

Dear Senators SIDDOWAY, Werk, Rice, and
Representatives COLLINS, Wood, Burgoyne:

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

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1401) - Proposed Rule;
IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1404) - Proposed Rule;
IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1405) - Temporary
and Proposed Rule.

Pursuant to Section 67-454, Idaho Code, a meeting on the enclosed rules may be called by the
cochairmen or by two (2) or more members of the subcommittee giving oral or written notice to Research
and Legislation no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the rules' analysis from Legislative
Services. The final date to call a meeting on the enclosed rules is no later than 08/27/2014. If a meeting is
called, the subcommittee must hold the meeting within forty-two (42) days of receipt of the rules' analysis
from Legislative Services. The final date to hold a meeting on the enclosed rules is 09/25/2014.

The germane joint subcommittee may request a statement of economic impact with respect to a
proposed rule by notifying Research and Legislation. There is no time limit on requesting this statement,
and it may be requested whether or not a meeting on the proposed rule is called or after a meeting has
been held.

To notify Research and Legislation, call 334-4834, or send a written request to the address on the
memorandum attached below.



Jeff Youtz
Director

Legislative Services Office Idaho State Legislature

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rules Review Subcommittee of the Senate Local Government & Taxation Committee and the House Revenue & Taxation Committee
FROM: Principal Legislative Research Analyst - Brooke Brouman
DATE: August 08, 2014
SUBJECT: State Tax Commission - Property Tax

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1401) - Proposed Rule

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1404) - Proposed Rule

IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1405) - Temporary and Proposed Rule

The State Tax Commission submits the following three rulemaking dockets relating to Property Tax Administrative Rules:

(1) IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1401). This proposed rule makes the following changes:

- (a) Revises definitions regarding written complaints, provides a time line for the notice and investigation of a complaint and specifies rules for investigation of complaints about property tax budgets or levies of taxing districts;
- (b) Provides requirements for the removal of a homeowner's exemption from one homestead and a transfer of that exemption to a different homestead at a taxpayer's request; and
- (c) Removes a requirement that owners who designate property on which the qualified investment exemption is elected must file a personal property declaration and not the annual affidavit provided for in Section 63-602KK(6), Idaho Code. The Commission states that this rule change was prompted by and is consistent with changes made to Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, by House Bill No. 441a passed during the 2014 legislative session.

The Commission states that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the May 7, 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin.

(2) IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1404): This proposed rule makes the following changes:

- (a) Revises the definition of "fixtures";

Mike Nugent, Manager
Research & Legislation

Cathy Holland-Smith, Manager
Budget & Policy Analysis

April Renfro, Manager
Legislative Audits

Glenn Harris, Manager
Information Technology

- (b) Removes a list of statutory references relating to property exemptions and replaces them with the language "property exempt from property tax";
- (c) Removes Rule 508, which sets forth requirements for reporting the value of personal property exempt to the Commission;
- (d) Removes the requirement to report the value of exempt personal property on an abstract;
- (e) Removes a reference to "fixtures" in a headline describing secondary Category 59 property items because this category is used for personal property and fixtures are defined as real property;
- (f) Removes the requirement that certain taxpayers must file an application for a personal property exemption every fifth year;
- (g) Revises provisions relating to personal property tax replacement amounts;
- (h) Moves illustrations and explanations of eligibility relating to common enterprise and related ownership to proposed Rule 627;
- (i) Changes existing language that requires net income when selling livestock to gross income, which the Commission states is consistent with statute;
- (j) Adds Section 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code, to the Recovered/Recaptured Property Substitute Funds Tax List;
- (k) Revises the L-2 Form contents relating to cash forward balance and adds property tax replacement reporting requirements;
- (l) Revises the special provisions for property tax replacement and provides additional provisions relating to charter school districts with a levy in 2013 for maintenance and operations; and
- (m) Revises existing penalty provisions and provides additional penalties for failure to comply with reporting requirements, which the Commission states is consistent with House Bill 560 passed during the 2014 legislative session.

The Commission states that negotiated rulemaking was not conducted because the rules are simple in nature.

(3) IDAPA 35.01.03 - Property Tax Administrative Rules (Docket No. 35-0103-1405). This temporary and proposed rule makes the following changes:

- (a) Revises and provides additional provisions relating to establishing and adjusting base and increment values with regard to urban renewal districts and adds the plant facility fund to the list of those funds excluded from generating property tax to be allocated to urban renewal districts; and
- (b) Revises and provides additional provisions relating to certification of sales tax distribution.

Negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published under Docket No. 35-0103-1401 in the May 7, 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin.

The Commission states that the temporary adoption of the rule is appropriate in order to comply with deadlines in amendments to governing law or federal programs. It is hard to know which amendments to

governing law or federal programs the Commission is referring to because it did not provide any citations or general references.

It appears that the Commission's proposed rules are within the scope of the statutory authority granted to the State Tax Commission.

cc: State Tax Commission
Sherry Briscoe

IDAPA 35 - STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.03 - PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1401

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

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

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than August 20, 2014.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Property Tax Rule 120 is being amended to define the subject matter of complaints and provides a timeline for hearing the complaint.

Property Tax Rule 609 is being amended provide that the assessor may remove that property's homestead exemption if, by April 15 of the tax year, the taxpayer owns a different homestead and requests that the exemption be transferred to the second homestead.

Property Tax Rule 988 is being amended to delete the reference to an annual affidavit which has been deleted from Idaho Code Section 63-602KK by house bill 441a.

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

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year resulting from this rulemaking: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the May 7, 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 14-5, pages 75 and 76](#).

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: NA

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

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before August 27, 2014.

DATED this 30th day of June, 2014.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742
alan.dornfest@tax.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1401
(Only those Sections being amended are shown.)

120. INVESTIGATION OF WRITTEN COMPLAINTS (RULE 120).

01. Definitions. ~~To investigate written complaints, the following terms are defined.~~ (7-1-99)()

a. Complaint. Complaint means a signed, written statement submitted to the tax commission request ~~ing that this agency for the State Tax Commission to~~ investigate any actions by public county officials relating to property tax assessment or administration, provided such actions are not related to personnel matter or matters relating to the expenditure of funds. (7-1-99)()

b. Complainant. Complainant means any individual making a complaint. (7-1-99)

c. Investigation. Investigation means observation and close examination of a public county official's application of property tax assessment or administration law and State Tax Commission rules. The investigation may require field inspections of property, analysis of public records or the interviewing of witnesses. The ~~format~~ investigation will be focused or limited to specific issues identified in the complaint ~~cover only those issues raised by the complainant.~~ (7-1-99)()

d. Public County official. The term public county official means the elected or appointed official whose actions are the subject of the complaint. (7-1-99)()

02. Investigation Procedure. The following procedures apply to an investigation of a complaint. (7-1-99)

a. ~~Filed in writing. All complaints must be submitted to the State Tax Commission in writing and signed by the complainant.~~ (7-1-99)()

~~b.~~ Examination of complaint. The complaint will be examined by the State Tax Commission to decide if a formal investigation will be conducted. (7-1-99)

~~eb.~~ Notification ~~of public official subject to investigation.~~ Within thirty (30) days of receipt of complaint, the State Tax Commission will notify the complainant of the decision regarding initiation of an investigation. If an investigation is initiated, the affected county official(s) shall also be notified within this time frame public official to review the complaint, as soon as a formal investigation is contemplated. (7-1-99)()

~~ec.~~ Delivery of investigation order. Within thirty (30) days of a decision to conduct an investigation, ~~the~~ State Tax Commission will deliver to the public affected county official(s) a copy of the investigation order naming the investigators and outlining what is to be investigated. (7-1-99)()

~~ed.~~ Preliminary report. A preliminary report will be prepared by the investigator and legal counsel. The report will include findings and recommendations, and may include ~~responses~~ information from the public official(s). (7-1-99)()

~~fe.~~ Presentation of preliminary report. The preliminary report will be presented to the complainant and the public official(s). The State Tax Commission investigators will be present when the report is discussed with the public affected county official(s) ~~subject to investigation,~~ and the complainant. (7-1-99)()

~~fg.~~ Comment period. The complainant and the public county official(s) will be given a specified time to review and comment on the preliminary report, particularly to correct any errors of fact. (7-1-99)()

~~hg.~~ Final report. At the end of the review by the complainant and the public official a final report will

be prepared by the investigator and legal counsel and submitted to any affected county official(s) with any changes from the preliminary report highlighted. (7-1-99)()

03. Public County Official's' Response to Final Report. After the final report is completed, the public county official(s) shall outline how the investigator's recommendations will be implemented and provide a written explanation of why any recommendation has been rejected. (7-1-99)()

04. Conclusion of Investigation. The investigator's final report and the public county official's' written response to the report shall conclude the investigation. The conclusion of the investigation does not preclude the State Tax Commission from enforcing additional powers and duties as prescribed by law or the complainant and public county official(s) from exercising his or her right to appeal property valuations before a County Board of Equalization, the State Board of Tax Appeals or in District Court. (7-1-99)()

05. Special Rules For Investigation Of Complaints About Property Tax Budgets Or Levies. When complaints are made about property tax budgets or levies of taxing districts, the results of any investigation will also be reported to the appropriate taxing district, the county prosecuting attorney, and affected county officials. The tax commission's investigatory authority is limited to determining whether a levy rate or property tax budget increase exceeds any statutory maximum, or whether a levy is unauthorized. Any such investigation must be conducted in accordance with the time constraints found in Section 63-809, Idaho Code. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

609. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- HOMESTEAD (RULE 609).
Sections 63-602G, 63-701, 63-703, and 63-3077, Idaho Code. (3-30-07)

01. Homestead Exemption. The Homestead Exemption granted in 63-602G, Idaho Code shall also be known as the homeowner's exemption. (3-30-07)

02. Idaho Annual House Price Index Change. The successor to the United States Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight is the Federal Housing Finance Agency. Annually, the State Tax Commission shall calculate the maximum dollar-value limit for the homeowner's exemption based on the annual change in the Idaho House Price Index-All-Transactions, published by the Federal Housing Finance Agency or its successor. The following procedure shall be used: (4-7-11)

a. Step 1. Calculate the average Idaho House Price Index-All-Transactions of the four (4) most recently available quarters as of September 15. (4-7-11)

b. Step 2. Calculate the average Idaho House Price Index-All-Transactions of the four (4) quarters immediately preceding the earliest quarter used in Step 1. (4-7-11)

c. Step 3. Divide the Step 1 average by the Step 2 average to determine a factor. (3-30-07)

d. Step 4. Multiply the factor determined in Step 3 by the current maximum dollar-value limit on the homeowner's exemption to produce the new dollar-value limit. (3-30-07)

03. Partial Ownership. Any partial ownership shall be considered ownership for determining qualification for the homeowner's exemption; however, the amount of the exemption shall be decided on the reduced proportion of the value commensurate with the proportion of partial ownership. The proportional reduction shall not apply to the ownership interests of a partner of a limited partnership, a member of a limited liability company or a shareholder of a corporation when that person has no less than five percent (5%) ownership interest in the entity unless any ownership interest is shared by any entity other than the limited partnership, limited liability company or corporation. For tenants in common with two (2) improvements located on one (1) parcel of land, determine the applicable value for the homeowner's exemption using the procedure shown in Example 1 of Paragraph 609.03.a., of this rule unless the owner-occupant provides documented evidence of a different ownership interest in the improvement. See Examples 2, 3, and 4 in Paragraphs 609.03.b., 609.03.c., and 609.03.d. of this rule for additional

partial ownership guidance. To calculate property tax reduction benefits when partial ownership exists, see Paragraph 700.05.b. of this rule. (4-2-08)

a. Example 1. John Smith and Bob Anderson own a property as tenants in common with two (2) residential improvements located on the property. Each residential improvement is owner occupied by one (1) of the tenants in common. The homeowner's exemption is calculated as follows:

Description	Value	Notes
Land	\$42,000	
Residential Improvement	\$82,000	Occupied by Mr. Smith
Prorated Ownership Interest (land and improvement)	\$62,000	Mr. Smith's interest
Homeowner's Exemption	\$31,000	For Mr. Smith as owner occupant
Residential Improvement	\$67,000	Occupied by Mr. Anderson
Prorated Ownership Interest (land and improvement)	\$54,500	Mr. Anderson's interest
Homeowner's Exemption	\$27,250	For Mr. Anderson as owner occupant

(3-30-07)

b. Example 2. John Smith and Bob Anderson own a parcel of land as tenants in common with two (2) residential improvements located on the parcel. Mr. Smith has documented evidence of one hundred percent (100%) interest in one (1) residential improvement and Mr. Anderson has documented evidence of one hundred percent (100%) interest in the remaining residential improvement. Each residential improvement is owner occupied. The homeowner's exemption is calculated as follows:

Item Description	Value	Notes
Land	\$42,000	
Residential Improvement	\$82,000	Owned and occupied by Mr. Smith
Homeowner's Exemption	\$51,500	For Mr. Smith
Residential Improvement	\$67,000	Owned and occupied by Mr. Anderson
Homeowner's Exemption	\$44,000	For Mr. Anderson

(3-30-07)

c. Example 3. Tom Johnson and Marie Johnson, husband and wife, and June Smith jointly own a property and occupy one (1) residential improvement located on the property. The following example shows how to calculate each homeowner's exemption.

Description	Value	Notes
Land	\$95,000	
Residential Improvement	\$215,000	
Land and Improvement	\$310,000	
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$310,000 X 66.67%)	\$206,677	Mr. & Mrs. Johnson's interest

Description	Value	Notes
Homeowner's Exemption Maximum for 2010 (\$101,153 X 66.67%)	\$67,439	Mr. & Mrs. Johnson's Homeowner's Exemption
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$310,000 X 33.33%)	\$103,323	Ms. Smith's interest
Homeowner's Exemption Maximum for 2010 (\$101,153 X 33.33%)	\$33,714	Ms. Smith's Homeowner's Exemption

(4-7-11)

d. Example 4. John and Susan Doe, husband and wife, and Mike Person jointly own a property, and Mr. and Mrs. Doe occupy the one (1) residential improvement located on the property. The following example shows how to calculate each homeowner's exemption.

