new construction located within an urban renewal district's revenue allocation area, except as provided in this paragraph or paragraph (k) of this subsection;
- (g) New construction, in any one (1) of the immediate five (5) tax years preceding the current tax year, allowable but never included on a new construction roll, provided however, that for such property the value on the new construction roll shall reflect the taxable value that would have been included on the new construction roll for the first year in which the property should have been included;
- (h) Formerly exempt improvements on state college-owned or state university-owned land for student dining, housing, or other education-related purposes approved by the state board of education and board of regents of the university of Idaho as proper for the operation of such state college or university, provided such improvements were never included on any previous new construction roll;
- (i) Increases in base value when due to previously determined increment value added to the base value as required in sections 50-2903 and 50-2903A, Idaho Code, due to a modification of the urban renewal plan. In this case, the amount added to the new construction roll will equal eighty percent (80%) of the amount by which the increment value in the year immediately preceding the year in which the base value adjustment described in this subsection occurs exceeds the incremental value as of December 31, 2006, or, for revenue allocation areas formed after December 31, 2006, the entire increment value; and
- (j) Increases in base value when due to previously determined increment value added to the base value as a result of a de-annexation within a revenue allocation area as defined in section 50-2903, Idaho Code. In this case, the amount added to the new construction roll will equal eighty percent (80%) of the amount by which the increment value in the year immediately preceding the year in which the de-annexation described in this subsection occurs exceeds the incremental value as of December 31, 2006, or, for revenue allocation areas formed after Decem-

 ber 31, 2006, the entire increment value within the area subject to the de-annexation.

- (k) In the case of a fire protection district or ambulance service district that encompasses all or part of any urban renewal revenue allocation area that such district withdrew from pursuant to section 50-2906(5), Idaho Code, eighty percent (80%) of the increment value may be included on the new construction roll for the year in which the district withdrew from such urban renewal revenue allocation area. Each year thereafter, ninety percent (90%) of the taxable value of otherwise qualifying new construction shall be included in the new construction roll for such fire protection district or ambulance service district, even if such new construction would not otherwise qualify because it was located within a revenue allocation area.
- (4) The amount of taxable market value of new construction shall be the change in net taxable market value that is attributable directly to the new construction or loss of the exemption provided by section 63-602W(3) or (4), Idaho Code. It shall not include any change in value of existing property that is due to external market forces such as general or localized inflation, except as provided in subsection (3) (f) of this section.
- (5) The amount of taxable market value of new construction shall not include any new construction of property that has been granted a provisional property tax exemption, pursuant to section 63-1305C, Idaho Code. A property owner may apply to the board of county commissioners, if an application is required pursuant to section 63-602, Idaho Code, for an exemption from property tax at the time the initial building permits are applied for or at the time construction of the property has begun, whichever is earlier, or at any time thereafter.
- (6) The amount of taxable market value of new construction shall not include any new construction of property for which an exemption from sales and use tax has been granted pursuant to section 63-3622VV, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 9. That Section 63-802, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-802. LIMITATION ON BUDGET REQUESTS -- LIMITATION ON TAX CHARGES -- EXCEPTIONS. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no taxing district shall certify a budget request for an amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget that exceeds the maximum sum permitted under this section:
 - (a) (i) The highest dollar amount of property taxes certified for its annual budget for any one (1) of the three (3) tax years preceding the current tax year, which amount may be increased by a growth factor of not to exceed three percent (3%) plus the amount of revenue calculated as described in this subsection. The taxing district shall determine what portion of the three percent (3%) increase permitted under this subparagraph that it requires and then calculate a preliminary levy rate based on the percent chosen. In calculating the preliminary levy rate, the most current taxable market value shall be used, except that for taxable market values of centrally assessed operating property, the prior year's valuation may be used instead of the current year's taxable market val-

ues. The preliminary levy rate shall be multiplied by the value shown on the new construction roll compiled pursuant to section 63-301A, Idaho Code, and by ninety percent (90%) of the value of annexation during the previous calendar year, as certified by the state tax commission for taxable market values of operating property of public utilities and by the county assessor; except for a fire protection district annexing property prior to July 1, 2021, pursuant to section 31-1429, Idaho Code, the new levy rate shall be multiplied by one hundred percent (100%) of the value of any such property annexed prior to July 1, 2021.

