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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 389

## BY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO TAXATION; AMENDING SECTION 63-602G, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PRO-VISIONS REGARDING THE HOMEOWNER EXEMPTION; AMENDING SECTION 63-301A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE NEW CONSTRUCTION ROLL; AMENDING SECTION 63-602W, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING CERTAIN BUSINESS PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-705, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION IN-COME LIMITATIONS AND BENEFIT AMOUNTS AND TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS FOR REFERRAL OF CERTAIN APPLICANTS TO THE PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTION 63-705A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING TAX REDUCTIONS FOR CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS; AMENDING SECTION 63-715, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE PROPERTY TAX DEFERRAL PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTION 63-802, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE LIMITATION ON TAXING DISTRICT BUDGET REQUESTS; AMENDING SECTION 63-313, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE TAXA-TION OF TRANSIENT PERSONAL PROPERTY; AMENDING SECTION 63-602KK, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY; AMENDING SECTION 63-803, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A DEFINITION AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-3638, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE

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

APPLICATION, AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES.

SECTION 1. That Section 63-602G, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

PROVISIONS REGARDING PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX REPLACEMENT MONEYS; PROVID-

ING SEVERABILITY; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY, PROVIDING RETROACTIVE

63-602G. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- HOMESTEAD. (1) For each tax year, the first one hundred <u>twenty-five</u> thousand dollars (\$10025,000) of the market value for assessment purposes of the homestead as that term is defined in section 63-701, Idaho Code, or fifty percent (50%) of the market value for assessment purposes of the homestead as that term is defined in section 63-701, Idaho Code, whichever is the lesser, shall be exempt from property taxation.

- (2) The exemption allowed by this section may be granted only if:
- (a) The homestead is owner-occupied and used as the primary dwelling place of the owner. The homestead may consist of part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building and shall include all of such dwelling or building except any portion used exclusively for anything other than the primary dwelling of the owner. The presence of an office in a homestead, which office is used for multiple purposes, including business and personal use, shall not prevent the owner from claiming the exemption provided in this section; and

- (b) The state tax commission has certified to the board of county commissioners that all properties in the county which are subject to appraisal by the county assessor have, in fact, been appraised uniformly so as to secure a just valuation for all property within the county; and
- (c) The owner has certified to the county assessor that:

- (i) He is making application for the exemption allowed by this section;
- (ii) The homestead is his primary dwelling place; and
- (iii) He has not made application in any other county for the exemption, and has not made application for the exemption on any other homestead in the county.
- (d) For the purpose of this section, the definition of "owner" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(7), Idaho Code.

When an "owner," pursuant to the provisions of section 63-701(7), Idaho Code, is any person who is the beneficiary of a revocable or irrevocable trust, or who is a partner of a limited partnership, a member of a limited liability company, or shareholder of a corporation, he or she may provide proof of the trust, limited partnership, limited liability company, or corporation in the manner set forth in section 63-703(4), Idaho Code.

- (e) Any owner may request in writing the return of all copies of any documents submitted with the affidavit set forth in section 63-703(4), Idaho Code, that are held by a county assessor, and the copies shall be returned by the county assessor upon submission of the affidavit in proper form.
- (f) For the purpose of this section, the definition of "primary dwelling place" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(8), Idaho Code.
- (g) For the purpose of this section, the definition of "occupied" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(6), Idaho Code.
- (3) An owner need only make application for the exemption described in subsection (1) of this section once, as long as all of the following conditions are met:
  - (a) The owner has received the exemption during the previous year as a result of his making a valid application as set forth in subsection (2)(c) of this section.
  - (b) The owner or beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate, still occupies the same homestead for which the owner made application.
  - (c) The homestead described in paragraph (b) of this subsection is owner-occupied or occupied by a beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate, and used as the primary dwelling place of the owner or beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate.
- (4) The exemption allowed by this section shall be effective upon the date of the application and must be taken before the reduction in taxes provided by sections 63-701 through 63-710, Idaho Code, is applied.
- (5) Recovery of property tax exemptions allowed by this section but improperly claimed or approved:
  - (a) Upon discovery of evidence, facts or circumstances indicating any exemption allowed by this section was improperly claimed or approved,

the county assessor shall decide whether the exemption claimed should have been allowed and, if not, notify the taxpayer in writing, assess a recovery of property tax and notify the county treasurer of this assessment. If the county assessor determined that an exemption was improperly approved as a result of county error, the county assessor shall present the discovered evidence, facts or circumstances from the improperly approved exemption to the board of county commissioners, at which time the board may waive a recovery of the property tax and notify such taxpayer in writing.