Description	Value	Notes
Land	\$65,000	
Residential Improvement	\$195,000	
Land and Improvement	\$260,000	
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$260,000 X 66.67%)	\$173,342	Mr. & Mrs. Doe's interest
Homeowner's Exemption (Maximum for 2010 is 50% up to \$101,153)	\$86,671	Mr. & Mrs. Doe's Homeowner's Exemption
Prorated ownership interest (land and improvement) (\$260,000 X 33.33%)	\$86,658	Mr. Person's interest
Homeowner's Exemption	\$0	Mr. Person does not qualify for a homeowner's exemption on this property.

(4-7-11)

04. Part year ownership. For qualifying taxpayers who claimed the homeowner's exemption on an eligible property, the homestead that qualified on January 1 of the current tax year shall continue to receive the exemption, provided however, the assessor may remove that property's exemption if, by April 15 of the tax year, the taxpayer owns a different homestead and requests that the exemption be transferred to the second homestead. ()

045. **Determination of Residency.** The State Tax Commission may release pertinent information from any Idaho income tax return to the county assessor and the county Board of Equalization for the sole purpose of providing one (1) indicator of eligibility for the homeowner's exemption. According to Section 63-3077(4), Idaho Code, this information is confidential and is not subject to public disclosure. (4-11-06)

056. **Notification of Erroneous Claims.** When it is determined that an exemption granted under this Section to a taxpayer who has also received property tax relief under Chapter 7, Idaho Code, should not have been granted, the county assessor shall notify the State Tax Commission of the determination. (3-29-10)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

988. QUALIFIED PROPERTY FOR EXEMPTION (RULE 988).
 Sections 63-302, 63-313, 63-404, and 63-3029B, Idaho Code.

(4-6-05)

01. Definitions. The following definitions apply for the purposes of the property tax exemption under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, and do not decide investment tax credit eligibility for Idaho income tax purposes.

(3-20-04)

a. Year in which the investment is placed in service. “Year in which the investment is placed in service” means the calendar year the property was put to use or placed in a condition or state of readiness and availability for a specifically assigned function in the production of income.

(4-6-05)

b. Operator’s Statement. The “operator’s statement” is the annual statement listing all property subject to assessment by the State Tax Commission and prepared under Section 63-404, Idaho Code.

(3-20-04)

c. Personal Property Declaration. A “personal property declaration” is any form required for reporting personal property or transient personal property to the county assessor under Sections 63-302 or 63-313, Idaho Code, respectively.

(3-20-04)

d. Qualified Investment. “Qualified investment” means property that would have otherwise been taxable for property tax purposes and is eligible or qualified under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, provided that property is reported on the personal property declaration or operator’s statement and is designated as exempt from property tax for two (2) years on Form 49E.

(3-20-04)

e. Qualified Investment Exemption. The “qualified investment exemption” (QIE) referred to in this rule is the property tax exemption under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code.

(3-20-04)

f. Assessor. The “assessor” is the representative of the county assessor’s office or the State Tax Commission who is responsible for the administration of the QIE.

(3-29-12)

02. Designation of Property for Which Exemption Is Elected. The owner shall designate the property on which the QIE is elected. The owner shall make this designation on Form 49E and attach it to a timely filed personal property declaration or, for operating property, the timely filed operator’s statement. ~~Owners who designate property on which the QIE is elected may not file the annual affidavit provided for in Section 63-602KK(6), Idaho Code, but must file the personal property declaration. This prohibition shall be limited to the time period during which the taxpayer may be subject to recapture under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code.~~ The description of the property on Form 49E must be adequate to identify the property to be granted the exemption. In addition to all other steps required to complete the personal property declaration or operator’s statement, the owner must provide on the personal property declaration or operator’s statement the date the item elected for the QIE was placed in service.

(3-29-10)()

03. Election for Investments Not Otherwise Required to Be Listed on the Personal Property Declaration. For investments, like single purpose agricultural or horticultural structures, that are not otherwise required to be listed on the personal property declaration, the owner must list that property to elect the QIE. As with any property designated for the QIE, the owner must attach Form 49E to the personal property declaration. (3-20-04)

04. Continuation of Listing. For all property designated for QIE, even though that property is exempt for two (2) years, the owner must list that property on the personal property declaration or operator’s statement in the initial year for which the QIE is claimed and the following four (4) consecutive years, unless that property has been sold, otherwise disposed of, or ceases to qualify pursuant to Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code.

(3-20-04)

05. Period of QIE. The QIE shall be granted for the two (2) calendar years immediately after the end of the calendar year in which the property acquired as a qualified investment was first placed in service in Idaho.

(3-20-04)

06. Election Specificity. The QIE election provided by Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, shall be specific to each qualified item listed on the personal property declaration or operator’s statement. An item that is a qualified investment, but for which there is no QIE election during the year after the “year in which the investment is placed in service” in Idaho, is not eligible for the QIE.

(4-6-05)

07. Notification by Assessor. (4-6-05)

a. Upon Receipt of Form 49E or a Listing. Upon receiving Form 49E or any listing provided to comply with Subsection 988.08 or 988.12 of this rule, the assessor shall review the application and determine if the taxpayer qualifies for the property tax exemption under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code. If the assessor determines that the property tax exemption should be granted, the assessor shall notify the taxpayer and, if applicable, send a copy of this form or listing to the State Tax Commission. (3-29-12)

b. Upon Discovery of Changes. Upon discovering that property granted the QIE was sold, otherwise disposed of, or ceased to qualify under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, within the five (5) year period beginning with the date the property was placed in service, the assessor shall notify the State Tax Commission and the taxpayer immediately. The assessor shall also provide this notification upon discovery that the owner first claiming the QIE failed to list the item on any personal property declaration or failed to file a personal property declaration in any year during this five (5) year period. This notice shall include: (3-29-12)

i. Owner. Name of the owner receiving the QIE. (4-6-05)

ii. Property description. A description of the property that received the QIE. (4-6-05)

iii. New or used. State whether the individual item was purchased new or used. (4-6-05)

iv. Date placed in service. The date the owner reported the item was first placed in service in Idaho. (4-6-05)

v. First year value of QIE. For each item, the amount of exempt value in the first year the QIE was elected and an identification of the year. (4-6-05)

vi. Second year value of QIE. For each item, the amount of exempt value in the second year after the QIE was elected. (4-6-05)

vii. Tax code area number. For each item, the number of the tax code area within which that item was located. (4-6-05)

c. Denial of the QIE. Upon review of the taxpayer's application, if the assessor determines that the property tax exemption should not be granted for all or part of the market value of any item or items, then the assessor shall deny the exemption for those items. The assessor shall notify the taxpayer electing the QIE and shall identify the basis for the denial. The assessor's notification cancels the election with respect to those items. Upon receiving this notification, the taxpayer is then free to pursue the income tax credit under Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, for those items denied the QIE by the assessor. (3-29-12)

08. Moved Personal Property. In order to provide unmistakable identification of the property, certain taxpayers must send written notification by the date provided in Section 63-302, 63-313, or 63-404, Idaho Code, when moving property that previously received the QIE. This notification: (3-20-04)

a. Is required of taxpayers moving locally assessed property between counties in Idaho during the five (5) year period beginning the date that property was placed in service; (4-6-05)

i. The taxpayers send this notification to the assessor in the county that granted the QIE and the assessor in any Idaho county to which the property has been moved. (4-6-05)

ii. The taxpayers must include a listing which describes the property exactly as it was described on the original Form 49E or cross references the property originally listed on Form 49E. (4-6-05)

b. Is not required of taxpayers when the property is State Tax Commission assessed nonregulated operating property. (4-6-05)

09. Notification Regarding Transient Personal Property. For transient personal property elected for

the QIE, the definition of home county in Section 63-313, Idaho Code, and Rule 313 of these rules, applies. When a home county receives information of an election for QIE and a notice that the exempt property was used in another county in Idaho, the home county must forward information identifying that property to the other county(ies) in accordance with procedures in Section 63-313, Idaho Code. Also, the home county assessor shall send a copy of this notice to the State Tax Commission. (3-20-04)

10. Partial-Year Assessments. Property assessed based on a value prorated for a portion of the year in which the property is first placed in service may still be eligible for the QIE in the subsequent two (2) calendar years, provided the QIE is elected. (3-20-04)

11. Limitation on Amount of Exemption. (3-20-04)

a. New Property. The QIE shall be for the full market value for assessment purposes for new property that is a qualifying investment. (3-20-04)

b. Used Property. The QIE for used property placed in service during a taxable year for income tax purposes shall be limited. For each taxpayer, the QIE shall be the lesser of the QIE cost or the current year's market value in accordance with the following procedure: (4-6-05)

i. QIE cost shall be determined for each item of used property upon which the QIE is claimed. QIE cost is the lesser of an item's cost or one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); provided, however, that the QIE cost for all elected used property shall not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) in a taxable year (See Example B in Subparagraph 988.11.c.ii., of this rule). In the event the cost of one (1) or more items of used property exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), QIE cost shall reflect the reduction necessary to stay within the one hundred fifty thousand dollar (\$150,000) limit (See IDAPA 35.01.01, "Income Tax Administrative Rules," Rule 719 for information on the selection of items of used property). (4-6-05)

ii. For each item purchased used, the QIE shall be limited to the lesser of the QIE cost or the current year's market value (See Example B in Subparagraph 988.11.c.ii., of this rule). (4-6-05)

c. Examples. In the following examples, all of the property is owned by the same taxpayer and is a qualified investment. (4-6-05)

i. Example A. In Example A, 2004 is the first year during which the qualified investment receives the QIE. The taxpayer may decide which of the used items placed in service in 2003 is considered first for the exemption. In this example, computer 1 has been given the exemption first. Since the limitation is based on cost, the remaining used property exemption cannot exceed one hundred thirty thousand dollars (\$130,000) and the QIE cost is determined accordingly. The conveyor belt is a new investment, first eligible for the QIE in 2005. In 2006, the assembly line, computer 1, and computer 2 would be fully taxable at the market value as of January 1, 2006.

Example A										
Property Description (same taxpayer)	Year Placed in Service	Cost	New or Used	QIE Cost	2004 Market Value	2004 Exempt Value	2004 Taxable Value	2005 Market Value	2005 Exempt Value	2005 Taxable Value
Computer 1	2003	\$20,000	Used	\$20,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Assembly line	2003	\$160,000	Used	\$130,000	\$140,000	\$130,000	\$10,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$0
Computer 2	2003	\$50,000	New	N/A	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Conveyor belt	2004	\$200,000	Used	\$150,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$50,000

(4-6-05)

ii. Example B. In Example B, the property was purchased at auction for a cost much less than its market value.

Example B										
Property Description	Year Placed in Service	Cost	New or Used	QIE Cost	2006 Market Value	2006 Exempt Value	2006 Taxable Value	2007 Market Value	2007 Exempt Value	2007 Taxable Value
Construction Equipment	2005	\$20,000	Used	\$20,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$20,000	\$50,000

(4-6-05)

d. Used Property Placed in Service by Fiscal Year Taxpayer. If a taxpayer had a fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, and placed one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) of qualifying used property in service on May 15, 2004, and an additional one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) of qualifying used property in service on August 1, 2004, the taxpayer would qualify for an exemption of up to three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) on this used property in 2005 and 2006. The exempt value in the second year of the exemption could not exceed the lesser of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) or the (depreciated) market value of this used property. (4-6-05)

12. Multi-County Taxpayers. (3-20-04)

a. Except taxpayers electing QIE for property that is State Tax Commission assessed operating property, any taxpayers electing the QIE for properties purchased new must indicate on Form 49E the county where each property is located or must complete a separate Form 49E and attach it to the personal property declaration submitted to each county. (3-20-04)

b. Except taxpayers electing QIE for property that is State Tax Commission assessed operating property, any taxpayers electing the QIE for properties purchased used must attach any Form 49E listing property purchased used to the personal property declaration sent to each county. A Form 49E listing only property purchased used may be provided to comply with this requirement. (3-20-04)

c. Any taxpayers electing QIE for property that is State Tax Commission assessed nonregulated operating property and purchased new or used must indicate on Form 49E each county where each property is located and attach it to the operator's statement. (4-6-05)

d. If multiple Form 49Es are submitted to one (1) or more assessors, a copy of each Form 49E must be attached to the correct year's income tax return. (3-20-04)

13. Special Provisions for Nonregulated Operating Property. (4-6-05)

a. For nonregulated operating property, the market value of the QIE is calculated by multiplying the depreciated original cost of the property times the ratio of the correlated value determined under Subsection 405.08 of these rules to the cost approach value determined under Subsection 405.02 of these rules. (4-6-05)

b. The following special provisions apply for the reduction in market value of nonregulated operating property resulting from QIE being elected. (4-6-05)

i. Reduction in Idaho value. For nonregulated operating property except situs property, the reduction in market value will be made by subtracting the market value of the QIE from the allocated Idaho value before apportionment to any taxing district or unit. (4-6-05)

ii. Reduction in market value of situs property owned by nonregulated operating property companies. For situs property owned by nonregulated operating property companies, the reduction in market value will be made by subtracting the market value of the specific investment in the specific location. (4-6-05)

14. Cross Reference. For more information relating to procedures and requirements for QIE, refer to Section 63-3029B, Idaho Code, and IDAPA 35.01.01, "Income Tax Administrative Rules," Rule 719. For information relating to recapture of QIE, refer to Rule 989 of these rules. (4-6-05)

IDAPA 35 - STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.03 - PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1404

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

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

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than August 20, 2014.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Property Tax Rule 205 is being amended to allow the rule to conform to Idaho code 63-201(9) as amended by HB441a, which recently became law. The rule deletes language that is inconsistent with current law regarding the three factor test which is used to determine if an item of property is a fixture and therefore real property.

Property Tax Rule 315 deletes the specific statutory references to the various property tax exemptions, and adds the words "property exempt from property tax".

Property Tax Rule 508 Deletes personal property exempt value notification by taxing district or unit rule because reporting is no longer required. It also deletes the notice requirements made unnecessary by statutory changes.

Property Tax Rule 509 This rule required the reporting of the personal property exemption amount, which no longer needs to be reported. SB1213 deletes the need to apply for the oil and gas well exemption so the value may not be known. This rule deletes the requirement to report on the abstract exempt personal property and certain exempt oil and gas well property.

Property Tax Rule 512 is being amended to delete the word "fixture" from the headline describing Category 59 property items. The category is used for personal property and fixtures are statutorily defined as real property, so should not be included under this category.

