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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 354

## BY REVENUE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT
RELATING TO PROPERTY TAXES; AMENDING SECTION 63-208, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE
PROVISIONS REGARDING RULES PERTAINING TO MARKET VALUE; AMENDING SECTION 63-511, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING APPEALS FROM
THE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION; AMENDING SECTION 63-602G, IDAHO CODE,
TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION; AMENDING SECTION 63-903, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE DEADLINE
FOR THE PAYMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

SECTION 1. That Section 63-208, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

63-208. RULES PERTAINING TO MARKET VALUE -- DUTY OF ASSESSORS. (1) It shall be the duty of the state tax commission to prepare and distribute to each county assessor and the county commissioners within the state of Idaho rules prescribing and directing the manner in which market value for assessment purposes is to be determined for the purpose of taxation. The rules promulgated by the state tax commission shall require each assessor to find market value for assessment purposes of all property, except that expressly exempt under chapter 6, title 63, Idaho Code, within his county according to recognized appraisal methods and techniques as set forth by the state tax commission; provided, that the actual and functional use shall be a major consideration when determining market value for assessment purposes. The recognized appraisal methods shall, at a minimum, require the assessment of such property to reflect, within reasonable statistical certainty, the median ratio of assessed value to market value for the categories of property being tested within a range of ninety percent (90%) to one hundred ten percent (110%) of such median ratio, using statistical methods such as confidence intervals to determine compliance and requiring corrective actions if the ratio falls outside of this range.

(2) To maximize uniformity and equity in assessment of different categories of property, such rules shall, to the extent practical, require the use of reproduction or replacement cost less depreciation as opposed to historic cost less depreciation whenever cost is considered as a single or one (1) of several factors in establishing the market value of depreciable property. The state tax commission shall also prepare and distribute amendments and changes to the rules as shall be necessary in order to carry out the intent and purposes of this title. The rules shall be in the form as the commission shall direct, and shall be made available upon request to other public officers and the general public in reasonable quantities without charge. In ascertaining the market value for assessment purposes of any item of property, the assessor of each county shall, and is required to, abide by, adhere to and conform with rules promulgated by the state tax commission.

(3) When establishing the real property market value for assessment purposes of income-producing property, the assessor may use one (1) or more market valuation methods, provided that the market value shall not include contract rent related to the real estate only and shall exclude any value of exempt intangible personal property as provided in section 63-602L, Idaho Code. Upon request by the property owner, the assessor shall provide the property owner with the assessor's calculations used to derive the income-producing property owner's market value, including any value exempted by statute.

 SECTION 2. That Section 63-511, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-511. APPEALS FROM COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION. (1) Any time within thirty (30) days after mailing of notice of a decision of the board of equalization, or pronouncement of a decision announced at a hearing, an appeal of any act, order or proceeding of the board of equalization, or the failure of the board of equalization to act may be taken to the board of tax appeals. Such appeal may only be filed by the property owner, the assessor, the state tax commission or by a person aggrieved when he deems such action illegal or prejudicial to the public interest. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to suspend the payment of property taxes pending said appeal.
- (2) Notice of such appeal stating the grounds therefor shall be filed with the county auditor, who shall forthwith transmit to the board of tax appeals a copy of said notice, together with a certified copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the board of equalization resulting in such act, order or proceeding, or a certificate to be furnished by the clerk of the board that said board of equalization has failed to act in the time required by law on any complaint, protest, objection, application or petition in regard to assessment of the complainant's property, or a petition of the state tax commission. The county auditor shall also forthwith transmit all evidence taken in connection with the matter appealed. The county auditor shall submit all such appeals to the board of tax appeals within thirty (30) days of being notified of the appeal. The board of tax appeals may receive further evidence and will hear the appeal as provided in chapter 38, title 63, Idaho Code.
- (3) Any appeal that may be taken to the board of tax appeals may, during the same time period, be taken to the district court for the county in which the property is located.
- (4) In any appeal taken to the board of tax appeals or the district court pursuant to this section, the burden of proof shall fall upon the party seeking affirmative relief to establish that the valuation from which the appeal is taken is erroneous, or that the board of equalization erred in its decision regarding a claim that certain property is exempt from taxation, the value thereof, or any other relief sought before the board of equalization; provided, however, that the burden of proof shall fall upon the party seeking an increase in taxable value if the increase in value exceeds ten percent (10%) of the value from the previous year, and the increase was due in part to an assessment of the taxable value that resulted from the assessor failing to use the equalization methods required pursuant to section 63-208, Idaho Code. A preponderance of the evidence shall suffice to sustain the burden of