- (b) When information indicating that an improper claim for the exemption allowed by this section is discovered by the state tax commission, the state tax commission may disclose this information to the appropriate county assessor, board of county commissioners and county treasurer. Information disclosed to county officials by the state tax commission under this subsection may be used to decide the validity of any entitlement to the exemption provided in this section and is not otherwise subject to public disclosure pursuant to chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code.
- (c) The assessment and collection of the recovery of property tax must begin within the seven (7) year period beginning the date the assessment notice reflecting the improperly claimed or approved exemption was required to be mailed to the taxpayer.
- (d) The taxpayer may appeal to the county board of equalization the decision by the county assessor to assess the recovery of property tax within thirty (30) days of the date the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section. The board may waive the collection of all or part of any costs, late charges, and interest in order to facilitate the collection of the recovery of the property tax.
- (e) For purposes of calculating the tax, the amount of the recovered property tax shall be for each year the exemption allowed by this section was improperly claimed or approved, up to a maximum of seven (7) years. The amount of the recovery of property tax shall be calculated using the product of the amount of exempted value for each year multiplied by the levy for that year plus costs, late charges and interest for each year at the rates equal to those provided for delinquent property taxes during that year.
- (f) Any recovery of property tax shall be due and payable no later than the date provided for property taxes in section 63-903, Idaho Code, and if not timely paid, late charges and interest, beginning the first day of January in the year following the year the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section, shall be calculated at the current rate provided for property taxes.
- (g) Recovered property taxes shall be billed, collected and distributed in the same manner as property taxes, except each taxing district or unit shall be notified of the amount of any recovered property taxes included in any distribution.
- (h) Thirty (30) days after the taxpayer is notified, as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection, the assessor shall record a notice of intent to attach a lien. Upon the payment in full of such recovered property taxes prior to the attachment of the lien as provided in

paragraph (i) of this subsection, or upon the successful appeal by the taxpayer, the county assessor shall record a rescission of the intent to attach a lien within seven (7) business days of receiving such payment or within seven (7) business days of the county board of equalization decision granting the appeal. If the real property is sold to a bona fide purchaser for value prior to the recording of the notice of the intent to attach a lien, the county assessor and treasurer shall cease the recovery of such unpaid recovered property tax.

- (i) Any unpaid recovered property taxes shall become a lien upon the real property in the same manner as provided for property taxes in section 63-206, Idaho Code, except such lien shall attach as of the first day of January in the year following the year the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section.
- (j) For purposes of the limitation provided by section 63-802, Idaho Code, moneys received pursuant to this subsection as recovery of property tax shall be treated as property tax revenue.
- (6) The legislature declares that this exemption is necessary and just.
- (7) A homestead, having previously qualified for exemption under this section in the preceding year, shall not lose such qualification due to: the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's absence in the current year by reason of active military service, or because the homestead has been leased because the owner, beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder is absent in the current year by reason of active military service. An owner subject to the provisions of this subsection must apply for the exemption with the county assessor every year on or before a deadline date as specified by the county assessor for the county in which the homestead is claimed. If an owner fails to apply on or before the established deadline, the county may, at its discretion, discontinue the exemption for that year.
- (8) A homestead, having previously qualified for exemption under this section in the preceding year, shall not lose such qualification due to the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's death during the year of the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's death and the tax year immediately following such death provided that the homestead continues to be a part of the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's estate. After such time, the new owner shall reapply to receive the exemption pursuant to this section and shall meet the qualification criteria contained in this section.
- (9) The amount by which each exemption approved under this section exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) may, in the discretion of the governing board of a taxing district, be deducted from the new construction roll for the following year prepared by the county assessor in accordance with section 63-301A, Idaho Code, but only to the extent that the amount exceeds the same deduction made in the previous year.
- SECTION 2. 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) A description of the land and its change in use, suitably detailed to meet the needs of the individual county;
- (d) 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 or, including a change in use of the land or both associated with the new construction;
- (e) The amount of taxable market value added as provided in subsection (3)(g) of this section as a result of dissolution of any revenue allocation area;
- (f) The amount of taxable market value to be deducted to reflect the adjustments required in  $\underline{\text{this}}$  paragraphs (f) (i), (f) (ii), (f) (iii) and (f) (iv) of this subsection:
  - (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, in any one (1) of the immediate five (5) tax years preceding the current tax year, resulting from a change of land use classification;
  - (iv) 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
  - (v) Any voluntary reduction in value reflecting a portion of certain homestead exemptions as provided in section 63-602G(9), 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 be forwarded to the state tax commission on or before the fourth Monday in July. Provided however, the value shown in subsection (3) (f) 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) (f) 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, tThe value shown on the new construction roll shall include <u>ninety percent (90%) of</u> the taxable market value increase from:
  - (a) Construction of any new structure that previously did not exist; or
  - (b) Additions or alterations to existing nonresidential structures; or
  - (c) Installation of new or used manufactured housing that did not previously exist within the county; or

- (d) Change of land use classification  $\underline{\text{associated with the new structure;}}$  or
- (e) Property newly taxable as a result of loss of the exemption provided by section 63-602W(3) or (4), Idaho Code; or
- (f) 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; or
- (g) Provided such increases do not include increases already reported on the new construction roll as permitted in paragraphs (j) and (k) 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), 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, the entire 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
- (h) 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.
- (i) Formerly exempt improvements on state college or state universityowned 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 however, such improvements were never included on any previous new construction roll.
- (j) 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.
- (k) 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 December 31, 2006, the entire increment value within the area subject to the de-annexation.