Property Tax Rule 626 is being amended to clarify that personal property declarations need not be filed every fifth year, and replacement funds which have been established as of 2013 may need to be adjusted if errors are discovered. Taxpayer ownership examples contained in this rule will be transferred to proposed rule 627.

Property Tax Rule 627 is a new rule explaining the terms of common enterprise and taxpayer relationships that is transferred from Rule 626.

Property Tax Rule 645 changes the existing language from 'requires net income when selling livestock' to 'requires gross income when selling livestock' to be consistent with statute.

Property Tax Rule 803 is being amended to require the amount of personal property replacement funds received by the taxing districts to be subtracted before levies are computed. This conforms with HB441a.

Property Tax Rule 805 is being amended to provide a procedure for disallowing certain budget increases in accordance with HB560 when entities do not comply with reporting requirements.

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

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year resulting from this rulemaking: NA

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

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: N/A

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

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before August 27, 2014.

DATED this 30th day of June, 2014.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208)334-7742
alan.dornfest@tax.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1404
(Only those Sections being amended are shown.)

205. PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY -- DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES (RULE 205).
Sections 39-4105, 39-4301, 63-201, 63-302, 63-309, 63-602KK, 63-1703, 63-2801, Idaho Code. (5-8-09)

01. Real Property. Real property is defined in Section 63-201, Idaho Code. Real property consists of land and improvements. (5-8-09)

a. Land. Land is real property as well as all rights and privileges thereto belonging or any way appertaining to the land. (5-8-09)

b. Law and Courts. Real property also consists of all other property which the law defines, or the courts may interpret, declare, and hold to be real property under the letter, spirit, intent, and meaning of the law. (5-8-09)

c. Improvements. Improvements are buildings, structures, fences, and similar property ~~ies~~ ies that ~~is~~ are built upon land. Improvements are real property regardless of whether or not such improvements are owned separately from the ownership of the land upon or to which the same may be erected, affixed, or attached. ~~(5-8-09)~~ ()

02. Personal Property. Personal property is defined in Section 63-201, Idaho Code, as everything that is the subject of ownership that is not real property. (5-8-09)

03. Fixtures. Fixtures are defined in Section 63-201, Idaho Code, as articles that were once moveable

personal property items but have become real property as determined by the application of the three factor test. (5-8-09)()

a. The ~~three part~~ factor test consists of annexation, adaptation and intent as explained below. If an item of property satisfies all three tests, the item becomes a fixture and therefore real property. (5-8-09)()

i. Annexation. Although once moveable chattels, articles become accessory to and a part of improvements to real property by having been physically or constructively incorporated therein or annexed or affixed thereto in such a manner that removing them would cause material injury or damage to the real property; and (5-8-09)

ii. Adaptation. The use or purpose of an item is integral to the use of the real property to which it is affixed; and (5-8-09)

iii. Intent. Items should be considered personal property unless a person would reasonably be considered to intend to make the articles, during their useful life, permanent additions to the real property. The intent depends on an objective standard and what a reasonable person would consider permanent and not the subjective intention of the owner of the property. (5-8-09)

b. Fixtures does not include machinery, equipment, or other articles that are affixed to real property to enable the proper utilization of such articles. If an item of property satisfies all three factors of the three factor test, the item becomes a fixture and therefore real property. (5-8-09)()

04. Operating Property. Operating Property is defined in Section 63-201, Idaho Code. For any purpose for which the distinction between personal property and real property is relevant or necessary for operating property, operating property will be characterized as personal or real based upon the criteria stated in this guideline and the rules of the State Tax Commission. (5-8-09)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

315. USE OF RATIO STUDY TO EQUALIZE BOISE SCHOOL DISTRICT (RULE 315). (3-30-07)
Section 63-315, Idaho Code.

01. Procedures for Boise School District Ratio Studies. The ratio study conducted by the State Tax Commission to comply with the requirements of Section 63-315, Idaho Code, shall be conducted in accordance with the "Standard on Ratio Studies" referenced in Rule 006 of these rules. The following specific procedures will be used. (4-2-08)

a. Information on property sales, which meet the requirements of arm's length and market value sales, will be obtained and assembled into samples representing various primary categories, described in Subsections 130.02 through 130.06 of these rules, and secondary categories, described in Rules 510, 511, and 512 of these rules, within designations defined in Subsection 315.02 of this rule in the Boise School District. Except when sales or appraisals must be added or deleted to improve representativeness, sales used will be those occurring within the Boise School District between October 1 of the year preceding the year for which adjusted market value is to be computed and September 30 of the year for which adjusted market value is to be computed. Each sale price is to be adjusted for time and compared to market value for assessment purposes for the year for which adjusted market value is to be computed, to compute ratios to be analyzed. The State Tax Commission may use sales from extended time periods and may add appraisals when data is lacking. The State Tax Commission may delete sales when necessary to improve representativeness. (4-2-08)

b. A ratio will be determined for each sale by dividing the market value for assessment purposes of the property by the adjusted sale price or appraised value. (7-1-98)

c. A statistical analysis is to be conducted for the sales and any appraisals in each property designation described in Subsection 315.02 of this rule in the Boise School District and appropriate measures of

central tendency, uniformity, reliability, and normality computed. (4-2-08)

d. With the exception of any property designations with extended time frames or added appraisals, if fewer than five (5) sales and appraisals are available, no adjustment to the taxable value of the designation will be made. (7-1-98)

e. If there are five (5) or more sales and appraisals and it is determined with reasonable statistical certainty that the property designation is not already at market value for assessment purposes, an adjusted market value will be computed for the Boise School District by dividing the taxable value for the year for which adjusted market value is to be determined by the appropriate ratio derived from the ratio study. The appropriate ratio to be used shall be the weighted mean ratio calculated from the sample for each designation, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this statistic has been distorted by nonrepresentative ratios. In this case the median may be substituted: (4-2-08)

f. Within the Boise School District, adjusted market value or taxable value for each primary and each applicable secondary category of real, personal and operating property will be summed to produce the total adjusted market value for the Boise School District. The Boise School District taxable value will then be divided by this adjusted market value to produce the overall ratio of assessment in the Boise School District. Statewide totals are to be calculated by compiling county totals. (4-2-08)

g. Urban renewal increment values will not be included in the taxable value or the adjusted market value for the Boise School District. (4-2-08)

h. “Reasonable statistical certainty,” that the property designation in question is not at market value for assessment purposes, is required. Such certainty is tested using ninety percent (90%) confidence intervals about the weighted mean or median ratios. If the appropriate confidence interval includes ninety-five percent (95%) or one hundred five percent (105%), there is not “reasonable statistical certainty” that the property designation is not at market value for assessment purposes. (3-30-01)

i. Primary and secondary categories subject to adjustment following the procedure outlined in this rule and ratio study designations from which measures of central tendency used for adjustments will be derived are:

Secondary Categories	Primary Categories	Ratio Study Designations
12, 15, 18, or 20	Vacant Residential Land	Residential
10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 26, 31, 34, 37, 40, 41, 46, 47, 48, or 50	Improved Residential Property	Residential
47, 49, or 65	Manufactured Home on Leased Land	Residential
11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, or 22	Vacant Commercial or Industrial Land	Commercial
11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, or 51	Improved Commercial or Industrial Property	Commercial

(3-30-07)

j. For all secondary categories, described in Rule 510, 511, or 512 of these rules but not contained in the list in Paragraph 315.01.i. of this rule, adjusted market value will equal taxable value. (3-30-07)

k. “Appraisal” or “appraised value” refers to any State Tax Commission provided independently conducted property appraisal. (7-1-98)

02. Use of Property Designations. In computing the ratio for the Boise School District, the State Tax Commission will designate property as residential or commercial and shall assign appropriate primary categories,

described in Subsections 130.02 through 130.06 of these rules, and secondary categories, described in Rules 510, 511, and 512 of these rules, to these designations as shown in Paragraph 315.01.i. of this rule. For the Boise School District, adjusted market value shall be computed by dividing the appropriate ratio ascertained for each of these designations into the sum of the taxable values for each primary and secondary category assigned to a designation. Except as provided in Subsection 315.06 of this rule, for the taxable value in any secondary category to be included in said sum, at least one (1) observation (sale or appraisal) from that secondary category must be present in the ratio study. If the ratio for any given designation in the Boise School District indicates that the market value for assessment purposes cannot be determined with reasonable statistical certainty to differ from statutorily required market value, the taxable value shown on the Boise School District abstract(s) required pursuant to Subsection 315.04 of this rule for each of the secondary categories included in that designation shall be the adjusted market value for said designation for said school district. (4-2-08)

03. Assessor to Identify Boise School Districts. Each county assessor will identify for the State Tax Commission which sales submitted for the ratio study are located within the Boise School District. (4-2-08)

04. Abstracts of Value for the Boise School District. Each applicable county auditor shall provide to the State Tax Commission abstracts of the taxable value of all property within the portion of the Boise School District in that county. These abstracts shall be submitted in the same manner and at the same time as provided for county abstracts of value. (4-2-08)

05. Urban Renewal Increment and Exemption to be Subtracted. The taxable value of each primary or secondary category within the Boise School District shall not include the value that exceeds the value on the base assessment roll in any urban renewal district pursuant to Chapter 29, Title 50, Idaho Code, and shall not include the value of any property exemption ~~from property tax pursuant to Sections 63-602C, 63-602K, 63-602P, 63-602X, 63-602AA, 63-602BB, 63-602CC, 63-602DD, 63-602GG, 63-602HH, 63-602II, 63-606A, or 63-3029B, Idaho Code.~~ (4-2-08)()

06. Exception from Requirement for at Least One Observation for Use of Secondary Category in Adjusted Value Determination. Properties identified as secondary categories 10 and 31 rarely sell separately from farms and therefore do not appear in any ratio study. However, the level of assessment typically is similar to that of other rural residential property, including property in secondary categories 12, 15, 34, and 37. For any ratio study where there is an adjustment to be made to the assessed values in the residential designation, such adjustment shall be applied to any assessed value in secondary category 10, provided there is at least one (1) observation (sale) of property identified in either secondary category 12 or 15. Such adjustment shall also be applied to any assessed value in secondary category 31, provided there is at least one (1) observation (sale) of property identified in either secondary category 34 or 37. (3-30-07)

07. Certification of Values. The values required to be certified to the county clerk by the first Monday in April each year under Section 63-315, Idaho Code, shall be published on the State Tax Commission's web site or provided in an alternate format on request by the first Monday in April each year to satisfy this required certification. (3-30-07)

08. Cross References. The primary categories are described in Subsections 130.02 through 130.06 of these Rules, and the secondary categories are described in Rules 510, 511, and 512 of these rules. (3-30-07)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

418. -- ~~5078.~~ (RESERVED)

~~508. NOTIFICATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPT VALUE BY TAXING DISTRICT OR UNIT (RULE 508).~~

~~Sections 63-510 and 63-602KK, Idaho Code. In addition to the requirements of Section 63-510, Idaho Code, for reporting of net taxable value for each taxing district or unit, the value of property exempt pursuant to Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, shall be reported to the Tax Commission. The value of such exempt property that is included in~~

~~the increment value within each tax code area in each revenue allocation area shall also be reported. This report shall be submitted by the August and March dates provided under Section 63-510, Idaho Code.~~

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

Sections 63-105A and 63-509, Idaho Code. (3-30-07)

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

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

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

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

02. Indicate Increment and Exemption Values. In addition to the value of exemptions required under Section 63-509, Idaho Code, any increment value and the value of any exemption provided under Sections 63-602W(4), 63-602GG, 63-602HH, 63-602II, ~~63-602KK~~, 63-602NN, 63-4502, 63-606A, and 63-3029B, Idaho Code, shall be indicated and subtracted from the taxable value shown for each secondary category of property on each city and county abstract, and the Boise School District abstract. Increment value and the value of the exemptions found in this subsection shall also be indicated and subtracted from the taxable value for each secondary category subject to taxation by special districts and units of government which do not levy property tax against all otherwise taxable property. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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

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

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

512. SECONDARY CATEGORIES, OTHER THAN LAND OR IMPROVEMENTS - LISTING AND REPORTING (RULE 512).

Section 63-509, Idaho Code. County assessors will use the following secondary categories to list property values, other than that for land or improvements, on assessment notices under Sections 63-301 and 63-308, Idaho Code, and

will use these secondary categories to report values for property, other than land or improvements, to the state tax commission on the abstracts under Section 63-509, Idaho Code, and Rule 509 of these rules. (3-30-07)

01. Secondary Category 45 - Utility System Personal Property. Personal property that is part of locally assessed utility systems not under the jurisdiction of the state tax commission for appraisal. (3-30-07)

02. Secondary Category 55 - Boats or Aircraft. Unlicensed watercraft or unregistered aircraft. (3-30-07)

03. Secondary Category 56 - Construction Machinery, Tools, and Equipment. Unlicensed equipment such as cranes, tractors, scrapers, and rock crushers, used in the building trade or road construction. (3-30-07)

04. Secondary Category 57 - Equities in Personal Property Purchased From the State. Personal property purchased from the state under contract. (3-30-07)

05. Secondary Category 59 - Furniture, ~~Fixtures~~, Libraries, Art, and Coin Collections. Trade articles used commercially for convenience, decoration, service, storage, including store counters, display racks, typewriters, office machines, surgical and scientific instruments, paintings, books, coin collections, and all such items held for rent or lease. (~~3-30-07~~)()

06. Secondary Category 63 - Logging Machinery, Tools, and Equipment. Unlicensed logging machinery, shop tools, and equipment not assessed as real property. (3-30-07)

07. Secondary Category 64 - Mining Machinery, Tools, and Equipment. Unlicensed mining machinery, shop tools, and equipment not assessed as real property. (3-30-07)

08. Secondary Category 66 - Net Profits of Mines. That amount of money or its equivalent received from the sale or trade of minerals or metals extracted from the Earth after deduction of allowable expenses. See Section 63-2802, Idaho Code, and Rule 982 of these rules. (3-30-07)

09. Secondary Category 67 - Operating Property. Property assessed and apportioned by the state tax commission. (3-30-07)

10. Secondary Category 68 - Other Miscellaneous Machinery, Tools, and Equipment. Unlicensed machinery, tools, and equipment not used in construction, logging, mining, or not used exclusively in agriculture. (3-30-07)

11. Secondary Category 70 - Reservations and Easements. Reservations, including mineral rights reserved, divide ownership of property rights. Easements convey use but not ownership. (3-30-07)

12. Secondary Category 71 - Signs and Signboards. Signs and signboards, their bases and supports. (3-30-07)

13. Secondary Category 72 - Tanks, Cylinders, Vessels. Containers. (3-30-07)

14. Secondary Category 81 - Exempt Property, Other Than Land or Improvements. Category 81 is for county use to keep an inventory of exempt property other than land or improvements. (3-30-07)

15. Cross Reference. For descriptions of secondary categories used to list land values on the valuation assessment notice or report land values on the abstracts, see Rule 510 of these rules or used to list values for improvements on the valuation assessment notice or report improvement values on the abstracts, see Rule 511 of these rules. For the descriptions of primary categories and the assignment of secondary categories therein, see Subsections 130.02 through 130.06 of these rules. (3-30-07)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

626. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY (RULE 626).