proof. The burden of proof shall fall upon the party seeking affirmative relief and the The burden of going forward with the evidence shall shift as in other civil litigation. The board of tax appeals or the district court shall render its decision in writing, including therein a concise statement of the facts found by the court and the conclusions of law reached by the court. The board of tax appeals or the court may affirm, reverse, modify or remand any order of the board of equalization, and shall grant other relief, invoke such other remedies, and issue such orders in accordance with its decision, as appropriate.

 SECTION 3. That Section 63-602G, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

63-602G. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION -- HOMESTEAD. (1) For each tax year, the first one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) of the market value for assessment purposes of the homestead as that term is defined in section 63-701, Idaho Code, or fifty percent (50%) of the market value for assessment purposes of the homestead as that term is defined in section 63-701, Idaho Code, whichever is the lesser, shall be exempt from property taxation.

- (2) The exemption allowed by this section may be granted only if:
- (a) The homestead is owner-occupied and used as the primary dwelling place of the owner. The homestead may consist of part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building and shall include all of such dwelling or building except any portion used exclusively for anything other than the primary dwelling of the owner. The presence of an office in a homestead, which office is used for multiple purposes, including business and personal use, shall not prevent the owner from claiming the exemption provided in this section; and
- (b) The state tax commission has certified to the board of county commissioners that all properties in the county subject to appraisal by the county assessor have, in fact, been appraised uniformly so as to secure a just valuation for all property within the county; and
- (c) The owner has certified to the county assessor that:
  - (i) He is making application for the exemption allowed by this section;
  - (ii) The homestead is his primary dwelling place; and
  - (iii) He has not made application in any other county for the exemption and has not made application for the exemption on any other homestead in the county.
- (d) For the purpose of this section, the definition of "owner" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(7), Idaho Code. When an owner, pursuant to the provisions of section 63-701(7), Idaho Code, is any person who is the beneficiary of a revocable or irrevocable trust, or who is a partner of a limited partnership, a member of a limited liability company, or a shareholder of a corporation, he or she may provide proof of the trust, limited partnership, limited liability company, or corporation in the manner set forth in section 63-703(4), Idaho Code.
- (e) Any owner may request in writing the return of all copies of any documents submitted with the affidavit set forth in section 63-703(4), Idaho Code, that are held by a county assessor, and the copies shall

be returned by the county assessor upon submission of the affidavit in proper form.