- (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 ex, a change in use of the land upon completion of 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) (g) 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 3. That Section 63-602W, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-602W. BUSINESS INVENTORY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- BUSINESS IN-VENTORY THAT IS A COMPONENT OF REAL PROPERTY THAT IS A SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING. The following property is exempt from property taxation: business inventory. For the purpose of this section, "business inventory" means all items of tangible personal property or other property, including site improvements, described as:
  - (1) All livestock, fur-bearing animals, fish, fowl and bees.
- (2) All nursery stock, stock-in-trade, merchandise, products, fin-ished or partly finished goods, raw materials, and all forest products subject to the provisions of chapter 17, title 63, Idaho Code, supplies, containers and other personal property that is held for sale or consumption in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's manufacturing, farming, wholesale jobbing, or merchandising business.
- (3) Residential improvements never occupied. Once residential improvements are occupied as defined in section 63-317, Idaho Code, they shall be subject to the tax provided by section 63-317, Idaho Code. The provisions of section 63-602Y, Idaho Code, shall not apply to the exemption provided by this subsection. The exemption provided by this subsection applies only to improvements to real property, and only until first occupied. For purposes of this section, the term "residential improvements" means only:
  - (a) Single family residences; or
  - (b) Residential townhouses; or

(c) Residential condominium units.

The nonresidential portion of an improvement to real property that is used or is to be used for residential and nonresidential purposes does not qualify for the exemption provided by this section. If an improvement contains multiple residential units, each such unit shall lose the exemption provided in this section when it becomes occupied.

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(4) Site improvements that are associated with land, such as roads and utilities, on real property held by the land developer, either as owner or vendee in possession under a land sale contract, for sale or consumption in the ordinary course of the land developer's business until other improvements, such as buildings or structural components of buildings, are begun completed or the real property is conveyed to a third party. For purposes of this subsection, a transfer of title to real property to a legal entity of which at least fifty percent (50%) is owned by the land developer, the land developer's original entity or the same principals who owned the land developer's original entity shall not be considered a conveyance to a third party. For purposes of this subsection, the amount of the exemption shall be the difference between the market value of the land with site improvements and the market value of the land without site improvements as shall be determined by a comparative market analysis of a similarly situated parcel or parcels of real property that have not been improved with such site improvements contemplated by this subsection. In the case the market value of land without site improvements cannot be reasonably assessed because of the absence of comparable sales, an exemption value of seventy-five percent (75%) of the market value of land with site improvements shall be granted to that parcel. An application is required for the exemption provided in this subsection in the first year the exemption is claimed; in subsequent consecutive years no new application is required. The application must be made to the board of county commissioners by April 15 and the taxpayer and county assessor must be notified of any decision and assessment of property by May 15. The decision or assessment of property, or both, of the board of county commissioners may be appealed to the county board of equalization no later than the fourth Monday in June. The applicant shall notify the board of county commissioners in writing of any change in eligibility for the parcel by April 15.

SECTION 4. That Section 63-705, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-705. PUBLICATION OF CHANGES IN INCOME LIMITATIONS AND PROPERTY TAX OR OCCUPANCY TAX REDUCTION AMOUNTS.
  - (1)  $\underline{\text{(a)}}$  The state tax commission shall publish adjustments to the income limitations, which shall be the greater of:
    - (a) an (i) An individual's income as defined in section 63-701, Idaho Code, of not more than twenty-eight thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars (\$28,031,900) per household for tax year 2006 and each tax year thereafter; or
    - (b) one (ii) One hundred eighty-five percent (185%) of the federal poverty guidelines for a household of two (2) for tax year  $\frac{2006}{2021}$  and each tax year thereafter.
  - (b) On and after January 1, 2022, if the current year's assessed value of the home owned by the individual, according to the current year's assessment notice, exceeds one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of

the median assessed valuation for all homes in the county receiving the homestead exemption pursuant to section 63-602G, Idaho Code, then the individual will instead be referred to the property tax deferral program set forth in sections 63-712 through 63-721, Idaho Code. Using the current year's assessed values, each county shall report the median assessed value of all properties receiving the homestead exemption in such county as of that date to the state tax commission no later than the first Monday in June. Provided, however, the provisions of this paragraph do not apply to a veteran with either a service-connected disability of one hundred percent (100%) or a disability rating based on individual unemployability rating that is compensated at the one hundred percent (100%) disability rate, as certified by the United States department of veterans affairs.

- (c) The lowest income limitation shall allow a maximum reduction of one thousand three hundred twenty five hundred dollars (\$1,320500) in tax year 2006 2021 and thereafter, or actual property taxes or occupancy taxes, as applicable, whichever is less. Each income limitation and reduction amount shall be prorated based on the basic maximum reduction, in practicable increments so that the highest income limitation will provide for a reduction of one two hundred fifty dollars (\$1250), or actual property taxes, whichever is less.
- (2) The tax commission shall publish the adjustments required by this section each and every year the secretary of health and human services announces cost-of-living modifications, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 415(i). The adjustments shall be published no later than October 1 of each such year and shall be effective for claims filed in and for the following property tax year.
- (3) The publication of adjustments under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, but shall be provided to each county and to members of the public upon request and without charge.

SECTION 5. That Section 63-705A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SPECIAL PROPERTY TAX OR OCCUPANCY TAX REDUCTION FOR DISABLED 63-705A. VETERANS. (1) For tax year  $202\theta1$  and thereafter, regardless of any reduction received under section 63-705, Idaho Code, a veteran with a serviceconnected disability of one hundred percent (100%) or a disability rating based on individual unemployability rating that is compensated at the one hundred percent (100%) disability rate, as certified by the United States department of veterans affairs, shall receive a special reduction in property taxes or occupancy taxes levied on his homestead, as defined in section 63-701, Idaho Code. The special tax reduction shall be in the amount of one thousand three five hundred twenty dollars (\$1,320500) or for the amount of the veteran's actual property taxes or occupancy taxes, as applicable, whichever is less. If a veteran qualifies for tax reduction under both this section and section 63-705, Idaho Code, the combined tax reduction amount may not exceed the actual amount of the veteran's property taxes or occupancy taxes on his homestead.