Sections 63-105(A), 63-201, 63-302, 63-308, 63-313, 63-602Y, and 63-602KK, Idaho Code. (3-20-14)

01. Locally Assessed Property - Application Required. (3-20-14)

a. The taxpayer must file one (1) or more of the lists of taxable personal property as required by Section 63-302, Section 63-313, or Section 63-602Y, Idaho Code if the total market value of the property to be listed is greater than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). The filing of said list(s) shall constitute the filing of an application for exemption. For purposes of reporting personal property, the value is to be based on market value, not book value. (3-20-14)

b. Taxpayers establishing initial eligibility for the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, may in lieu of a list, file only an application attesting to ownership of otherwise taxable personal property having a cost of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or less. In providing such cost, newly acquired personal property items acquired at a price of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) or less, that are exempt pursuant to Section 63-602KK(1), Idaho Code, shall not be included. The application must be filed no later than April 15th of the first year for which the exemption is claimed. (3-20-14)

~~**e.** In addition, for taxpayers with personal property with a total market value less than or equal to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in a single Idaho county, in every fifth year following the first year in which the exemption in section 63-602KK(2) is granted for any property, the taxpayer must file an application for the exemption to continue. The application must include certification by the taxpayer that the total market value of all otherwise taxable personal property is less than or equal to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), and must be filed with the county assessor no later than April 15 of the appropriate year. (3-20-14)~~

02. Locally Assessed Property - Taxpayers' Election of Property Location. (3-20-14)

a. Multiple Locations Within A County. In cases where the taxpayer has personal property located in multiple places within the county, the taxpayer may elect the location of the property to which the exemption will apply by filing the "Idaho Personal Property Exemption Location Application Form" available from the State Tax Commission (Commission) for this purpose. To make the election for property required to otherwise be listed as provided in Section 63-302, Idaho Code, the form must be filed with the county assessor by April 15. For taxpayers with personal property required to be listed as provided in Sections 63-602Y and 63-313, Idaho Code, any application specifying the location of the property to which the exemption provided for in Section 63-602KK(2) will apply, must be filed by the dates specified for filing the lists required by these Sections. Should the taxpayer not make an election as to where to apply the exemption, the county shall have discretion regarding the property to which the exemption shall apply. However, to the extent possible and assuming the assessor is not aware of any changes in eligibility, the exemption will be first applied to the same property to which it applied in the immediate prior year. (3-20-14)

b. Multiple locations in different counties. The one hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) limit on the exemption applies to a taxpayer's otherwise taxable personal property within any county. If the taxpayer owns qualifying personal property in more than one county, the limit is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in market value per county. (3-20-14)

03. Centrally Assessed Property - Application Required. (3-20-14)

a. Except for private railcar fleets, the taxpayer must file a list of personal property with the operator's statement filed pursuant to Rule 404 of these rules. The filing of such a list shall constitute the filing of an application for this exemption. Except as provided in Subsection 626.03.c. of this rule, for such personal property to be considered for the exemption, the operator's statement must include: (3-20-14)

i. A description of the personal property, including any tax code area in which the personal property subject to assessment as situs property is located; (3-20-14)

ii. Cost and depreciated cost of the personal property; (3-20-14)

iii. The county in which the personal property is located, if the taxpayer wishes to receive the exemption on property located in more than one county. (3-20-14)

b. For private railcar fleets subject to assessment by the Commission, and having an Idaho taxable market value of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or greater, the application procedure described in Subsection 626.03.a. of this rule shall apply. However, the requirements to show specific or county locations, found in Subsections 626.03.a.i. and 626.03.a.iii. shall not apply. Instead, the Commission shall, after using apportionment procedures described in Rule 413 of these rules to apportion the market value of these fleets, allow an exemption of up to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to be applied to the apportioned market value within each county. The remaining taxable and exempt market value is to be further apportioned to each taxing district and urban renewal revenue allocation area. (3-20-14)

c. For private railcar fleets subject to assessment by the Commission, and having an Idaho taxable market value of less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), the application procedure described in Subsection 626.03.a. of this rule shall apply. However, the property of such fleets is never apportioned to counties, so the exemption amount is limited to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per company, unless the company provides proof showing the multiple counties in which the personal property is located for the entire tax year, in which case the one hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) limit shall apply per company per county. (3-20-14)

d. When operating property companies have locally assessed property, any exemption pursuant to Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code must be applied to the locally assessed property first. In this case, the county assessor must notify the Commission of the value of the exemption granted. (3-20-14)

04. Centrally Assessed Property - Taxpayers' Election of Property Location. Except for private rail car fleets having an Idaho taxable value of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or greater, to which the procedures in Subsection 626.03.b. of this rule shall apply, the taxpayer owning personal property located in multiple counties may indicate the county in which the property is located. Should the taxpayer not make an election as to where to apply the exemption, the exemption shall be limited to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) applied to the Idaho value of the taxpayer prior to apportionment. (3-20-14)

05. Valuation Assessment Notice. The valuation assessment notice required by Section 63-308, Idaho Code, must show the taxable market value before granting the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, the exempt market value pursuant to the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, and the net taxable market value of the personal property. After the year of initial eligibility, if the net taxable market value is zero, no valuation assessment notice is required ~~until every fifth year following when the claimant must reapply.~~ (3-20-14)()

06. ~~Tax Commission's Review and~~ Correction of ~~the~~ Personal Property Tax ~~Reduction Lists~~ Replacement Amounts. (3-20-14)

~~a. If an entry on the personal property tax reduction list is found to be erroneous, the Commission shall disapprove as much of the claim as necessary and so notify the county clerk.~~ (3-20-14)

~~b. If, after certifying the personal property tax reduction list, the county learns of any erroneous information included in said list, the county clerk will immediately, and not later than the fourth Monday in February, 2014, notify the Commission of the correction. If the county cancels the tax otherwise due, the county must notify the Commission of the cancellation, and the Commission will adjust the replacement money accordingly. In addition to any other errors, corrections may include market value and tax changes resulting from actions of the county board of equalization related to property listed and assessed as required in Sections 63-313 and 63-602Y, Idaho Code. Corrections may also include market value changes as a result of appeals to the state board of tax appeals or district court, provided however, that the Commission is notified by the county of such changes by the fourth Monday in February, 2014. Once notified of any correction, the Commission shall adjust the total certified personal property tax reduction amount for any applicable taxing district or urban renewal agency, and shall change any payment due to the county in accordance with the correction.~~ (3-20-14)

~~c. If a disapproval occurs after the Commission has certified the amount to be paid to the county in December, the Commission shall notify the county as soon as practicable and shall make all necessary adjustments in~~

~~the amount to be paid in June of 2014.~~

~~(3-20-14)~~

~~d. If the amount of the disapproval exceeds the amount remaining to be paid to the county, the Commission, subsequent to finalization of the amount of replacement money to be paid to any county, an amount paid on behalf of any taxpayer is disapproved by the county, the county shall so notify the Commission, which shall adjust the payment to the county; and then the county shall may begin proceedings to recover any remaining excessive amounts paid on behalf of any taxpayer, pursuant to the recovery procedures found in Section 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code. Any amount so recovered shall be remitted to the Commission.~~

~~(3-20-14)()~~

~~e. Corrections may also be made to account for additional amounts of exemptions granted provided the Commission is so notified not later than January 30, 2014. Such additional amounts may be related to exemptions granted for transient personal property, or for other personal property listed on the subsequent or missed assessment rolls and shall be subject to review by the Commission.~~

~~(3-20-14)~~

07. Limitation on Eligibility for the Exemption.

(3-20-14)

a. Except for taxpayers claiming and receiving the exemption provided for in Section 63-4502, Idaho Code, taxpayers receiving the personal property exemption provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, may be eligible for, and are not precluded from, other applicable exemptions.

(3-20-14)

b. Personal property exempt in accordance with statutes other than Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, shall not be included in determining when the one hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) limit provided in Section 63-602KK(2) is reached.

(3-20-14)

c. Taxpayers with requirements to annually apply for, or list personal property for, which other statutorily provided personal property exemptions are sought, must continue to comply with the requirements of these statutes.

(3-20-14)

d. Improvements, as defined or described in Sections 63-201 and 63-309, Idaho Code, shall not be eligible for the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK. Improvements shall be deemed to include mobile and manufactured homes and float homes, regardless of whether such property is considered personal property. Leasehold real properties and other leasehold improvements that are structures or buildings shall be considered improvements, and therefore ineligible for the exemption. Structures, such as cell towers, are improvements and therefore are not personal property eligible for the exemption.

(3-20-14)

~~08. Illustrations of Eligibility Situations Related to Common Enterprise and Related Ownerships. If the taxpayer owns more than one (1) business within one (1) county, he may be entitled to more than one (1) one-hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) exemption within the county. For purposes of this exemption, a taxpayer includes two or more individuals or organizations using the property in a common enterprise, and the individuals or organizations are within a relationship described in Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code. This is illustrated in the following chart:~~

~~(3-20-14)~~

[Image Deleted]

~~a. First, an analysis must be made to determine if a common enterprise exists. If entities or individuals are organized to manage a common scheme of business, they would be in common enterprise.~~

~~(3-20-14)~~

~~i. Horizontal Commonality is explained by the following chart:~~

~~(3-20-14)~~

[Image Deleted]

~~Here, the usual functions involved in a working potato farm are split between several LLCs, all of which own the property involved with the functions they perform. The operation of the business is no different than if all the functions were combined in just Potato Farm, LLC~~

~~ii. Vertical Commonality is explained by the following chart: (3-20-14)~~

~~[Image Deleted]~~

~~b. Second, an analysis would be made to determine whether the ownership between the entities are within the relationships identified in Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code. If such a relationship is found to exist, the entities or individuals would be considered one (1) taxpayer for purposes of this exemption. (3-20-14)~~

~~c. Ownership alone does not determine whether entities are considered one taxpayer for purposes of this exemption. Two (2) businesses can have identical ownership, and each receive the exemption, providing they do not operate as a common enterprise. In addition, entities in a common enterprise can receive separate exemptions, providing that their ownership does not consist of a relationship identified in Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code. (3-20-14)~~

~~d. The following examples are given to illustrate eligibility situations related to common enterprise and related ownerships: (3-20-14)~~

~~i. Example 1. This is an example of common enterprise, but being entitled to two (2) exemptions because the owners are not related in a manner as described in Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code. (3-20-14)~~

~~[Image Deleted]~~

~~So long as Bob and John are not related in a manner identified in IRC 267, two exemptions exist. One for Potato Seed, LLC. The other for all of Bob's businesses, because they are in a common enterprise and all owned by him.~~

~~ii. Example 2. This is an example of the same owner with multiple businesses not all united in a common enterprise. Bob's farm businesses are common enterprises, and therefore entitled to only one (1) exemption for all the farm businesses. Bob's used car business is not involved with Bob's farm businesses, so Bob is entitled to an additional exemption related to his used car business. (3-20-14)~~

~~[Image Deleted]~~

~~iii. Example 3. This is an example of multiple businesses being entitled to only one (1) exemption because common enterprise exists. (3-20-14)~~

~~[Image Deleted]~~

~~Here, one exemption exists for all of the entities because they are in a common enterprise, due to their vertical commonality, and are all constructively owned by Bob, pursuant to IRC 267.~~

~~iv. Example 4. This is an example showing how owners of common enterprises may intersect. (3-20-14)~~

~~[Image Deleted]~~

~~This is an example of how common enterprises can intersect with one another. The companies Bob owns completely receive one exemption; John's companies also receive one exemption, including Rock Crusher, LLC, because John's ownership interest in that company falls within IRC 267.~~

~~e. In cases of partial ownership as noted in example four wherein Bob owns ten percent (10%) and Dump Trucks, LLC owns ninety percent (90%) only the majority owner is eligible to receive this exemption.~~

~~(3-20-14)~~

098. Special Rules for the Exemption Provided in Section 63-602KK(1), Idaho Code. (3-20-14)

a. Newly acquired items of personal property, exempt as provided in Section 63-602KK(1), are not to be reported on any list otherwise required pursuant to Sections 63-302, 63-602Y, and 63-313, Idaho Code. (3-20-14)

b. The exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(1), Idaho Code, is in addition to the one hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) per taxpayer, per county exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code.

(3-20-14)

c. No application for the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(1), Idaho Code, is necessary.

(3-20-14)

d. The requirement in Section 63-602KK(6) requiring the assessor to provide the application by no later than March 1, applies only to taxpayers who have an obligation to file any application.