- (f) For the purpose of this section, the definition of "primary dwelling place" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(8), Idaho Code.
- (g) For the purpose of this section, the definition of "occupied" shall be the same definition set forth in section 63-701(6), Idaho Code.
- (3) The county assessor of each county shall prescribe and make available forms to be used by a homeowner to apply for the homestead exemption provided in this section. The homeowner shall provide on such forms the homeowner's full name, date of birth, complete address, and most recent previous complete address. The homeowner shall also provide, if applicable, such homeowner's state-issued driver's license number or state-issued identification card number.
- (4) An owner need make application for the exemption described in subsection (1) of this section only once, as long as all of the following conditions are met:
  - (a) The owner has received the exemption during the previous year as a result of making a valid application as set forth in subsection (2)(c) of this section.
  - (b) The owner or beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate, still occupies the same homestead for which the owner made application.
  - (c) The homestead described in paragraph (b) of this subsection is owner-occupied or occupied by a beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate, and used as the primary dwelling place of the owner or beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder, as appropriate.
  - (5) (a) The exemption allowed by this section shall be effective upon on the date of the application eligibility status change provided on the approved application for the current tax year and must be taken before the reduction in taxes provided by sections 63-701 through 63-710, Idaho Code, is applied.
  - (b) If the eligibility status of the property eligible for the exemption changes during the tax year, the property taxes shall be prorated based on the property's eligibility status during the year. The levy rate shall be multiplied against the market value for assessment purposes of the property, and the resulting tax due shall be divided by three hundred sixty-five (365) days, or by three hundred sixty-six (366) days if the tax year is a leap year, for the daily tax amount and then multiplied by the number of days of the year such property has a given exemption eligibility status. For an owner who qualifies for the homeowner exemption, the property taxes shall be calculated using the market value for assessment purposes, reduced by the exemption amount provided in subsection (1) of this section. The levy rate shall be multiplied against such value and divided by three hundred sixty-five (365) days, or by three hundred sixty-six (366) days if the tax year is a leap year, and then multiplied by the number of days such person is eligible for the exemption.

- (c) If the eligibility status of the property changes during the tax year, the taxable value of the homestead or the tax amount shall be adjusted in one (1) of the following ways:
  - (i) If the property becomes eligible before the second Monday of July, the reduced taxable value shall be entered on the property roll pursuant to section 63-301, Idaho Code, and the homeowner property tax relief roll pursuant to section 63-724(4), Idaho Code;
  - (ii) If the property becomes eligible on or after the second Monday of July, property taxes due shall be calculated as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection and any reduction in property tax will result in a cancellation or refund as provided in section 63-1202, Idaho Code;
  - (iii) If the property becomes ineligible for the exemption before the second Monday of July, any additional taxable value shall be entered on the property roll pursuant to section 63-301, Idaho Code, and the homeowner property tax relief roll pursuant to section 63-724(4), Idaho Code;
  - (iv) If the property becomes ineligible for the exemption on or after the second Monday of July but no later than the fourth Monday of November, the additional value shall be assessed and entered on the subsequent or missed property roll pursuant to the provisions of section 63-301, Idaho Code; or
  - (v) If the property becomes ineligible for the exemption on or after the fourth Monday of November, the tax on the additional value may be calculated as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection and billed as provided for the recovery of the property tax exemption pursuant to this subsection.
- (6) Recovery of property tax exemptions allowed by this section but improperly claimed or approved:
  - (a) (i) Prior to granting an exemption, the county assessor shall investigate whether an applicant for the exemption has claimed the exemption for another homestead and shall not grant the exemption where it appears the exemption has been improperly claimed. The applicant shall be notified of the county assessor's refusal to grant the exemption.
  - (ii) Upon discovery of evidence, facts or circumstances indicating any exemption allowed by this section was improperly claimed or approved, the county assessor shall decide whether the exemption claimed should have been allowed and, if not, notify the taxpayer in writing, assess a recovery of property tax and notify the county treasurer of this assessment. If the county assessor determined that an exemption was improperly approved as a result of county error, the county assessor shall present the discovered evidence, facts or circumstances from the improperly approved exemption to the board of county commissioners, at which time the board may waive a recovery of the property tax and notify such taxpayer in writing.
  - (iii) Upon the first instance of a taxpayer being discovered to have claimed more than one (1) homestead exemption, the taxpayer

shall be subject to a penalty, payable to the county treasurer, in an amount equal to the amount of property tax recovered pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, which shall be paid in addition to such recovery amount. The taxpayer shall be notified of the assessment of such penalty at the same time as the notice of the assessor's refusal to grant the exemption in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph.