(2) An applicant for a special property tax or occupancy tax reduction under this section shall comply with all procedural requirements set forth in sections 63-701 through 63-710, Idaho Code, with the exception of any income documentation.

- (3) In the event that a qualified veteran applies for the special tax reduction in this section but then dies, the veteran's surviving spouse is entitled to receive the special tax reduction in that year and subsequent years, until such time as the surviving spouse remarries, dies, or no longer has property tax levied on the homestead.
- SECTION 6. That Section 63-715, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-715. PROCEDURES -- APPEALS. Elections for deferral of payment of property tax shall be subject to the provisions of section 63-706, Idaho Code, and shall be included on the property tax reduction roll and processed and reviewed as provided in section 63-707, Idaho Code, for claims for property tax relief, except that an application for deferral must be submitted to the state tax commission by no later than the first Monday in September.
- SECTION 7. 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 subsections (3) and (4) of 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 greater of paragraphs (a) through (k) of this subsection, inclusive 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, whichever is greater, for the past 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. Multiply the levy of the previous year, not including any levy described in subsection (4) of this section, or any school district levy reduction resulting from a distribution of state funds pursuant to section 63-3638(11) or (13), Idaho Code, 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 values. 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 distribution of funds to a taxing district as a result of the termination of a revenue allocation area of an urban renewal district pursuant to section 50-2909(4), 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) In the case of school districts, the restriction This section does not apply to school district levies imposed in section 33-802, Idaho Code $\dot{\tau}$ .
  - (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, an amount not to exceed one hundred percent (100%) 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, which 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 calculations 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. Provided, however, this cap shall

not apply to a taxing district that budgets its reserved forgone moneys for the purpose of maintenance and operations as long as it does not budget, or reserve as forgone, any portion of the three percent (3%) increase otherwise allowed and does not budget any new construction or annexation increases.

(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, which 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 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 question 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  $\div$ .

- (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) In the instance or case of cooperative service agencies, the restrictions imposed in sections 33-315 through 33-318, Idaho Code; 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.
- SECTION 8. That Section 63-313, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-313. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRANSIENT PERSONAL PROPERTY. (1) All transient personal property shall be listed by the owner and shall show the quantity, name, model, serial number, if any, year of manufacture, date of purchase, cost, whether new or used and other identifying information required by the county assessor. The list of transient personal property shall identify the owner of the property and shall be filed with the home county assessor on or before the first day of November of each year. The owner of transient personal property may elect to treat as his home county that county in which he maintains his residence or usual place of business or in which the transient personal property is usually kept. The report shall be made on forms prescribed by the state tax commission and shall identify periods of thirty (30) days or more during which the personal property is located in a county, specifying the location of the transient personal property for each month of the current calendar year with a projection of the location for the remaining months of November and December.
- (2) The county assessor of the home county or the receiving county of the listing shall file within ten (10) days with the county assessor of all counties identified on the report a copy of the report. Each county so identified shall then place a prorated assessment on such personal property on the subsequent or missed property roll only for the length of time that the personal property was located in their county.
- (3) In the event that any transient personal property has been or will be taxed for the current year in another state, the property shall be taxed for only that portion of the year that the transient personal property is kept and does remain in the state of Idaho.
- (4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to transient personal property in transit through this state, or to transient personal property sold by the owner thereof in the home county upon which the taxes for the full year have been paid or secured, which said transient personal property is kept, moved, transported, shipped or hauled into and remaining in another county, and there kept or remaining either for the purpose of use or sale within the current year.
- (5) For transient personal property valued at over more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), any exemption in section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, available to the taxpayer shall be allocated among counties based on the prorated value provided in subsection (2) of this section.
- (6) Beginning January 1, 2022, all transient personal property is exempt from taxation. No replacement moneys shall be provided as a result of this subsection.

SECTION 9. That Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-602KK. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY.
- (1) (a) An item of taxable personal property purchased on or after January 1, 2013, shall be exempt from property taxation if the item of taxable personal property has an acquisition price of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) or less.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the term "acquisition cost" means all costs required to put an item of taxable personal property into service and includes:
  - (i) The purchase price of a new or used item;
  - (ii) The cost of freight and shipping;
  - (iii) The cost of installation, engineering, erection or assembly; and
  - (iv) Sales and use taxes.

- (c) For purposes of this subsection, an "item of taxable personal property" means equipment, machinery, furniture or other personal property that is functioning at its highest and best use for the purpose it was designed and constructed and is generally capable of performing that function without being combined with other items of personal property. An item of taxable personal property is not an individual component part of a piece of equipment, machinery, furniture or other personal property as a whole. An item of taxable personal property does not include an improvement to real property, a part that will become an improvement, or anything defined as a fixture.
- (2)  $\underline{(a)}$  On and after January 1, 2015, except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, each person's personal property, located in the county, which is not otherwise exempt, shall be exempt to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (b) On and after January 1, 2022, except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, each person's personal property, located in the county, which is not otherwise exempt, shall be exempt to the extent of an additional amount of one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000). The combined exemption under this paragraph and paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not exceed a total amount of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).
- (c) For the purposes of this section, a person includes two (2) or more people using the property in a common enterprise who are within a relationship described in section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 63-3004, Idaho Code.
- (3) (a) No later than the third Monday of November 2013, the county clerk of each county shall certify to the state tax commission the amount of exemption from property taxes under subsection (2) (a) of this section, in that county for that year. No later than the third Monday of November 2022, the county clerk of each county shall certify to the state tax commission the amount of exemption from property taxes under subsection (2) (b) of this section in that county for that year. The certification shall identify the property receiving tax reductions, the value of the property, the property's location, the amount of the tax