(3-20-14)

109. Limitation on Replacement Money. (3-20-14)

a. ~~Once the 2013 amount of replacement money for each taxing district, and unit, and for each urban renewal district revenue allocation area is made final, following corrections as provided in this rule, there shall be no additions. However~~ In addition to replacement money reductions due to corrections as provided in section 06 of this rule, there may be changes and reductions as follow: ~~(3-20-14)()~~

i. If a taxing district dissolves, the state will make no payment of the amount previously certified for that district, and when an urban renewal district revenue allocation area dissolves and is no longer receiving any allocation of property tax revenues, the state will discontinue payment of amounts previously certified for that revenue allocation area, beginning with the next scheduled distribution. (3-20-14)

ii. If taxing districts or revenue allocation areas within urban renewal districts are consolidated, the amounts of replacement money attributed to each original district or revenue allocation area shall be summed and, in the future, distributed to the consolidated taxing or urban renewal district. (3-20-14)

iii. No urban renewal district shall receive replacement money based on exempt personal property within any revenue allocation area (RAA) established on or after January 1, 2013, or within any area added to an existing RAA on or after January 1, 2013. (3-20-14)

iv. Any payment made to the Idaho Department of Education, as provided in Subsection 626.140 of this rule shall be discontinued if the state authorized plant facilities levy is not certified in any year. Certification in subsequent years shall not cause any resumption of this payment. ~~(3-20-14)()~~

b. ~~If otherwise eligible personal property is exempt in 2013 by reason of any property tax exemption other than the exemption found in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code,~~ ~~There shall be no personal property replacement money related to exempt taxes on this property nor shall the amount of replacement money be adjusted if this personal property~~ adjustment to replacement money if personal property not receiving the exemption found in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, receives the this exemption ~~in Section 63-602KK(2)~~ in the future. ~~(3-20-14)()~~

110. Special Provision For Replacement Money For State Authorized Plant Facilities Levy. The amount of replacement money calculated based on any 2013 state authorized plant facilities levy ~~will be applied to the exempt personal property, in any school district within which this levy has been certified in 2013, and the amount of tax calculated will be billed to the Commission as part of the property tax reduction list. The Commission shall be~~ remitted ~~any related funds~~ directly to the Idaho Department of Education for deposit to the Public School Cooperative Fund. ~~(3-20-14)()~~

121. Special Provision For Exempt Personal Property Within Urban Renewal Revenue Allocation Areas (RAAs). When personal property subject to the exemption in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, is within an RAA, any adjustment shall first be to the increment value, and there shall be no adjustment to the base value of the RAA unless the remaining taxable market value of the parcel is less than the most current base value of the parcel. In that case, the base value shall be reduced. The amount to be subtracted is to be determined on a parcel by parcel basis in accordance with procedures found in Rule 804 of these rules. (3-20-14)

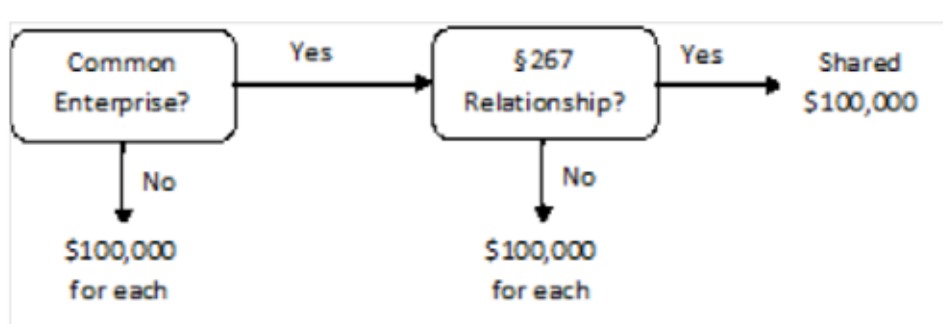
132. ~~Special Provision For No Reporting of Exempt Value.~~ Beginning in 2014, taxing district values submitted to the Commission as required in Section 63-510, Idaho Code, shall not include or indicate the otherwise taxable value exempt pursuant to Section 63-602KK(2), ~~in addition to the net taxable value of each district. In the absence of a more current value of the exemption, the value of the exemption may be estimated based on the last known value determined in 2013 by the county assessor, or in the case of centrally assessed property, the Commission. The Commission will include this exempt value in the total taxable valuation reported to the Idaho State Board of Education and the Idaho Department of Education for each school district, as required in Section 63-1312,~~ Idaho Code. (3-20-14)()

143. Cross Reference. For information on transient personal property, see Rule 313 of these rules, and ~~For information on the definition of personal property see Rule 205 of these rules. For information on the definition of a taxpayer, see Rule 627 of these rules.~~ (3-20-14)()

627. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY – TAXPAYER OWNERSHIP CLARIFICATION (RULE 627).
Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code. ()

01. Multiple Taxpayer Exemption Within One (1) County. Although taxpayers are limited to receiving one (1) one-hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) exemption per county, a taxpayer owning more than one (1) business within one (1) county may be entitled to more than one (1) one-hundred thousand dollar (\$100,000) exemption within the county. ()

02. Illustration of Common Enterprise and IRS Section 267 Restriction. For purposes of this exemption, a taxpayer includes two (2) or more individuals or organizations using the property in a common enterprise, and the individuals or organizations are within a relationship described in Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code. This is illustrated in the following chart:



a. First, an analysis must be made to determine if a common enterprise exists. If entities or individuals are organized to manage a common scheme of business, they would be in a common enterprise. ()

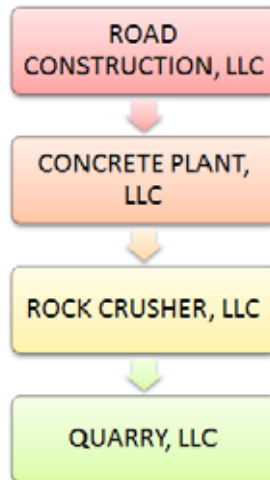
i. Horizontal Commonality is demonstrated by the following chart:



Here, the usual functions involved in a working car manufacturing company are split between several LLCs, all of which own the property involved with the functions they perform. The operation of the business is no different than if all the functions were combined in just Car Manufacturing, LLC

()

ii. Vertical Commonality is demonstrated by the following chart:



Here, a business operation is split so that each step in a process is designated to a different LLC. All the steps rely on the one below in order to produce the final product, or process.

()

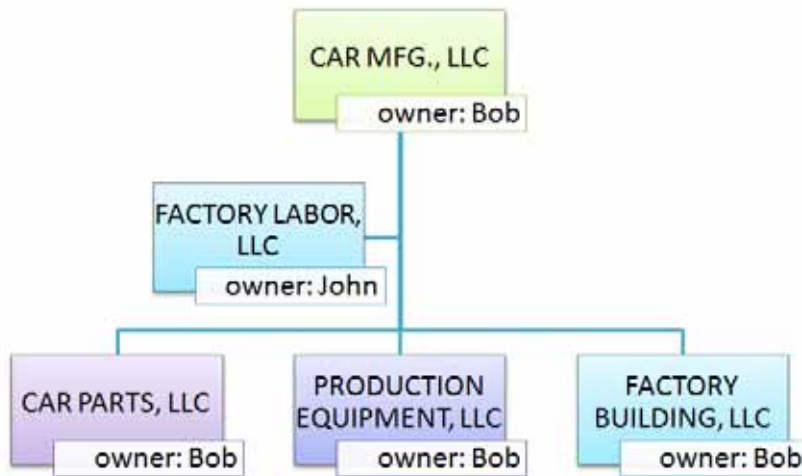
b. Second, an analysis would be made to determine whether the ownership between the entities are within the relationships identified in Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code. If such a relationship is found to exist, and the businesses are in a common enterprise, then the entities or individuals would be considered one (1)

taxpayer for purposes of this exemption. ()

c. Ownership alone does not determine whether entities are considered one (1) taxpayer for purposes of this exemption. Two (2) businesses can have identical ownership, and each receive the exemption, providing they do not operate as a common enterprise. In addition, entities in a common enterprise can receive separate exemptions, providing that their ownership does not consist of a relationship identified in Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code. ()

d. The following examples are given to illustrate eligibility situations related to common enterprise and related ownerships: ()

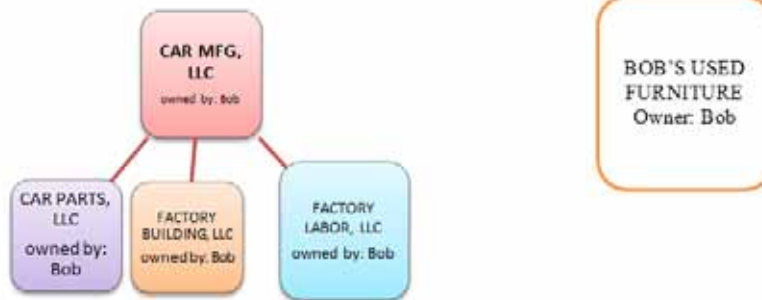
i. Example 1. This is an example of a common enterprise, but being entitled to two (2) exemptions because the owners are not related in a manner as described in Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code. ()



So long as Bob and John are not related in a manner identified in IRC 267, two (2) exemptions exist. One (1) for Car Manufacturing, LLC. The other for all of Bob's businesses, because they are in a common enterprise and are all owned by him.

()

ii. Example 2. This is an example of the same owner with multiple businesses not all united in a common enterprise. Bob's car businesses are common enterprises, and therefore entitled to only one (1) exemption for all the car businesses. Bob's used furniture business is not involved with Bob's car businesses, so Bob is entitled to an additional exemption related to his used car business. ()



()

iii. Example 3. This is an example of multiple businesses being entitled to only one (1) exemption because a common enterprise exists.

()

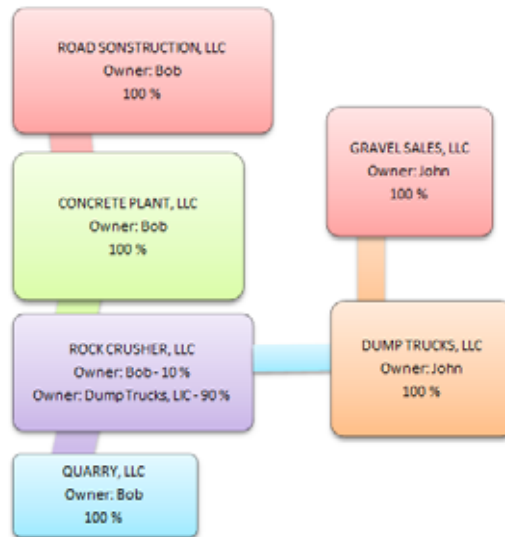


Here, one (1) exemption exists for all of the entities because they are in a common enterprise, due to their vertical commonality, and are all constructively owned by Bob, pursuant to IRC 267.

()

iv. Example 4. This is an example showing how owners of common enterprises may intersect.

()



This is an example of how common enterprises can intersect with one another. The companies Bob owns completely receive one exemption; John's companies also receive one exemption, including Rock Crusher, LLC, because John's ownership interest in that company falls within IRC 267.

()

e. In cases of partial ownership as noted in example four wherein Bob owns ten percent (10%) and Dump Trucks, LLC owns ninety percent (90%) only the majority owner is eligible to receive this exemption. ()

03. Cross Reference. For information on applying for the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, see Rule 626 of these rules. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

645. LAND ACTIVELY DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE DEFINED (RULE 645).

Section 63-604, Idaho Code.

(3-15-02)

01. Definitions. The following definitions apply for the implementation of the exemption for the speculative value portion of agricultural land. (7-1-99)

a. Homesite. The "homesite" is that portion of land, contiguous with but not qualifying as land actively devoted to agriculture, and the associated site improvements used for residential and farm homesite purposes. (7-1-99)

b. Associated Site Improvements. The "associated site improvements" include developed access, grading, sanitary facilities, water systems and utilities. (7-1-99)

c. Nursery Stock. Nursery stock is defined in Section 22-2302, Idaho Code. (3-15-02)

d. Land Used to Produce Nursery Stock. "Land used to produce nursery stock" means land used by an

agricultural enterprise to promote or support the promotion of nursery stock growth or propagation, not land devoted primarily to selling nursery stock or related products. This term also includes land under any container used to grow or propagate nursery stock. This term does not include land used for parking lots or for buildings sites used primarily to sell nursery stock or related items or any areas not primarily used for the nurturing, growth or propagation of nursery stock. (3-15-02)

e. Speculative Value Exemption. The “speculative value exemption” is the exemption allowed on land actively devoted to agriculture. (7-1-99)

02. Homesite Assessment. Effective January 1, 1999, each homesite and residential and other improvements, located on the homesite, shall be assessed at market value each year. (7-1-99)

a. Accepted Assessment Procedures. Market value shall be determined through procedures, methods, and techniques recommended by nationally recognized appraisal and valuation associations, institutes, and societies and according to guidelines and publications approved by the State Tax Commission. Acceptable techniques include those that are either time tested in Idaho, mathematically correlated to market sales, endorsed by assessment organizations, or widely accepted by assessors in Idaho and other states. (7-1-99)

b. Appropriate Market and Comparable Selection. The appropriate market is the market most similar to the homesite and improvements located on the homesite. In applying the sales comparison approach, the appraiser should select comparables having actual or potential residential use. (7-1-99)

c. Assigning secondary category. List and report the secondary category for the homesite using the chart in Subsection 645.02.c.