- (iv) Any subsequent violation within seven (7) years of an instance pursuant to subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph shall be a misdemeanor, subject to the penalties provided in section 18-113, Idaho Code. The county assessor shall notify the county prosecuting attorney of any conduct that would constitute a misdemeanor pursuant to this subparagraph.
- (v) Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit a taxpayer from claiming a homestead exemption after January 1 for a property that is not already subject to the homestead exemption, provided any claim for an exemption is consistent with the requirements of subsection (2) (c) (iii) of this section.
- (b) Upon request by a county assessor conducting an investigation under paragraph (a) of this subsection, or when information indicating that an improper claim for the exemption allowed by this section is discovered by the state tax commission, the state tax commission shall disclose relevant information to the appropriate county assessor, board of county commissioners, county clerk, and county treasurer and to the secretary of state. Information disclosed to county officials and the secretary of state by the state tax commission under this subsection:
  - (i) May be used to decide the validity of any entitlement to the exemption provided in this section;
  - (ii) Shall, as necessary, be used to determine a person's residence for voting purposes under title 34, Idaho Code; and
  - (iii) Is not otherwise subject to public disclosure pursuant to chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code.
- (c) The assessment and collection of the recovery of property tax must begin within the seven (7) year period beginning the date the assessment notice reflecting the improperly claimed or approved exemption was required to be mailed to the taxpayer.
  - (d) (i) An applicant for an exemption under this section may appeal to the county board of equalization the county assessor's refusal to grant an exemption pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection within thirty (30) days of the date the county assessor sent notice of the refusal.
  - (ii) The taxpayer may appeal to the county board of equalization the decision by the county assessor to assess the recovery of property tax within thirty (30) days of the date the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section. The board may waive the collection of all or part of any costs, late charges, and interest in order to facilitate the collection of the recovery of the property tax.
  - (iii) The taxpayer may appeal the imposition of the penalty provided in paragraph (a) (iii) of this subsection within thirty (30)

days of the date the county assessor sent the notice to the tax-payer pursuant to this section.

- (e) For purposes of calculating the tax, the amount of the recovered property tax shall be for each year the exemption allowed by this section was improperly claimed or approved, up to a maximum of seven (7) years. The amount of the recovery of property tax shall be calculated using the product of the amount of exempted value for each year multiplied by the levy for that year plus costs, late charges, and interest for each year at the rates equal to those provided for delinquent property taxes during that year.
- (f) Any recovery of property tax shall be due and payable no later than the date provided for property taxes in section 63-903, Idaho Code, and if not timely paid, late charges and interest, beginning the first day of January in the year following the year the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section, shall be calculated at the current rate provided for property taxes.
- (g) Recovered property taxes shall be billed, collected and distributed in the same manner as property taxes, except each taxing district or unit shall be notified of the amount of any recovered property taxes included in any distribution.
- (h) Thirty (30) days after the taxpayer is notified, as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection, the assessor shall record a notice of intent to attach a lien. Upon the payment in full of such recovered property taxes prior to the attachment of the lien as provided in paragraph (i) of this subsection, or upon the successful appeal by the taxpayer, the county assessor shall record a rescission of the intent to attach a lien within seven (7) business days of receiving such payment or within seven (7) business days of the county board of equalization decision granting the appeal. If the real property is sold to a bona fide purchaser for value prior to the recording of the notice of the intent to attach a lien, the county assessor and treasurer shall cease the recovery of such unpaid recovered property tax.
- (i) Any unpaid recovered property taxes shall become a lien on the real property in the same manner as provided for property taxes in section 63-206, Idaho Code, except such lien shall attach as of the first day of January in the year following the year the county assessor sent the notice to the taxpayer pursuant to this section.
- (j) For purposes of the limitation provided by section 63-802, Idaho Code, moneys received pursuant to this subsection as recovery of property tax shall be treated as property tax revenue.
- (7) The legislature declares that this exemption is necessary and just.
- (8) A homestead that previously qualified for exemption under this section in the preceding year shall not lose such qualification due to: the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's absence in the current year by reason of active military service or because the homestead has been leased because the owner, beneficiary, partner, member or shareholder is absent in the current year by reason of active military service. An owner subject to the provisions of this subsection must apply for the exemption with the county assessor every year on or before a deadline date as specified by the county assessor for the county in which the homestead is

claimed. If an owner fails to apply on or before the established deadline, the county may, at its discretion, discontinue the exemption for that year.