(ii) The total budget increase calculated under this paragraph must not exceed eight percent (8%), except that any increase in the amount of property tax revenue to finance an annual budget added as a result of the termination, deannexation, or plan modification of, or the withdrawal of certain taxing districts from, a revenue allocation area of an urban renewal district pursuant to section 63-301A(3)(g), (j), or (k), (3)(f), (i), (j), or (k), Idaho Code, or section 50-2908(1)(g), Idaho Code, shall not be subject to such limitation.

(iii) Following the first year in which a fire protection district has annexed city property pursuant to section 31-1429, Idaho Code, the city shall subtract an amount equal to the moneys spent on fire protection services during the last full year the city provided fire protection services to its residents from its budget limitation under this section.

- (b) If the taxing district has not imposed a levy for three (3) or more years, the highest dollar amount of property taxes certified for its annual budget for the purpose of paragraph (a) (i) of this subsection shall be the dollar amount of property taxes certified for its annual budget during the last year in which a levy was made.
- (c) The dollar amount of the actual budget request may be substituted for the amount in paragraph (a) of this subsection if the taxing district is newly created, except as may be provided in paragraph (i) of this subsection.
- (d) This section does not apply to school district levies imposed in section 33-802, Idaho Code.
 - (e) (i) In the case of a nonschool district for which less than the maximum allowable increase in the dollar amount of property taxes is certified for annual budget purposes in any one (1) year, such a district may, in any following year, recover the forgone increase by certifying, in addition to any increase otherwise allowed, any or all of the increase originally forgone. Provided however, that prior to budgeting any forgone increase, the district must provide notice of its intent to do so, hold a public hearing that may be in conjunction with its annual budget hearing, and certify by resolution the amount of forgone increase to be budgeted and the specific purpose for which the forgone increase is being budgeted. Upon adoption of the resolution, the clerk of the district shall file a copy of the resolution with the county clerk and the state tax commission. Said additional amount shall be included in future cal-

culations for increases as allowed, except as provided in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph.

- (ii) If the forgone increase is budgeted for the purpose of maintenance and operations, the rate of recovering the reserved forgone moneys may increase the taxing district's budget by no more than one percent (1%) per year.
- (iii) If the forgone increase is budgeted for a capital project or projects, the rate of recovering the reserved forgone moneys may not exceed three percent (3%) of the taxing district's budget for the year in which the forgone increase is budgeted. Forgone moneys budgeted for a capital project must be deducted from the taxing district's forgone balance in the year in which it is budgeted. Upon completion of such a capital project, the taxing district shall certify such completion to the state tax commission and county clerk. If, upon certification, the state tax commission finds that the taxing district included forgone moneys for a capital project in calculating the increase permitted under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the state tax commission shall direct the taxing district to reduce its property tax budget for any year in which the forgone moneys were used to calculate a budget increase, in an amount equal to the forgone moneys budgeted plus any increases attributed to the forgone moneys improperly included in the taxing district's property tax budget. For the purpose of this paragraph, a capital project includes:
 - 1. The construction, expansion, renovation, or replacement of public facilities, including the acquisition of land and other site improvements;
 - 2. The construction, expansion, or reconstruction of public works improvements, including roads, bridges, water systems, sewer systems, and broadband systems; and
 - 3. The purchase of equipment with a useful life of ten (10) years or more.
- (f) If a taxing district elects to budget less than the maximum allowable increase in the dollar amount of property taxes, the taxing district may reserve the right to recover all or any portion of that year's forgone increase in a subsequent year by adoption of a resolution specifying the dollar amount of property taxes being reserved. Otherwise, that year's forgone increase may not be recovered under paragraph (e) of this subsection. The district must provide notice of its intent to do so and hold a public hearing that may be in conjunction with its annual budget hearing, if applicable. The resolution to reserve the right to recover the forgone increase for that year shall be adopted at the annual budget hearing of the taxing district if the district has a budget hearing requirement.
- (g) In the case of cities, if the immediately preceding year's levy subject to the limitation provided by this section is less than 0.004, the city may increase its budget by an amount not to exceed the difference between 0.004 and the actual prior year's levy multiplied by the prior year's market value for assessment purposes. The additional amount must be approved by sixty percent (60%) of the voters voting on the ques-