Description of Land	Secondary Category
Rural and Nonsubdivided	10
Rural and Subdivided	15
Urban	20

(4-2-08)

d. Homesite Independent of Remaining Land. The value and classification of the homesite will be independent of the classification and valuation of the remaining land. (7-1-99)

03. Valuing Land, Excluding the Homesite. The assessor shall value land, excluding the homesite, on the following basis: (5-3-03)

a. Land Used for Personal Use or Pleasure. Any land, regardless of size, utilized for the grazing of animals kept primarily for personal use or pleasure and not a portion of a for profit enterprise, shall be valued at market value using appraisal procedures identified in Paragraph 645.02.a. of this rule and shall not qualify for the speculative value exemption. (4-11-06)

b. Land in a Subdivision. Land in a subdivision with restrictions prohibiting agricultural use shall be valued at market value using appraisal procedures identified in Paragraph 645.02.a. of this rule and shall not qualify for the speculative value exemption. Land meeting the use qualifications identified in Section 63-604, Idaho Code, and in a subdivision without restrictions prohibiting agricultural use shall be valued as land actively devoted to agriculture using the same procedures as used for valuing land actively devoted to agriculture and not located in a subdivision. (4-11-06)

c. Land, Five (5) Contiguous Acres or Less. Land of five (5) contiguous acres or less shall be presumed nonagricultural, shall be valued at market value using appraisal procedures identified in Paragraph 645.02.a of this rule, and shall not qualify for the speculative value exemption. If the owner produces evidence that each contiguous holding of land under the same ownership has been devoted to agricultural use for the last three (3) growing seasons and it agriculturally produced for sale or home consumption fifteen percent (15%) or more of the

owner's or lessee's annual gross income or it produced gross revenue in the immediate preceding year of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more, the land actively devoted to agriculture, shall qualify for the speculative value exemption. For holdings of five (5) contiguous acres or less gross income is measured by production of crops, nursery stock, grazing, or ~~net~~ gross income from sale of livestock. Income shall be estimated from crop prices at harvest or nursery stock prices at time of sale. The use of the land and the income received in the prior year must be certified with the assessor by March 15, each year. (4-11-06)()

d. Land, More Than Five (5) Contiguous Acres. Land of more than five (5) contiguous acres under one (1) ownership, producing agricultural field crops, nursery stock, or grazing, or in a cropland retirement or rotation program, as part of a for profit enterprise, shall qualify for the speculative value exemption. Land not annually meeting any of these requirements fails to qualify as land actively devoted to agriculture and shall be valued at market value using appraisal procedures identified in Paragraph 645.02.a. of this rule. (4-11-06)

04. Cross Reference. For definitions and general principles relating to the taxable value of land actively devoted to agriculture, see Rule 613 of these rules. For agricultural land taxable value calculation examples, see Rule 614 of these rules. For information relating to Christmas tree farms, other annual forest products, and yield tax, see Rule 968 of these rules. (3-30-07)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

803. BUDGET CERTIFICATION -- DOLLAR CERTIFICATION FORM (L-2 FORM) (RULE 803). Sections 63-602G(5), 63-802, 63-803, 63-3029B(4), ~~and~~ 63-3638(101), and (13), Idaho Code. (4-2-08)()

01. Definitions. (4-5-00)

a. "Dollar Certification Form" (L-2 Form). The Dollar Certification Form (L-2 Form) is the form used to submit to the State Tax Commission the budget request from each Board of County Commissioners for each taxing district. This form shall be presumed a true and correct representation of the budget previously prepared and approved by a taxing district. The budget will be presumed adopted in accordance with pertinent statutory provisions unless clear and convincing documentary evidence establishes that a budget results in an unauthorized levy and action as provided in Section 63-809, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

b. "Prior Year's Market Value for Assessment Purposes." Prior year's market value for assessment purposes shall mean the value used to calculate levies during the immediate prior year. This value shall be used for calculating the permanent budget increase permitted for cities, pursuant to Section 63-802(1)(f), Idaho Code. (4-2-08)

c. "Annual Budget." For the purpose of calculating dollar amount increases permitted pursuant to Section 63-802(1), Idaho Code, the annual budget shall include any amount approved as a result of an election held pursuant to Sections 63-802(1)(f) or 63-802(1)(g), Idaho Code, provided that said amount is certified on the L-2 Form as part of the budget request. If the amount certified does not include the entire amount approved as a result of the election held pursuant to Sections 63-802(1)(f) or 63-802(1)(g), Idaho Code, then the amount not used shall be added to the foregone increase amount determined for the taxing district. See the following example.

CERTIFIED PROPERTY TAX BUDGET LIBRARY DISTRICT*				
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Annual Budget	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,700	\$11,621
3% Increase	\$0	\$300	\$321	\$349
Subtotal	\$10,000	\$10,300	\$11,021	\$11,970
1999 Election Amount	\$0	\$400 of \$1,000	\$600 of \$1,000	\$0
Certified Budget	\$10,000	\$10,700	\$11,621	\$11,970

*The Library District with zero dollars (\$0) in value for new construction and/or annexation approves an additional budget amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in 1999, but only certifies four hundred dollars (\$400) for the year 2000. Note the example does not account for any foregone amount resulting from the district's decision to not increase its budget by three percent (3%) in 1997, 1998 or 1999. (4-6-05)

d. "Property Tax Funded Budget." Property tax funded budget means that portion of any taxing district's budget certified to the Board of County Commissioners, approved by the State Tax Commission, and subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. (3-20-04)

e. "Recovered/Recaptured Property Substitute Funds Tax List." Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list means the report sent by the county auditor to the appropriate taxing district(s)/unit(s) by the first Monday in August and to the State Tax Commission with the L-2 Forms, listing the amount of revenue distributed to each appropriate taxing district/unit as recovery of property tax or other payments during the twelve (12) month period ending June 30 each year under the following sections: (5-8-09)

i. Section 63-602G(5), Idaho Code; and (5-8-09)

ii. Section 63-3029B(4), Idaho Code; and (5-8-09)

iii. Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code: and (~~5-8-09~~)()

iv. Section 63-602KK(7), Idaho Code. ()

f. "Taxing District/Unit." Taxing district/unit means any governmental entity with authority to levy property taxes as defined in Section 63-201, Idaho Code, and those noncountywide governmental entities without authority to levy property taxes but on whose behalf such taxes are levied or allocated by an authorized entity such as the county or city for such entities as county road and bridge funds or urban renewal agencies, respectively. (4-6-05)

g. "New Taxing District." For property tax budget and levy purposes, new taxing district means any taxing district for which no property tax revenue has previously been levied. See the Idaho Supreme Court case of Idaho County Property Owners Association, Inc. v. Syringa General Hospital District, 119 Idaho 309, 805 P.2d 1233 (1991). (4-2-08)

02. Budget Certification. The required budget certification shall be made to each Board of County Commissioners representing each county in which the district is located by submitting the completed and signed L-2 Form prescribed by the State Tax Commission. Unless otherwise provided for in Idaho Code, budget requests for the property tax funded portions of the budget shall not exceed the amount published in the notice of budget hearing if a budget hearing notice is required in Idaho Code for the district. The levy approved by the State Tax Commission shall not exceed the levy computed using the amount shown in the notice of budget hearing. (3-20-14)

03. Budget Certification Requested Documents. Using the completed L-2 Form, each board of county commissioners shall submit to the State Tax Commission a budget request for each taxing district in the county that certifies a budget request to finance the property tax funded portion of its annual budget. The board of county commissioners shall only submit documentation specifically requested by the State Tax Commission. (4-2-08)

04. L-2 Form Contents. Each taxing district or unit completing an L-2 Form shall include the following information on or with this form. (3-20-04)

a. "Department or Fund." Identify the department or fund for which the taxing district is requesting a budget for the current tax year. (4-5-00)

b. "Total Approved Budget." List the dollar amount of the total budget for each department or fund identified. The amounts must include all money that a taxing district has a potential to spend at the time the budget is set, regardless of whether funds are to be raised from property tax. (4-5-00)

c. “Cash Forward Balance.” List any money ~~brought forward from a prior year to help~~ retained, but intended to be spent to fund the approved budget being certified on the L-2 form. ~~Cash forward balance (Column 3) is the difference between the total approved budget (Column 2) and the sum of amounts reported as other revenue not shown in Column 5 (Column 4), agricultural equipment property tax replacement (Column 5), and balance to be levied (Column 6).~~ (3-15-02)()

d. “Other Revenue not Shown in Column 5.” List the revenue included in the total approved budget to be derived from sources other than property tax or money brought forward from a prior year. For example, sales tax revenue is included. (3-15-02)

e. “Property Tax Replacement.” Report the following: (5-8-09)

i. The amount of money received annually under Section 63-3638(10~~1~~), Idaho Code, as replacement revenue for the agricultural equipment exemption under Section 63-602EE, Idaho Code; (~~4-2-08~~)()

ii. The amount of money received as recovery of property tax exemption under Section 63-602G(5), Idaho Code, and listed on the “Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list”; (5-8-09)

iii. The amount of money received as recapture of the property tax benefit under Section 63-3029B(4), Idaho Code, and listed on the “Recovered/recaptured property tax substitute funds list”; ~~and~~ (~~5-8-09~~)()

iv. The amount of money transferred from the interest-bearing trust to the county indigent fund under Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code; (5-8-09)

v. The appropriate amount of money listed on the statement and distributed to the county and each appropriate city under Section 63-2603, Idaho Code, as county property tax relief and detention facility debt retirement; and (~~4-6-05~~)()

vi. The amount of money received annually under Section 63-3638(13), for the personal property exemption under 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code. ()

f. “Balance to be Levied.” Report the amount of money included in the total approved budget to be derived from property tax. (3-15-02)

g. Other Information. Provide the following additional information. (4-5-00)

i. The name of the taxing district or unit; (3-20-04)

ii. The date of voter approval (if required by statute) and effective period for any new or increased fund which is exempt from the budget limitations in Section 63-802, Idaho Code; (4-5-00)

iii. The signature, date signed, printed name, address, and phone number of an authorized representative of the taxing district; and (5-3-03)

iv. For a hospital district which has held a public hearing, a signature certifying such action. (4-5-00)

h. Attached Information. Other information submitted to the county auditor with the L-2 Form. (4-6-05)

i. For all taxing districts, L-2 worksheet. (3-20-04)

ii. For newly formed recreation or auditorium districts, a copy of the petition forming the district showing any levy restrictions imposed by that petition. (3-20-04)

iii. For any new ballot measures (bonds, overrides, permanent overrides, supplemental maintenance and operations funds, and plant facility funds), notice of election and election results. (3-20-04)

- iv. Voter approved fund tracker. (3-20-04)
- v. For fire districts, a copy of any new agreements with utility companies providing for payment of property taxes by that utility company to that fire district. (3-20-04)
- vi. For any city with city funded library operations and services at the time of consolidation with any library district, each such city must submit a certification to the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of the Library District reporting the dedicated portion of that city's property tax funded library fund budget and separately reporting any portion of its property tax funded general fund budget used to fund library operations or services at the time of the election for consolidation with the library district. (3-20-04)
- vii. For any library district consolidating with any city that had any portion of its property tax funded budget(s) dedicated to library operations or services at the time of the election for consolidation, each such library district must submit to the Board of County Commissioners a copy of the certification from that city reporting the information provided for in Subparagraph 803.04.h.vi. of this rule. (4-6-05)

05. Special Provisions for Fire Districts Levying Against Operating Property. To prevent double counting of public utility property values, for any year following the first year in which any fire district increases its budget using the provision of Section 63-802(2), Idaho Code, such fire district shall not be permitted further increases under this provision unless the following conditions are met: (3-30-01)

- a. The fire district and public utility have entered into a new agreement of consent to provide fire protection to the public utility; and (3-30-01)
- b. Said new agreement succeeds the original agreement; and (3-30-01)
- c. In the first year in which levies are certified following the new agreement, the difference between the current year's taxable value of the consenting public utility and public utility value used in previous budget calculations made pursuant to this section is used in place of the current year's taxable value of the consenting public utility. (3-30-01)

06. Special Provisions for Property Tax Replacement ~~other than Replacement Money Received for Property Subject to the Exemption Provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code. With the exception of property tax replacement monies received for property subject to the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code,~~ Property tax replacement monies must be reported on the L-2 Form and separately identified on accompanying worksheets. Except as provided in Paragraph 803.06.f. of this rule, for all taxing districts, these monies must be subtracted from the "balance to be levied". The reduced balance shall be used to compute levies, but the maximum amount permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code, shall be based on the sum of these property tax replacement monies, excluding monies received pursuant to Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code, and the amount actually levied. ~~(5-8-09)()~~

- a. The State Tax Commission shall, by the fourth Monday of July, notify each county clerk if the amount of property tax replacement money, pursuant to Sections ~~63-3638(10)~~ and (13), Idaho Code, to be paid to a taxing district changes from the amount paid in the preceding year. By the first Monday of May, the State Tax Commission shall further notify each school district and each county clerk of any changes in the amount of property tax replacement money to be received by that school district pursuant to Sections ~~63-3638(10)~~ and (13), Idaho Code. ~~(5-8-09)()~~
- b. By no later than the first Monday of August of each year, each county clerk shall notify each appropriate taxing district or unit of the total amount of property tax replacement monies that will be received, and shall further identify the type of replacement money as described in Paragraph 803.04.e. of this rule. For charter school districts subject to the provisions of Paragraph 803.06.f. of this rule, the amount to be subtracted shall be reported. ~~(4-2-08)()~~
- c. Except as provided in Paragraph 803.06.d. of this rule, the subtraction required in Subsection 803.06 of this rule may be from any fund(s) subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. For school districts this subtraction must be first from funds subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code, then from

other property tax funded budgets. (5-8-09)

d. For counties receiving monies described in Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code, the amount of money transferred from the interest-bearing trust to the county indigent fund shall be subtracted from the maximum amount of property tax revenue permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code. (5-8-09)

e. Levy limits shall be tested against the amount actually levied. (3-15-02)

~~f. For charter school districts with a levy in 2013 for maintenance and operations, as provided in Section 33-802(6), Idaho Code, a portion of the property tax replacement money received for property subject to the exemption in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, is not required to be subtracted in determining the "balance to be levied." Said portion shall be the amount calculated by applying the 2013 levy rate for the maintenance and operations levy amount, as authorized in the district's charter, to the 2013 exempt value of personal property used to compute replacement money provided to the school district. ()~~

~~07. Special Provisions for Property Tax Replacement Received for Property Subject to the Exemption Provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code. The following procedure is to be used to calculate levy rates and maximum amounts of property tax revenue for taxing districts or units that receive property tax replacement money for property subject to the exemption in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code. (5-8-09)~~

~~a. Such property tax replacement money is not to be subtracted from the "balance to be levied" amount certified on the L-2 Form. (5-8-09)~~

~~b. The otherwise taxable value of the property subject to the exemption provided in Section 63-602KK, Idaho Code, is to be included in the value of the taxing district or unit used to calculate the levy rate. (5-8-09)~~

~~c. The maximum amount permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code, shall be based on the amount actually levied plus other property tax replacement money as defined in Paragraph 803.04.e. of this rule, excluding any amount transferred as provided in Section 31-808(11), Idaho Code. (5-8-09)~~

087. Special Provisions for Library Districts Consolidating with Any City's Existing Library Operations or Services. For any library district consolidating with any city's existing library operations or services, the amount of the dedicated property tax funded general fund and library fund budgets certified by the city under Subparagraph 803.04.h.vi., of this rule shall be added to that library district's property tax funded budget in effect at the time of the election for consolidation. This total shall be used as this district's property tax funded budget for the most recent year of the three (3) years preceding the current tax year for the purpose of deciding the property tax funded budget that may be increased as provided by Section 63-802, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