levy applicable to personal property in the location, and the tax before and after the exemption allowed in subsection (2) of this section. The certification shall be in the form prescribed by the state tax commission and shall include such additional information as the commission may require by rule as needed to implement the purpose of this section. The certification shall be reviewed and, if necessary, corrected by the state tax commission.

- (b) Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, the year beginning January 1, 2014, and every year thereafter, a taxing district created prior to January 1, 2013, shall be eligible for reimbursement for the exemptions granted under subsection (2) (a) and (b) of this section. A taxing district created on and after January 1, 2013, and prior to January 1, 2022, shall be eligible for reimbursement of property taxes exempted only under subsection (2) (b) of this section. A taxing district created on or after January 1, 2022, shall not be eligible for reimbursement of any property taxes exempted under this section. Tehe amount of annual replacement of property tax on personal property exempted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be the amount approved by the state tax commission pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- (a) Subject to the limitations of this section, the state tax commission shall reimburse from the amount appropriated for personal property tax replacement in section 63-3638, Idaho Code, the county treasurer of each county for the reduction on the certifications provided in subsection (3) of this section. The county treasurer shall reimburse from the amount received to each taxing district within the county an amount in proportion to the amount of reduction shown on the certifications in subsection (3) of this section as corrected. amount that would otherwise be attributable to tax revenues derived from tax levies on personal property exempted by this section within an existing revenue allocation area as defined in section 50-2903(15), Idaho Code, shall be paid directly by the county treasurer to such public body or agency entitled thereto, equal to the amounts that would have been distributed in accordance with the formula for such distribution set forth in section 50-2908, Idaho Code. Taxing districts created on or after January 1, 2013, shall not be eligible for the reimbursement provided for in this paragraph.
- (b) The state tax commission shall pay one-half (1/2) of the reimbursement provided in this section no later than December 20 of each year, and the second one-half (1/2) shall be paid by no later than June 20 of the following year. The money received by the county tax collector under the provisions of this section may be considered by counties and other taxing districts and budgeted against at the same time, and in the same manner, and in the same year as revenues from taxation. The total amount paid to the county treasurers shall not exceed the amount certified to the state tax commission under subsection (3) of this section.
- (c) For purposes of the limitation provided by section 63-802, Idaho Code, moneys received from distributions pursuant to section 63-3638, Idaho Code, as property tax replacement for the taxable value of prop-

erty exempt from taxation pursuant to this section shall be treated as property tax revenues.

- (5) (a) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the taxation of forest lands or forest products pursuant to chapter 17, title 63, Idaho Code, or the taxation of the net profits of mines pursuant to chapter 28, title 63, Idaho Code.
- (b) The exemption from personal property tax provided for in subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, aircraft and boats that are not registered with the state of Idaho and for which required registration fees have not been paid.
- (6) (a) The application for the exemption provided for in subsection (2) of this section shall be in the form prescribed by the state tax commission and shall include such information as the state tax commission may require by rule as needed to implement the purpose of this section including, but not limited to, a list of each item of personal property, the purchase date of each item of personal property, the unit cost of each item of personal property, if more than the exemption allowed in subsection (1) of this section, and the total cost of the items of personal property.
- (b) The application for this exemption, if the county is capable of so providing, may be transmitted by the county assessor electronically, as that term is defined in section 63-115, Idaho Code, when requested by the taxpayer, or mailed by the county assessor to the taxpayer, or his agent or representative at the taxpayer's last known post office address, no later than March 1 of each year. The transmission or mailing of the application shall also include the taxpayer's application for the exemption allowed by this section for the last year in which the taxpayer filed an application.
- (c) A taxpayer need only make application for the exemption in this section once as long as all of the following conditions are met:
  - (i) The taxpayer has received the exemption during the previous year as a result of him making a valid application as defined in this section.
  - (ii) The amount of the exemption allowed by this section is more than the taxable value of personal property owned by the taxpayer.
  - (iii) The taxpayer has not made purchases of personal property, excluding items of taxable personal property exempted pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, that would cause the taxable value of the personal property owned by the taxpayer to exceed the maximum amount allowed as an exemption by this section.
- (d) Knowingly failing to report changes in the taxable value of personal property that exceed the amount of the exemption allowed pursuant to this section shall subject the taxpayer to a fine not in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in addition to other penalties set forth in this chapter.
- (7) Recovery of property tax exemptions allowed by this section but improperly claimed:
  - (a) Upon discovery of evidence, facts or circumstances indicating any exemption allowed by this section was improperly claimed, the county assessor shall decide whether the exemption claimed should have been