- (9) A homestead that previously qualified for exemption under this section in the preceding year shall not lose such qualification due to the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's or shareholder's death during the year of the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's death and the tax year immediately following such death, provided that the homestead continues to be a part of the owner's, beneficiary's, partner's, member's or shareholder's estate. After such time, the new owner shall reapply to receive the exemption pursuant to this section and shall meet the qualification criteria contained in this section.
- (10) The amount by which each exemption approved under this section exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) may, in the discretion of the governing board of a taxing district, be deducted from the new construction roll for the following year prepared by the county assessor in accordance with section 63-301A, Idaho Code, but only to the extent that the amount exceeds the same deduction made in the previous year.
- (11) By July 1, 2023, the state tax commission shall establish a database of all active exemptions claimed under this section, which database shall be searchable by a person's name and by the address of the homestead for which the exemption is claimed. The database shall be made accessible to officials listed in subsection (6) (b) of this section for the purpose of verifying that:
  - (a) Multiple active exemptions have not been claimed by the same person; and
  - (b) A person's residence for voting purposes is the same as the homestead for which such person has an active exemption pursuant to this section, if an exemption is so claimed.
- (12) Increases in taxable value resulting from any change in status of a property formerly or newly receiving the homeowner exemption shall be included by the county assessor on the property roll or subsequent property roll required pursuant to section 63-301, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 4. That Section 63-903, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-903. WHEN PAYABLE. (1) All property taxes extended on the property and operating property rolls shall be due and payable in full to the tax collector without late charges and interest on or before December 20 of the year in which the property taxes are levied. The property taxes may be paid in full or paid in two (2) halves, the first half on or before December 20 with a grace period extending to June 20 for the second half if the first half is totally paid.
- (2) Any portion of a property tax may be paid at any time, but nothing in this section shall excuse costs, interest or late charges pursuant to section 63-1002, Idaho Code.
- (3) If the first one-half (1/2) is not totally paid on or before December 20, late charges as defined in section 63-201, Idaho Code, and interest as provided in section 63-1001, Idaho Code, shall be assessed. If the first one-half (1/2) of the property tax has been paid in part, late charges and interest shall be calculated on the remaining first half tax due.

(4) If the second one-half (1/2) is not totally paid on or before June 20, late charges as defined in section 63-201, Idaho Code, and interest as provided in section 63-1001, Idaho Code, shall be assessed. If the second one-half (1/2) has been paid in part, late charges and interest shall be calculated on the remaining property tax due.

- (5) Property taxes on the subsequent or missed property roll shall be billed within thirty (30) days after delivery of the property roll to the county tax collector or as otherwise provided. The tax collector shall notify the property owner of the property taxes due without delay after delivery of the property roll. The deadline for paying such property tax shall be the same as provided in subsection (4) of this section. Delinquency occurs if the tax remains unpaid thirty (30) days after the bills are mailed after June 20. Late charges as defined in section 63-201, Idaho Code, and interest as provided in section 63-1001, Idaho Code, shall be assessed in the same manner as all other property taxes.
- (6) All property taxes and fees, together with any costs, late charges and interest collected by the county tax collector shall be remitted to the county auditor as provided in section 63-1201, Idaho Code.
- (7) Payment of any current property taxes shall not invalidate any proceeding in the collection of a delinquency.

SECTION 5. This act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1, 2026.