098. Special Provisions for Cities with Existing Library Operations or Services Consolidating with Any Library District. For any city with existing library operations or services at the time of consolidation with any library district, the amount of the dedicated property tax funded library fund budget included in the certification by the city under Subparagraph 803.04.h.vi., of this rule shall be subtracted from that city's total property tax funded budget in effect at the time of the election for the consolidation. This difference shall be used as this city's property tax funded budget for the most recent year of the three (3) years preceding the current tax year for the purpose of deciding the property tax funded budget that may be increased as provided by Section 63-802, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

109. Special Provisions for Calculating Total Levy Rate for Taxing Districts or Units with Multiple Funds. Whenever the "Calculated Levy Rate" column of the L-2 Form indicates that a levy rate has been calculated for more than one (1) fund for any taxing district or unit, the "Column Total" entry must be the sum of the levy rates calculated for each fund. Prior to this summation, the levy rates to be summed must be rounded or truncated at the ninth decimal place. No additional rounding is permitted for the column total. (4-6-05)

110. Special Provisions for School Districts' Tort Funds - Hypothetical New Construction Levy. To calculate the new construction portion of the allowed annual increase in a school district's tort fund under Section 63-802(1), Idaho Code, calculate a Hypothetical New Construction Levy. To calculate this levy, sum the school district's tort fund for the prior year and the agricultural equipment replacement revenue subtracted from that tort fund, then

divide this sum by the school district's taxable value used to determine the tort fund's levy for the prior year. For the current year, the allowed tort fund increase for new construction is this Hypothetical New Construction Levy times the current year's new construction roll value for the school district. (4-2-08)

121. Special Provisions for Interim Abatement Districts. When an interim abatement district transitions into a formally defined abatement district under Section 39-2812, Idaho Code, the formally defined abatement district shall not be considered a new taxing district as defined in Paragraph 803.01.g. of this rule for the purposes of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. For the formally defined abatement district, the annual budget subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code, shall be the amount of property tax revenue approved for the interim abatement district. (4-2-08)

132. Special Provisions for Levies for Payment of Judgments by Order of Court. The levy permitted pursuant to Section 63-1305A, Idaho Code, requires that the taxing district first budgets the maximum amount of property tax permitted pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code, including any foregone amount. This requirement shall be deemed to have been met if, despite additional budget allowed pursuant to Section 63-802, Idaho Code, every fund used by the taxing district levies at the maximum levy rate provided by law, or, if no maximum levy rate is provided, the fund levies the maximum permitted budget amount. To the extent necessary to enable all previously accrued foregone amounts to be levied, the taxing district may need to use additional funds within which it is permitted to levy property taxes before levying as permitted pursuant to Section 63-1305A, Idaho Code. (4-4-13)

143. Cross Reference for School Districts with Tuition Funds. ~~For any school district certifying a tuition fund levies in 2006 or any year thereafter, are exempt from the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. See Section 33-1408, Idaho Code, as amended by the First Extraordinary Session of the Fifty-eighth Legislature, for clarification that the amount of property tax revenue for a tuition fund is not subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code.~~ (4-2-08)(____)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

805. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO ~~PROVIDE NOTICE OF BUDGET HEARING~~ COMPLY WITH REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (RULE 805).
Section 63-802A ~~and Section 67-450E~~, Idaho Code. (3-15-02)(____)

01. Property Tax Limitation Penalties for Noncompliance. ~~Effective January 1, 2003, penalties shall be applied to any taxing district that fails, by April 30 of each year, to provide each appropriate county clerk with written notification of the budget hearing information required pursuant to Section 63-802A, Idaho Code, or, beginning in 2015, that is found by September 1 to be out of compliance with the requirements of section 67-450E, Idaho Code.~~ There shall be no increase in the portion of the budget subject to the limitations of Section 63-802, Idaho Code. This restriction shall apply to otherwise available budget increases from the three percent (3%) growth factor, new construction or change of land use classification, and annexation. There shall also be no increase resulting from adding previously accrued foregone increase amounts to the budget and the total accrued foregone amount shall not change for a noncomplying district. ~~The penalties provided by this section apply only to failure to comply with the April 30 notification deadline.~~ (4-2-08)(____)

02. Exceptions. Voter approved budget increases permitted pursuant to Section 63-802(4), Idaho Code, shall be allowed. (3-15-02)

03. County Clerks to Submit Lists. By the fourth Monday of May, each county clerk shall submit to the state tax commission a list of ~~noncomplying~~ taxing districts out of compliance with the requirements of Section 63-802A, Idaho Code, along with other documents required pursuant to Rule 803 of these rules and Section 63-808, Idaho Code. (4-11-06)(____)

04. Notification by state tax commission. By September 3 each year, the state tax commission will provide each county clerk a list of all taxing districts in the county that are subject to the penalties in Section 63-802A, Idaho Code. The state tax commission will also notify each county clerk when a previously noncomplying taxing district is found to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 67-450E, Idaho Code. Such notification

will be done by September 3 of the year in which the compliance status is re-established. ()

05. Additional penalties. For taxing districts that fail to comply with the requirements of Section 67-450E, Idaho Code, additional penalties affect the distribution of sales tax money for which the district may be eligible. See Rule 995 of these rules. ()

IDAPA 35 - STATE TAX COMMISSION

35.01.03 - PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1405

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - TEMPORARY AND PROPOSED RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the temporary rule is August 6, 2014.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Sections 67-5221(1) and 67-5226, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has adopted a temporary rule, and proposed rulemaking procedures have been initiated. The action is authorized pursuant to Section 63-105A, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than August 20, 2014.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is the required finding and concise statement of its supporting reasons for adopting a temporary rule and a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

Rule 804T - Adding the state-authorized plant facility fund to the list of those funds excluded from generating property tax to be allocated to urban renewal agencies.

Rule 995T - Requires the amount of the 2013 personal property tax exemption be included in the market value for assessment purpose for the computation of the amount of sales tax to be distributed to cities.

TEMPORARY RULE JUSTIFICATION: Pursuant to Section(s) 67-5226(1) Idaho Code, the Governor has found that temporary adoption of the rule is appropriate for the following reasons:

Compliance with deadlines in amendments to governing law or federal programs.

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

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(1), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The Notice of Intent to Promulgate Rules - Negotiated Rulemaking was published under docket no. 35-0103-1401 in the May 7, 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 14-5, pages 75 and 76](#). Due to the need for temporary rulemaking, a separate docket was necessary for Rules 804 and 995 to be effective.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: n/a

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the temporary and proposed rule, contact Alan Dornfest (208) 334-7742.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding the proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before August 27, 2014.

DATED this 16th day of July, 2014.

Alan Dornfest
Tax Policy Supervisor
Idaho State Tax Commission
800 Park Blvd., Plaza IV
PO Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410
(208) 334-7742

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEMPORARY RULE AND THE PROPOSED TEXT
OF DOCKET NO. 35-0103-1405
(Only those Sections being amended are shown.)**

804. TAX LEVY - CERTIFICATION - URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICTS (RULE 804). (5-8-09)
Section 50-2908, 63-803, and 63-811, Idaho Code.

01. Definitions. (4-5-00)

a. “Urban renewal district.” An urban renewal district, as referred to in Section 63-215, Idaho Code, shall mean an urban renewal area formed pursuant to an urban renewal plan adopted in accordance with Section 50-2008, Idaho Code. Urban renewal districts are not taxing districts. (4-5-00)

b. “Revenue allocation area (RAA).” A revenue allocation area (RAA) as referred to in Section 50-2908, Idaho Code, shall be the area defined in Section 50-2903, Idaho Code, in which base and increment values are to be determined. Revenue allocation areas (RAAs) are not taxing districts. (4-5-00)

c. “Current base value.” The current base value of each parcel in a taxing district or unit shall be the value of that parcel on the current base assessment roll as defined under Section 50-2903, Idaho Code. Current base value does not include value found on the occupancy roll. (4-5-00)

d. “Initial base value.” The initial base value for each parcel is the sum of the taxable value of each category of property in the parcel for the year the RAA is established. (4-5-00)

e. “Increment value.” The increment value is the difference between the current equalized value of each parcel of taxable property in the RAA and that parcel’s current base value, provided such difference is a positive value. (4-5-00)

02. Establishing and Adjusting Base and Increment Values. (4-5-00)

a. Establishing initial base value. If a parcel’s legal description has changed prior to computing initial base year value, the value that best reflects the prior year’s taxable value of the parcel’s current legal description must be determined and will constitute the initial base year value for such parcel. The initial base value includes the taxable value, as of the effective date of the ordinance adopting the urban renewal plan, of all otherwise taxable property, as defined in Section 50-2903, Idaho Code. Initial base value does not include value found on the occupancy roll. (4-5-00)

b. Adjustments to base value - general value changes. Adjustments to base values will be calculated on a parcel by parcel basis, each parcel being a unit and the total value of the unit being used in the calculation of any adjustment. Base values are to be adjusted downward when the current taxable value of any parcel in the RAA is less than the most recent base value for such parcel. In the case of parcels containing some categories of property which increase in value and some which decrease, the base value for the parcel will only decrease provided the sum of the changes in category values results in a decrease in total parcel value. Any adjustments shall be made by category and may result in increases or decreases to base values for given categories of property for any parcel. Adjustments to

base values for any real, personal, or operating property shall establish new base values from which future adjustments may be made. In the following examples the parcel's initial base value is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), including Category 21 value of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) and Category 42 value of eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000). (4-5-00)

i. Case 1: Offsetting decreases and increases in value. One (1) year later the parcel has a one thousand dollar (\$1,000) decrease in value in Category 21 and a one thousand dollar (\$1,000) increase in Category 42 value. There is no change in the base value for the parcel. (4-5-00)

ii. Case 2: Partially offsetting decreases and increases in value. One (1) year later the parcel has a three thousand dollars (\$3,000) decrease in value in Category 21 and a one thousand dollars (\$1,000) increase in Category 42 value. The base value decreases two thousand dollars (\$2,000) to ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000). (4-5-00)

iii. Case 3: Future increase in value following decreases. One (1) year after the parcel in Case 2 has a base value reduced to ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000), the value of the parcel increases by five thousand dollars (\$5,000) which is the net of category changes. The base value remains at ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000). (4-5-00)

c. Adjustments to base value - splits and combinations. Before other adjustments can be made, the most recent base value must be adjusted to reflect changes in each parcel's legal description. This adjustment shall be calculated as described in the following subsections. (4-5-00)

i. When a parcel has been split, the most recent base year value is transferred to the new parcels, making sure that the new total equals the most recent base year value. Proportions used to determine the amount of base value assigned to each of the new parcels shall be based on the value of the new parcels had they existed in the year preceding the year for which the value of the new parcels is first established. ~~(4-5-00)~~(8-6-14)T

ii. When a parcel has been combined with another parcel, the most recent base year values are added together. (4-5-00)

iii. When a parcel has been split and combined with another parcel in the same year, the value of the split shall be calculated as set forth in Subsection 804.02.c.i. and then the value of the combination will be calculated as set forth in Subsection 804.02.c.ii. (4-5-00)

d. Adjustments to base values when exempt parcels become taxable. Base values shall be adjusted as described in the following subsections. (4-5-00)

i. Fully exempt parcels at time of RAA establishment. When a parcel that was exempt at the time the RAA was established becomes taxable, the base value is to be adjusted upwards to reflect the estimated value of the formerly exempt parcel at the time the RAA was established. (4-5-00)

ii. Partially exempt parcels losing the speculative value exemption. When a partially exempt parcel with a speculative value exemption that applies to farmland within the RAA becomes fully taxable, the base value of the RAA shall be adjusted upwards by the difference between the taxable value of the parcel for the year in which the exemption is lost and the taxable value of the parcel included in the base value of the RAA. For example, assume a parcel of farmland within an RAA had a taxable value of five hundred dollars (\$500) in the year the RAA base value was established. Assume also that this parcel had a speculative value exemption of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) at that time. Two (2) years later the parcel is reclassified as industrial land, loses the speculative value exemption, and has a current taxable value of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). The base value within the RAA would be adjusted upwards by forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$49,500), the difference between fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) and five hundred (\$500). The preceding example applies only in cases of loss of the speculative value exemption that applies to land actively devoted to agriculture and does not apply to timberland. Site improvements, such as roads and utilities, that become taxable after the loss of the speculative value exemption are not to be added to the base value. For example, if, in addition to the fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) current taxable value of the undeveloped land, site improvements valued at twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) are added, the amount reflected in the base value remains fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), and the additional twenty-five thousand dollars