- allowed, and if not, notify the board of county commissioners, at which time the board may waive a recovery of the property tax and notify such taxpayer in writing.
- (b) The assessment and collection of the recovery of property tax must begin within the seven (7) year period beginning on the date the assessment notice reflecting the improperly claimed exemption was required to be mailed to the taxpayer.
- (c) The taxpayer may appeal to the board of tax appeals the decision by the board of county commissioners to assess the recovery of property tax within thirty (30) days of the date the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section.
- (d) For purposes of calculating the tax, the amount of the recovered property tax shall be for each year the exemption allowed by this section was improperly claimed or approved, up to a maximum of seven (7) years. The amount of the recovery of property tax shall be calculated using the product of the amount of exempted value for each year multiplied by the levy for that year plus costs, late charges and interest for each year at the rates equal to those provided for delinquent property taxes during that year. In cases of fraud, the fine set forth in subsection (6) (d) of this section shall be assessed for each tax year.
- (e) Any recovery of property tax shall be due and payable no later than the date provided for property taxes in section 63-903, Idaho Code, and if not timely paid, late charges and interest, beginning the first day of January in the year following the year the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section, shall be calculated at the current rate provided for property taxes.
- (f) Recovered property taxes shall be billed, collected and distributed in the same manner as property taxes. If the recovery is for property tax for which the state provided replacement money, the amounts recovered shall be reported and remitted to the state tax commission, which shall reimburse the general fund. The state tax commission will then notify each affected taxing district or unit of its proportionate share of the recovered property tax, which amount shall be deducted from future payments to be made pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.
- (g) Thirty (30) days after the taxpayer is notified, as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection, the assessor shall record a notice of intent to attach a lien. Upon the payment in full of such recovered property taxes prior to the attachment of the lien as provided in paragraph (h) of this subsection, or upon the successful appeal by the taxpayer, the county assessor shall record a rescission of the intent to attach a lien within seven (7) business days of receiving such payment or within seven (7) business days of the county commissioners' decision granting the appeal.
- (h) Any unpaid recovered property taxes shall become a lien upon the taxpayer's personal property in the same manner as provided for property taxes in section 63-206, Idaho Code, except such lien shall attach as of the first day of January in the year following the year the county treasurer sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section.

- (i) For purposes of the limitation provided by section 63-802, Idaho Code, moneys received pursuant to this subsection as recovery of property tax shall be treated as property tax revenue.
- (8) For operating property with values apportioned to more than one (1) county, the personal property exemption shall be subtracted from the Idaho allocated value prior to apportionment and, for private railcar companies, prior to determining whether their values are to be apportioned. Notwithstanding amounts calculated as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the amount of the exemption otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section shall be calculated as follows:
  - (a) Take the lesser amount of:

- (i) The number of counties in which a company has operating property multiplied by one  $\underline{\text{two}}$  hundred  $\underline{\text{fifty}}$  thousand dollars (\$10250,000); or
- (ii) The total statewide value of eligible personal property reported by the company.
- (b) Reduce the amount calculated in paragraph (a) of this subsection by the value of any nonoperating personal property granted the exemption otherwise found in subsection (2) of this section, as reported by county assessors.
- 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 to any other county officer, any property tax levy, upon 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, or 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 their 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 which 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), 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.

SECTION 11. That Section 63-3638, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-3638. SALES TAX -- DISTRIBUTION. All moneys collected under this chapter, except as may otherwise be required in sections 63-3203, 63-3620F, and 63-3709, Idaho Code, and except as provided in subsection (16) of this section, shall be distributed by the state tax commission as follows:
- (1) An amount of money shall be distributed to the state refund account sufficient to pay current refund claims. All refunds authorized under this chapter by the state tax commission shall be paid through the state refund account, and those moneys are continuously appropriated.
- (2) Five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per year is continuously appropriated and shall be distributed to the permanent building fund, provided by section 57-1108, Idaho Code.
- (3) Four million eight hundred thousand dollars (\$4,800,000) per year is continuously appropriated and shall be distributed to the water pollution control fund established by section 39-3628, Idaho Code.
- (4) An amount equal to the sum required to be certified by the chairman of the Idaho housing and finance association to the state tax commission pursuant to section 67-6211, Idaho Code, in each year is continuously appropriated and shall be paid to any capital reserve fund established by the Idaho housing and finance association pursuant to section 67-6211, Idaho Code. Such amounts, if any, as may be appropriated hereunder to the capital reserve fund of the Idaho housing and finance association shall be repaid for

distribution under the provisions of this section, subject to the provisions of section 67-6215, Idaho Code, by the Idaho housing and finance association, as soon as possible, from any moneys available therefor and in excess of the amounts the association determines will keep it self-supporting.