tion at an election called for that purpose and held on the date in May or November provided by law and may be included in the annual budget of the city for purposes of this section.

- (h) A taxing district may submit to the electors within the district the question of whether the budget from property tax revenues may be increased beyond the amount authorized in this section, but not beyond the levy authorized by statute. The additional amount must be approved by sixty-six and two-thirds percent $(66\ 2/3\%)$ or more of the voters voting on the question at an election called for that purpose and held on the May or November dates provided by section 34-106, Idaho Code. If approved by the required minimum sixty-six and two-thirds percent $(66\ 2/3\%)$ of the voters voting at the election, the new budget amount shall be the base budget for the purposes of this section.
- (i) When a nonschool district consolidates with another nonschool district or dissolves and a new district performing similar governmental functions as the dissolved district forms with the same boundaries within three (3) years, the maximum amount of a budget of the district from property tax revenues shall not be greater than the sum of the amounts that would have been authorized by this section for the district itself or for the districts that were consolidated or dissolved and incorporated into a new district.
- (j) This section does not apply to cooperative service agency levies imposed in sections 33-317 and 33-317A, Idaho Code.
- (k) The amount of money received in the twelve (12) months immediately preceding June 30 of the current tax year as a result of distributions of the tax provided in section 63-3502B(2), Idaho Code.
- (2) In the case of fire districts, during the year immediately following the election of a public utility or public utilities to consent to be provided fire protection pursuant to section 31-1425, Idaho Code, the maximum amount of property tax revenues permitted in subsection (1) of this section may be increased by an amount equal to the current year's taxable value of the consenting public utility or public utilities multiplied by that portion of the prior year's levy subject to the limitation provided by subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) No board of county commissioners shall set a levy, nor shall the state tax commission approve a levy for annual budget purposes, which exceeds the limitation imposed in subsection (1) of this section unless authority to exceed such limitation has been approved by a majority of the taxing district's electors voting on the question at an election called for that purpose and held pursuant to section 34-106, Idaho Code, provided however, that such voter approval shall be for a period of not to exceed two (2) years.
- (4) The amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget does not include revenues from nonproperty tax sources and does not include revenue from levies for the payment of judicially confirmed obligations pursuant to sections 63-1315 and 63-1316, Idaho Code, and revenue from levies that are voter-approved for bonds, override levies or supplemental levies, plant facilities reserve fund levies, school emergency fund levies, or for levies applicable to newly annexed property or for levies applicable to new construction as evidenced by the value of property subject to the occupancy tax pursuant to section 63-317, Idaho Code, for the preceding tax year. The

amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget does not include any property taxes that were collected and refunded on property that is exempt from taxation, pursuant to section 63-1305C, Idaho Code.

- (5) The amount of property tax revenues to finance an annual budget shall include moneys received as recovery of property tax for a revoked provisional property tax exemption under section 63-1305C, Idaho Code.
- (6) For tax year 2023, before calculating the amount required in subsection (1)(a)(i) of this section, the board of county commissioners shall reduce the approved property tax levy portion of its budget for the immediate prior three (3) years in an amount equal to the amount levied for indigent public defense. The reduced budget amount shall be the base budget for the purpose of subsection (1)(a)(i) of this section.