(\$25,000) is added to the increment value. In addition, this example applies only to land that loses the speculative value exemption as a result of changes occurring in 2010 or later and first affecting taxable values in 2011 or later. Parcels that lost speculative value exemptions prior to 2010 had base value adjustments as described in Subsection 804.02.d.iii. of this rule. (3-29-12)

iii. Partially exempt parcels other than those losing the speculative value exemption. When a partially exempt parcel, other than one subject to the speculative value exemption that applies to farmland, within the RAA becomes fully taxable, the base value of the RAA shall be adjusted upwards by the difference between the value that would have been assessed had the parcel been fully taxable in the year the RAA was established and the taxable value of the parcel included in the base value of the RAA. For example, assume a residential parcel within an RAA had a market value of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), a homeowner's exemption of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), and a taxable value of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the year the RAA base value was established. After five (5) years, this parcel is no longer used for owner-occupied residential purposes and loses its partial exemption. At that time the parcel has a taxable value of one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$180,000). The base value within the RAA would be adjusted upwards by fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) to one hundred thousand (\$100,000) to reflect the loss of the homeowner's exemption, but not any other value increases. (3-29-12)

iv. Partially exempt properties for which the amount of the partial exemption changes. For partially exempt properties that do not lose an exemption, but for which the amount of the exemption changes, there shall be no adjustment to the base value, unless the current taxable value is less than the most recent base value for the property. For example, assume a home has a market value of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) and a homeowner's exemption of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), leaving a taxable value of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), all of which is base value. The following year the homeowner's exemption limit changes to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000), so the property's taxable value increases to one hundred ten thousand dollars (\$110,000). The base value remains at one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). Alternatively, assume the property in the preceding example increases in market value to two hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$220,000) and the homeowner's exemption drops to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000) because of the change in the maximum amount of this exemption. The base value remains at one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). Finally, assume the property decreases in value to one hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars (\$188,000) at the same time the homeowner's exemption limit changes to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000). The property now has a taxable value of ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000), requiring an adjustment in the base value to match this amount, since it is lower than the original base value of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). (3-29-12)

v. Change of exempt status. When a parcel that is taxable and included in the base value at the time the RAA is established subsequently becomes exempt, the base value is reduced by the ~~original~~ most current value of the parcel included in the base value. If this parcel subsequently becomes taxable, the base value is to be adjusted upward by the same amount that was originally subtracted. For example, assume a land parcel had a base value of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). One (1) year later the parcel has a value of nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000), so the base value is reduced to nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000). Three (3) years later, an improvement valued at one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) was added. The land at this later date had a value of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000). Both land and improvements were purchased by an exempt entity. The base would be reduced by ~~twenty~~ nineteen thousand dollars (~~\$20~~19,000). Five (5) years later, the land and improvement becomes taxable. The base value is to be adjusted upwards by ~~twenty~~ nineteen thousand dollars (~~\$20~~19,000). ~~(4-5-00)~~ (8-6-14)T

e. Adjustments to base values when property is removed. Base values are to be adjusted downward for real, personal, and operating property removed from the RAA. Property shall be considered removed only under the conditions described in the following subsections. (4-5-00)

i. For real property, all of the improvement is physically removed from the RAA, provided that there is no replacement of said improvement during the year the original improvement was removed. If said improvement is replaced during the year of removal, the reduction in base value will be calculated by subtracting the value of the new improvement from the current base value of the original improvement, provided that such reduction is not less than zero (0). (4-5-00)

ii. For personal property, all of the personal property associated with one (1) parcel is physically removed from the RAA or any of the personal property associated with a parcel becomes exempt. In the case of exemption applying to personal property, the downward adjustment will first be applied to the increment value and

then, if the remaining taxable value of the parcel is less than the most current base value, to the base value. Assume, for example that a parcel consists entirely of personal property with a base value of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) and an increment value of ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000). The next year the property receives a one hundred thousand (\$100,000) personal property exemption. The increment value is reduced to zero and the base value is reduced to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). ~~(4-5-00)~~(8-6-14)T

- iii. For operating property, any of the property under a given ownership is removed from the RAA. (4-5-00)

f. Adjustments to base value for annexation. When property is annexed into an RAA, the base value in the RAA shall be adjusted upwards to reflect the value of the annexed property as of January 1 of the year in which the annexation takes effect. As an example, assume that parcels with current taxable value of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) are annexed into an RAA with an existing base value of two million dollars (\$2,000,000). The base value of the RAA is adjusted upwards to three million dollars (\$3,000,000). (8-6-14)T

fg. Adjustments to increment values. In addition to the adjustment illustrated in subsection (02)(e)(ii) of this rule, D decreases in total parcel value below the initial base value decrease the base value for the parcel. This leads to greater increment value if the parcel increases in value in future years. For example, if a parcel with a initial base value of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) decreases in value to ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000), but later increases to ninety-eight thousand dollars (\$98,000), an increment value of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) is generated. If the same parcel increases in value to one hundred two thousand dollars (\$102,000) after the decrease to ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000), the increment value would be seven thousand dollars (\$7,000). ~~(4-5-00)~~(8-6-14)T

gh. Apportioning operating property values. For operating property, the original base value shall be apportioned to the RAA on the same basis as is used to apportion operating property to taxing districts and units. The operating property base value shall be adjusted as required under Section 50-2903, Idaho Code. (4-5-00)

03. Levy Computation for Taxing Districts Encompassing RAAs Within Urban Renewal Districts. Beginning in 2008, levies shall be computed in one (1) of two (2) ways as follows: (5-8-09)

a. For taxing district or taxing unit funds other than those meeting the criteria listed in Subsection 804.05 of this rule, the property tax levy shall be computed by dividing the dollar amount certified for the property tax portion of the budget of the fund by the market value for assessment purposes of all taxable property within the taxing district or unit, including the value of each parcel on the current base assessment roll (base value), but excluding the increment value. For example, if the taxable value of property within a taxing district or unit is one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) but fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) of that value is increment value, the levy of the taxing district must be computed by dividing the property tax portion of the district's or unit's budget by eighty-five million dollars (\$85,000,000). (5-8-09)

b. For taxing district or taxing unit funds meeting the criteria listed in Subsection 804.05 of this rule, the property tax levy shall be computed by dividing the dollar amount certified for the property tax portion of the budget of the fund by the market value for assessment purposes of all taxable property within the taxing district or unit, including the increment value. Given the values in the example in Paragraph 804.03.a. of this rule, the levy would be computed by dividing the property tax portion of the fund by one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000). (5-8-09)

04. Modification of an Urban Renewal Plan. When an authorized municipality passes an ordinance modifying an urban renewal plan containing a revenue allocation financing provision, the current value of property in the RAA shall be determined as if the modification had not occurred. All modifications to urban renewal areas and RAAs must comply with the provisions of Rule 225 of these rules. (4-5-00)

a. Modification by consolidation of RAAs. If such modification involves combination or consolidation of two (2) or more RAAs, the base value shall be determined by adding together independently determined current base values for each of the areas to be combined or consolidated. The current taxable value of property in an area not previously included in any RAA shall be added to determine the total current base value for the consolidated RAA. (4-5-00)

b. Modification by annexation. (5-8-09)

i. If an RAA is modified by annexation, the current taxable value of property in the area annexed shall be added to the most current base value determined for the RAA prior to the annexation. (5-8-09)

ii. For levies described in Paragraphs 804.05.b., c., or d. of this rule approved prior to December 31, 2007, and included within the boundaries of a revenue allocation area by a change in the boundaries of either the revenue allocation area or the area subject to the levy by the taxing district or unit fund after December 31, 2007, the property tax levy shall be computed by dividing the dollar amount certified for the property tax portion of the budget of the fund by the market value for assessment purposes of all taxable property within the taxing district or unit, including the increment value. The example below shows the value to be used for setting levies for various funds within an urban renewal district "A" that annexes area "B" within a school district. Area (B) was annexed after December 31, 2007. Therefore, the Area (B) increment was added back to the base for all funds shown except the tort fund. The Area (A) increment value was added back to the base for the bond and override funds which were certified or passed after December 31, 2007.

2009 Value Table	School District (base only)	\$500 Million
	RAA (A) increment	\$40 Million
	RAA annex (B) increment	\$10 Million

<p>School District Area \$500 M base</p> <p>2008 RAA Annexation (B) \$10 M Increment</p> <p>Pre 2008 RAA (A) Boundaries \$40 M Increment</p>	2009 School Levies	
	Fund	Value for Setting Levies \$ Millions
	Tort	500
	2001 Plant	510
	2008 Bond (Passed and first levied in 2008)	550
	2009 Override Supplemental	550

~~(5-8-09)~~(8-6-14)T

05. Criteria for Determining Whether Levies for Funds Are to Be Computed Using Base Value or Market Value for Assessment Purposes. Beginning in 2008, levies to be certified for taxing district or unit funds meeting the following criteria or used for any of the following purposes will be computed as described in Paragraph 804.03.b. of this rule. (5-8-09)

a. Refunds or credits pursuant to Section 63-1305, Idaho Code, and any school district judgment pursuant to Section 33-802(1), Idaho Code, provided the refunds, credits, or judgments were pursuant to actions taken no earlier than January 1, 2008; (5-8-09)

b. Voter approved overrides of the limits provided in Section 63-802, Idaho Code, provided such overrides are for a period not to exceed two (2) years and were passed after December 31, 2007, or earlier as provided in the criteria found in Paragraph 804.05.e.; (5-8-09)

c. Voter approved bonds and plant facilities reserve funds passed after December 31, 2007, or earlier as provided in the criteria found in Paragraph 804.05.e.; (5-8-09)

d. Voter approved school or charter school district temporary supplemental maintenance and operation levies passed after December 31, 2007; or (3-29-10)

e. Levies described in Paragraphs 804.05.b., c., or d. approved prior to December 31, 2007, and included within the boundaries of a revenue allocation area by a change in the boundaries of either the revenue allocation area or the area subject to the levy by the taxing district or unit fund after December 31, 2007; (3-29-10)

f. Levies authorized by Section 33-317A, Idaho Code, known as the cooperative service agency school plant facility levy. (3-29-10)

g. Levies authorized by Section 33-909, Idaho Code, known as the state-authorized plant facility levy. (8-6-14)T

06. Cross Reference. The county auditor shall certify the full market value by taxing district as specified in Rule 995 of these rules. (4-2-08)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

995. CERTIFICATION OF SALES TAX DISTRIBUTION (RULE 995). (5-3-03)
Section 63-3638, Idaho Code.

01. Most Current Census. Population shall be from the most current population census or estimate of incorporated city populations available from “Table 4, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Incorporated Places in Idaho” and estimate of county populations from “Table 1, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties of Idaho” available from the Bureau of the Census during the quarter of the year for which any distribution of sales tax money is to be made. If the State Tax Commission is notified that the Bureau of the Census has revised any city or county population estimates, the revised estimates shall be used for the distribution of sales tax money. (4-4-13)

02. Market Value for Assessment Purposes. Market value for assessment purposes shall mean the market value certified to the State Tax Commission pursuant to Section 63-510, Idaho Code, and shall include homeowner’s exemptions and the value of personal property exempt pursuant to Section 63-602KK(2), Idaho Code, as determined for tax year 2013, and the amount of real and personal property value which exceeds the assessed value shown on the base assessment roll for a revenue allocation area as defined in Section 50-2903(15), Idaho Code, for the calendar year immediately preceding the current fiscal year. (~~5-3-03~~)(8-6-14)T

03. Current Fiscal Year. For the purposes of this section, current fiscal year shall mean the current fiscal year of the state of Idaho. For distribution purposes, the current fiscal year shall begin with the distribution made in October, following collection of sales taxes in July, August, and September. (3-30-01)

04. Incorporated City. Incorporated city shall, for the current fiscal year, have a duly elected mayor and city council. (4-4-13)

05. Valuation Estimates. Valuation estimates for distribution of revenue sharing monies shall be updated at least annually. Updated estimates shall be used beginning with the October distribution. (4-4-13)

06. Determination Date and Eligibility. (8-6-14)T

a. General eligibility. Except as provided in Subsection 06.b. of this rule, the eligibility of each city for revenue sharing monies pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(a), Idaho Code, shall be determined as of July 1 of the current year. Cities formed after January 1, 2001, shall also be entitled to a share of the money pursuant to the provisions of Section 63-3638(10)(c), Idaho Code. (~~4-6-05~~)(8-6-14)T

b. Ineligibility as a result of non-compliance. Otherwise eligible taxing districts that are found to be

out of compliance with the requirements of Section 67-450B, Idaho Code, or Section 67-450E, Idaho Code, shall be ineligible for distributions provided under Section 63-3638(10), Idaho Code, commencing with the next scheduled quarterly distribution following the tax commission's receipt of notification of non compliance and continuing until the distribution following the tax commission's receipt of notification of compliance. At that time the tax commission shall add to the current quarterly distribution any amount previously withheld under these provisions. (8-6-14)T

07. Quarterly Certification. Except if shares are required to be withheld pursuant to Sections 67-450B and 67-450E, Idaho Code, the State Tax Commission shall certify quarterly to each county clerk the base and excess shares of the distributions required pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(c) and 63-3638(10)(d), Idaho Code, and the distributions to cities and counties required pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(a) and 63-3638(10)(b), Idaho Code. Each county clerk shall calculate and certify the distribution of these monies to the eligible taxing districts based on the directives of the State Tax Commission. ~~(4-6-05)~~(8-6-14)T

a. City and County Base Shares. For cities and counties, the initial base share shall be the amount of money to which they were entitled for the fourth calendar quarter of 1999, based on the provisions of Section 63-3638(e), Idaho Code, as such section existed prior to July 1, 2000. In addition, the initial base share shall be adjusted proportionally to reflect increases that become available or decreases that occur, unless increases exceed five percent (5%) of the initial base share. (3-30-01)

b. Special Purpose Taxing District Base Shares. For special purpose taxing districts the initial base share shall be the amount of money to which they were entitled for the fourth calendar quarter of 1999, based on the provisions of Section 63-3638(e), Idaho Code, as such section existed prior to July 1, 2000. Special purpose taxing district initial base shares shall be proportionally reduced to reflect decreases in the amount of sales tax available to be distributed. (3-30-01)

c. Excess Shares. Excess shares shall be any amounts above the base share that any city, county or special purpose taxing district is entitled to receive pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(c) or 63-3638(10)(d), Idaho Code. These amounts shall not be subject to redistribution provisions of Section 40-801, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

d. Shares Pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(a) or 63-3638(10)(b), Idaho Code. Shares to be distributed pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(a) or 63-3638(10)(b), Idaho Code, shall be termed "revenue sharing." Such shares shall be subject to quarterly distribution and for this purpose, the one million three hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$1,320,000) distribution pursuant to Section 63-3638(10)(b)(i), Idaho Code, shall be considered an annual amount and shall be divided into four (4) equal shares. (4-6-05)

e. Amounts authorized to be paid to counties for redistribution to taxing districts shall be withheld if necessary to comply with the requirements of Sections 67-450B and 67-450E, Idaho Code. The tax commission shall identify the district for which amounts are being withheld and the amount being withheld. The county should notify the district accordingly and notify them that they will receive the withheld funds following a determination by the legislative services office that they are in compliance with the provisions of these statutes. (8-6-14)T

08. Notification of Value. The county auditor shall notify the State Tax Commission of the value of each taxing district and unit as specified in Section 63-510, Idaho Code. (3-30-01)

09. Corrections. (3-30-01)

a. When distributions have been made erroneously, corrections shall be made to the following quarterly distribution(s) so as to provide the quickest practicable restitution to affected taxing districts. Corrections shall be made to reconcile erroneous distributions made for the current fiscal year. Errors made in distributions for the last quarter of the current fiscal year shall be corrected as soon as practicable in distributions made for the following fiscal year. (4-6-05)

b. The State Tax Commission shall notify affected county clerks when the State Tax Commission becomes aware of an error in the distribution of the base or excess shares. (3-30-01)

c. The State Tax Commission shall notify affected cities or county clerks when the State Tax Commission becomes aware of an error in the distribution of city or county revenue sharing monies. (3-30-01)