- (5) An amount equal to the sum required by the provisions of sections 63-709 and 63-717, Idaho Code, after allowance for the amount appropriated by section 63-718(3), Idaho Code, is continuously appropriated and shall be paid as provided by sections 63-709 and 63-717, Idaho Code.
- (6) An amount required by the provisions of chapter 53, title 33, Idaho Code.
- (7) An amount required by the provisions of chapter 87, title 67, Idaho Code.
- (8) For fiscal year 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter, four million one hundred thousand dollars (\$4,100,000), of which two million two hundred thousand dollars (\$2,200,000) shall be distributed to each of the forty-four (44) counties in equal amounts and one million nine hundred thousand dollars (\$1,900,000) shall be distributed to the forty-four (44) counties in the proportion that the population of the county bears to the population of the state. For fiscal year 2012 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the amount distributed pursuant to this subsection shall be adjusted annually by the state tax commission in accordance with the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) as published by the U.S. department of labor, bureau of labor statistics, but in no fiscal year shall the total amount allocated for counties under this subsection be less than four million one hundred thousand dollars (\$4,100,000). Any increase resulting from the adjustment required in this section shall be distributed to each county in the proportion that the population of the county bears to the population of the state. Each county shall establish a special election fund to which shall be deposited all revenues received from the distribution pursuant to this subsection. All such revenues shall be used exclusively to defray the costs associated with conducting elections as required of county clerks by the provisions of section 34-1401, Idaho Code.
- (9) One dollar (\$1.00) on each application for certificate of title or initial application for registration of a motor vehicle, snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle or other vehicle processed by the county assessor or the Idaho transportation department, excepting those applications in which any sales or use taxes due have been previously collected by a retailer, shall be a fee for the services of the assessor of the county or the Idaho transportation department in collecting such taxes and shall be paid into the current expense fund of the county or state highway account established in section 40-702, Idaho Code.
- (10) Eleven and five-tenths percent (11.5%) is continuously appropriated and shall be distributed to the revenue-sharing account, which is hereby created in the state treasury, and the moneys in the revenue-sharing account will be paid in installments each calendar quarter by the state tax commission on and after July 1, 2020, as follows:
  - (a) Forty-five and two-tenths percent (45.2%) shall be paid to the various cities as follows:
    - (i) The revenue-sharing amount calculated by the state tax commission for the various cities for each quarter of fiscal year 2020

shall be the base amount for current quarterly revenue distribution amounts. The state tax commission shall calculate the per capita distribution for each city resulting from the previous fiscal year's distributions.

- (ii) If there is no change in the amount of the revenue-sharing account from the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, then the various cities shall receive the same amount received for the same quarter of the previous fiscal year.
- (iii) If the balance of the revenue-sharing account for the current quarter is greater than the balance of the revenue-sharing account for the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, then:
  - 1. If the distributions made to the cities during the same quarter of the previous fiscal year were below the base amount established in fiscal year 2020, then the various cities shall first receive a proportional increase up to the base amount for each city and up to a one percent (1%) increase over such base amount. Any remaining moneys shall be distributed to cities with a below-average per capita distribution in the proportion that the population of that city bears to the population of all cities with below-average per capita distributions within the state.
  - 2. If the distributions made to the cities during the same quarter of the previous fiscal year were at or above the base amount established in fiscal year 2020, then the cities shall receive the same distribution they received during the same quarter of the previous fiscal year plus a proportional increase up to one percent (1%). Any remaining moneys shall be distributed to the cities with a below-average per capita distribution in the proportion that the population of that city bears to the population of all cities with a below-average per capita distribution within the state.
- (iv) If the balance of the revenue-sharing account for the current quarter is less than the balance of the revenue-sharing account for the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, then the cities shall first receive a proportional reduction down to the base amount established in fiscal year 2020. If further reductions are necessary, the cities shall receive reductions based on the proportion that each city's population bears to the population of all cities within the state.
- (b) Forty-seven and one-tenth percent (47.1%) shall be paid to the various counties as follows:
  - (i) Fifty-nine and eight-tenths percent (59.8%) of the amount to be distributed under this paragraph (b) of this subsection shall be distributed as follows:
    - 1. One million three hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$1,320,000) annually shall be distributed one forty-fourth (1/44) to each of the various counties; and
    - 2. The balance of such amount shall be paid to the various counties, and each county shall be entitled to an amount in  $\frac{1}{2}$

the proportion that the population of that county bears to the population of the state; and

- (ii) Forty and two-tenths percent (40.2%) of the amount to be distributed under this paragraph (b) of this subsection shall be distributed as follows:
  - 1. Each county that received a payment under the provisions of section 63-3638(e), Idaho Code, as that subsection existed immediately prior to July 1, 2000, during the fourth quarter of calendar year 1999, shall be entitled to a like amount during succeeding calendar quarters.
  - 2. If the dollar amount of money available under this subsection (10) (b) (ii) in any quarter does not equal the amount paid in the fourth quarter of calendar year 1999, each county's payment shall be reduced proportionately.
  - 3. If the dollar amount of money available under this subsection (10)(b)(ii) in any quarter exceeds the amount paid in the fourth quarter of calendar year 1999, each county shall be entitled to a proportionately increased payment, but such increase shall not exceed one hundred five percent (105%) of the total payment made in the fourth quarter of calendar year 1999.
  - 4. If the dollar amount of money available under this subsection (10)(b)(ii) in any quarter exceeds one hundred five percent (105%) of the total payment made in the fourth quarter of calendar year 1999, any amount over and above such one hundred five percent (105%) shall be paid to the various counties in the proportion that the population of the county bears to the population of the state; and
- (c) Seven and seven-tenths percent (7.7%) of the amount appropriated in this subsection shall be paid to the several counties for distribution to special purpose taxing districts as follows:
  - (i) Each such district that received a payment under the provisions of section 63-3638(e), Idaho Code, as such subsection existed immediately prior to July 1, 2000, during the fourth quarter of calendar year 1999, shall be entitled to a like amount during succeeding calendar quarters.
  - (ii) If the dollar amount of money available under this subsection (10)(c) in any quarter does not equal the amount paid in the fourth quarter of calendar year 1999, each special purpose taxing district's payment shall be reduced proportionately.
  - (iii) If the dollar amount of money available under this subsection (10)(c) in any quarter exceeds the amount distributed under paragraph (c)(i) of this subsection, each special purpose taxing district shall be entitled to a share of the excess based on the proportion each such district's current property tax budget bears to the sum of the current property tax budgets of all such districts in the state. The state tax commission shall calculate district current property tax budgets to include any unrecovered forgone amounts as determined under section 63-802(1)(e), Idaho Code. When a special purpose taxing district is situated in more

