
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-sixth Legislature

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1 AN ACT

RELATING TO PROPERTY TAXES; AMENDING SECTION 63-602G, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE HOMEOWNER PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY AND PROVIDING RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.

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

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

63-602G. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- HOMESTEAD.

- (1) (a) For each tax year, the <u>lesser of subparagraph</u> (i) or (ii) of this paragraph is exempt from property taxation:
 - (i) The first one hundred twenty-five 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_r; or
 - (ii) <u>F</u>fifty-five percent (505%) 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.
- (b) The state tax commission shall compare the median assessed value, before any exemption, on improved residential property analyzed in its ratio study to the median assessed value for the improved residential property in the county for the immediate prior year, and apply the rate of change to the limit set forth in paragraph (a) (i) of this subsection, provided that the resulting exemption limit in paragraph (a) (i) must not be less than one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) in any county and must not exceed a ten percent (10%) increase or decrease from the previous tax year. The state tax commission will publish the adjustments for each county by no later than October 1 of each year and the adjustments will be effective for claims filed in and for the following property tax year. The publication of adjustments under this subsection are exempt from the provisions of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, but must be provided to each county and to members of the public upon request and without charge.
- (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.

SECTION 2. 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, 2021.