SECTION 10. That Section 63-803, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-803. CERTIFICATION OF BUDGETS IN DOLLARS. (1) Whenever any taxing district is required by law to certify to any county treasurer, county auditor, county assessor, county commissioners, or other county officer any property tax levy on property located within said district, such certification shall, notwithstanding any other provision of the law applicable to any such district, be made at the time and in the manner hereinafter provided.
- (2) The county auditor shall inform each of the taxing districts within his county of the taxable value of that district as soon as such value is known to the auditor, whether the value comes from the appraisal and assessment of real and personal property, from allocation of the taxable value of operating property, or from other sources.
- (3) Using the taxable value of the district, the council, trustees, board, or other governing body of any taxing district shall certify the total amount required from a property tax upon property within the district to raise the amount of money fixed by its budget as previously prepared or approved. The amount of money so determined shall be certified in dollars to the appropriate county commissioners. Any taxing unit, except regional airport authorities, located in more than one (1) county shall divide its dollar budget for certification to the separate counties by multiplying the amount of such budget by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the total taxable value of all property in such taxing unit within the county to which such certification is to be made, and the denominator of which shall be the total taxable value of property in such taxing unit in all such counties. Budget certification to the participating counties of regional airport authorities shall be made in the manner prescribed in section 21-807(10), Idaho Code. Taxable value shall be certified by the county auditor of each affected county to such taxing unit and such certification shall be used in this formula. Except as provided in section 33-805, Idaho Code, relating to school emergency fund levies, the certification to the county commissioners required in this section shall be made not later than the Thursday prior to the second Monday in September, unless, upon application therefor, the county commissioners grant an extension of not more than seven (7) working days. After receipt of this certification, the county commissioners shall make a tax levy as a percent of taxable value of all property in the taxing

district which, when applied to the tax rolls, will meet the budget requirements certified by such taxing districts.

- (4) Except as provided in section 50-2908(1), Idaho Code, for the purpose of this section, "taxable value" shall mean the portion of the equalized assessed value, less any exemptions, not including the additional exemption provided for tax year 2022 in section 63-602KK(2)(b), Idaho Code, and the value that exceeds the value of the base assessment roll for the portion of any taxing district within a revenue allocation area of an urban renewal district, located within each taxing district that certifies a budget to be raised from a property tax levy. When the county auditor is notified of revenues sufficient to cover expenses as provided in section 50-2903(5)50-2914, Idaho Code, taxable value shall also include the value that exceeds the value of the base assessment roll for the portion of any taxing district within a revenue allocation area. For each taxing district, taxable value shall include the value from the property and operating property rolls for the current year and subsequent and missed property rolls for the prior year or the best estimate of the subsequent and missed property rolls for the current year.
- (5) At the time of certifying to the county commissioners the amount required from a property tax under subsection (3) of this section, any taxing district with one (1) or more voter-approved bonds and levies shall submit to the appropriate county tax collector the expiration date of each voter-approved bond and levy applicable to the taxing district.
- SECTION 11. That Section 63-1312, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-1312. MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES -- NOTIFICATION OF VALUATION. (1) Prior to the fourth Monday of March of the current year the county auditor must notify every taxing district or authority, other than school districts, of the total taxable valuation of all the taxable property situated within such districts for the preceding calendar year for the purpose of assisting such governing authorities in their determination of tax rates to be levied for the current year and other informational purposes.
- (2) Prior to the first Monday in August the auditor of each county in the state shall notify the state tax commission and the clerk of each taxing unit in his county of the taxable valuation of all the taxable property situated within that taxing district from the property roll for the current year, from the operating property roll for the previous year, from the prior year's actual or current year's estimated subsequent property roll and missed property roll, and the amount of value subject to occupancy tax notwithstanding exemptions authorized in chapter 6, title 63, Idaho Code, for the previous year.
- (3) The auditor shall furnish the valuation from the current operating property roll upon receipt from the state tax commission.
- (4) Subsequent to the notification of the county auditor of revenues sufficient to cover expenses as provided in section 50-2903(5) 50-2914, Idaho Code, taxable value as used in this section shall also include the value that exceeds the value of the base assessment roll for the portion of any taxing district within a revenue allocation area.

SECTION 12. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval, and retroactively to January 1, 2025.