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- than one (1) county, the state tax commission shall determine the portion attributable to the special purpose taxing district from each county in which it is situated.
- (iv) If special purpose taxing districts are consolidated, the resulting district is entitled to a base amount equal to the sum of the base amounts received in the last calendar quarter by each district prior to the consolidation.
- (v) If a special purpose taxing district is dissolved or disincorporated, the state tax commission shall continuously distribute to the board of county commissioners an amount equal to the last quarter's distribution prior to dissolution or disincorporation. The board of county commissioners shall determine any redistribution of moneys so received.
- (vi) Taxing districts formed after January 1, 2001, are not entitled to a payment under the provisions of this paragraph (c) of this subsection.
- (vii) For purposes of this paragraph (c) of this subsection, a special purpose taxing district is any taxing district that is not a city, a county, or a school district.
- (11) Amounts calculated in accordance with section 2, chapter 356, laws of 2001, for annual distribution to counties and other taxing districts beginning in October 2001 for replacement of property tax on farm machinery and equipment exempted pursuant to section 63-602EE, Idaho Code. For nonschool districts, the state tax commission shall distribute one-fourth (1/4) of this amount certified quarterly to each county. For school districts, the state tax commission shall distribute one-fourth (1/4) of the amount certified quarterly to each school district. For nonschool districts, the county auditor shall distribute to each district within thirty (30) calendar days from receipt of moneys from the state tax commission. Moneys received by each taxing district for replacement shall be utilized in the same manner and in the same proportions as revenues from property taxation. The moneys remitted to the county treasurer for replacement of property exempt from taxation pursuant to section 63-602EE, Idaho Code, may be considered by the counties and other taxing districts and budgeted at the same time, in the same manner and in the same year as revenues from taxation on personal property which these moneys replace. If taxing districts are consolidated, the resulting district is entitled to an amount equal to the sum of the amounts received in the last calendar quarter by each district pursuant to this subsection prior to the consolidation. If a taxing district is dissolved or disincorporated, the state tax commission shall continuously distribute to the board of county commissioners an amount equal to the last quarter's distribution prior to dissolution or disincorporation. The board of county commissioners shall determine any redistribution of moneys so received. If a taxing district annexes territory, the distribution of moneys received pursuant to this subsection shall be unaffected. Taxing districts formed after January 1, 2001, are not entitled to a payment under the provisions of this subsection. School districts shall receive an amount determined by multiplying the sum of the year 2000 school district levy minus .004 times the market value on December 31, 2000, in the district of the property exempt from taxation pursuant to section 63-602EE, Idaho Code, provided that the

result of these calculations shall not be less than zero (0). The result of these school district calculations shall be further increased by six percent (6%). For purposes of the limitation provided by section 63-802, Idaho Code, moneys received pursuant to this section as property tax replacement for property exempt from taxation pursuant to section 63-602EE, Idaho Code, shall be treated as property tax revenues.

- (12) Amounts necessary to pay refunds as provided in section 63-3641, Idaho Code, to a developer of a retail complex shall be remitted to the demonstration pilot project fund created in section 63-3641, Idaho Code.
- (13) Amounts calculated in accordance with subsection (4) of section 63-602KK(4), Idaho Code, for annual distribution to counties and other taxing districts for replacement of property tax on personal property tax exemptions pursuant to subsection (2) of section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, which amounts are continuously appropriated unless the legislature enacts a different appropriation for a particular fiscal year. For purposes of the limitation provided by section 63-802, Idaho Code, moneys received pursuant to this section as property tax replacement for property exempt from taxation pursuant to section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, shall be treated as property tax revenues. If taxing districts are consolidated, the resulting district is entitled to an amount equal to the sum of the amounts that were received in the last calendar year by each district pursuant to this subsection prior to the consolidation. If a taxing district or revenue allocation area annexes territory, the distribution of moneys received pursuant to this subsection shall be unaffected. Taxing districts and revenue allocation areas formed after January 1, 2013 2022, are not entitled to a payment under the provisions of this subsection.
- (14) Amounts collected from purchasers and paid to the state of Idaho by retailers that are not engaged in business in this state and which retailer would not have been required to collect the sales tax, less amounts otherwise distributed in subsections (1) and (10) of this section, shall be distributed to the tax relief fund created in section 57-811, Idaho Code. The state tax commission will determine the amounts to be distributed under this subsection.
- (15) Any moneys remaining over and above those necessary to meet and reserve for payments under other subsections of this section shall be distributed to the general fund.
- (16) One percent (1%), but not less than fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000), is continuously appropriated and shall be distributed to the transportation expansion and congestion mitigation fund established in section 40-720, Idaho Code. The distribution provided for in this subsection must immediately follow the distribution provided for in subsection (10) of this section.
- SECTION 12. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.
- SECTION 13. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 12 of this act shall be in

- full force and effect on and after passage and approval, and retroactively to January 1, 2021. Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11 of this act shall be in full force
- and effect on and after January 1, 2022.