

TITLE 50
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

CHAPTER 20
URBAN RENEWAL LAW

50-2001. SHORT TITLE. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Idaho Urban Renewal Law of 1965".

[50-2001, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 1, p. 600.]

50-2002. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS OF NECESSITY. It is hereby found and declared that there exist in municipalities of the state deteriorated and deteriorating areas (as herein defined) which constitute a serious and growing menace, injurious to the public health, safety, morals and welfare of the residents of the state; that the existence of such areas contributes substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime, constitutes an economic and social liability imposing onerous municipal burdens which decrease the tax base and reduce tax revenues, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of municipalities, retards the provision of housing accommodations, aggravates traffic problems and substantially impairs or arrests the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement of traffic facilities; and that the prevention and elimination of these conditions is a matter of state policy and state concern in order that the state and its municipalities shall not continue to be endangered by areas which are focal centers of disease, promote juvenile delinquency, and consume an excessive proportion of its revenue because of the extra services required for police, fire, accident, hospitalization and other forms of public protection, services and facilities.

It is further found and declared that certain of such areas, or portions thereof, may require acquisition, clearance, and disposition subject to use restrictions, as provided in this act, since the prevailing condition of decay may make impracticable the reclamation of the area by conservation or rehabilitation; that other areas or portions thereof may, through the means provided in this act, be susceptible of conservation or rehabilitation in such a manner that the conditions and evils hereinbefore enumerated may be eliminated, remedied or prevented; and that salvageable areas can be conserved and rehabilitated through appropriate public action as herein authorized, and the cooperation and voluntary action of the owners and tenants of property in such areas.

It is further found and declared that the powers conferred by this act are for public uses and purposes for which public money may be expended as herein provided and the power of eminent domain and police power exercised; and that the necessity in the public interest for the provisions herein enacted is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination.

[50-2002, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 2, p. 600.]

50-2003. ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. An urban renewal agency, to the greatest extent it determines to be feasible in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of the municipality as a whole, to the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the urban renewal area by private enterprise. A municipality shall also give consideration to this objective in exercising its

powers under this act, including the formulation of a workable program, the approval of urban renewal plans, community-wide plans or programs for urban renewal, and general neighborhood renewal plans (consistent with the general plan of the municipality), the exercise of its zoning powers, the enforcement of other laws, codes and regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements, and the provision of necessary public improvements.

[50-2003, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 3, p. 600.]

50-2004. WORKABLE PROGRAM. A municipality for the purposes of this act may formulate for the municipality a workable program for utilizing appropriate private and public resources to eliminate, and prevent the development or spread of, slums and urban blight, to encourage needed urban rehabilitation, or to undertake such of the aforesaid activities or other feasible municipal activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of such workable program. Such workable program may include, without limitation, provision for: the prevention of the spread of blight into areas of the municipality which are free from blight through diligent enforcement of housing, zoning and occupancy controls and standards; the rehabilitation or conservation of slum and blighted areas or portions thereof by replanning, removing congestion, providing parks, playgrounds and other public improvements, by encouraging voluntary rehabilitation and by compelling the repair and rehabilitation of deteriorated or deteriorating structures; and to cooperate with an urban renewal agency for the clearance and redevelopment of deteriorated or deteriorating areas or portions thereof.

[50-2004, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 4, p. 600.]

50-2005. FINDING OF NECESSITY BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODY. No urban renewal agency and no municipality shall exercise the authority hereafter conferred by this act until after the local governing body shall have adopted a resolution finding that: (1) one or more deteriorated or deteriorating areas as defined in this act exist in such municipality; (2) the rehabilitation, conservation, redevelopment, or a combination thereof, of such area or areas is necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, morals or welfare of the residents of such municipality; and (3) there is need for an urban renewal agency to function in the municipality.

[50-2005, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 5, p. 600.]

50-2006. URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY.

(1) (a) There is hereby created in each municipality an independent public body corporate and politic to be known as the "urban renewal agency" that was created by resolution as provided in section [50-2005](#), Idaho Code, before July 1, 2011, for the municipality; provided, that such agency shall not transact any business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless the local governing body has made the findings prescribed in section [50-2005](#), Idaho Code.

(b) An urban renewal agency created after July 1, 2011, shall not transact any business or exercise its powers provided for in this chapter until a majority of qualified electors, voting in a citywide or countywide election, depending on the municipality in which such agency is created, vote to authorize such agency to transact business

and exercise its powers provided for in this chapter. If prior to July 1, 2011, the local governing body has made the findings prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection, then such agency shall transact business and shall exercise its powers hereunder and is not subject to the requirements of this paragraph.

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

(a) Unless provided otherwise in this section, the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, shall appoint a board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency, which shall consist of not less than three (3) commissioners nor more than nine (9) commissioners. In the order of appointment, the mayor shall designate the number of commissioners to be appointed, and the term of each, provided that the original term of office of no more than two (2) commissioners shall expire in the same year. The commissioners shall serve for terms not to exceed five (5) years, from the date of appointment, except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term.

(b) For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a commissioner may be removed by a majority vote of the local governing body only after a hearing and after he shall have been given a copy of the charges at least ten (10) days prior to such hearing and have had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Any commission position that becomes vacant at a time other than the expiration of a term shall be filled by the mayor or chair of the board of county commissioners, if that is the local governing body, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, including the mayor, if applicable, and shall be filled for the unexpired term.

(c) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may appoint and designate, from among its members, members of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency, provided that such representation shall be less than a majority of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency of the members of the local governing body on and after July 1, 2017, in which case all the rights, powers, duties, privileges, and immunities vested by the urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended, in an appointed board of commissioners, shall be vested in the local governing body, which shall, in all respects when acting as an urban renewal agency, be acting as an arm of state government, entirely separate and distinct from the municipality, to achieve, perform, and accomplish the public purposes prescribed and provided by said urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended.

(d) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may terminate the appointed board of commissioners and thereby appoint and designate itself as the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency for not more than one (1) calendar year.

(e) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may provide that the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency shall be elected at an election held for such purpose on one (1) of the November dates provided in section [34-106](#), Idaho Code, and the ordinance may provide term limits for the commissioners. In this case, all the rights, powers, duties, privileges, and immunities vested by the urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended, in an appointed board of commissioners,

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

(3) In all instances, a member of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency must be a resident of the county where the urban renewal agency is located or is doing business.

(4) A commissioner shall receive no compensation for his services but shall be entitled to the necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in the discharge of his duties. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner.

(5) (a) The powers of an urban renewal agency shall be exercised by the commissioners thereof. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business and exercising the powers of the agency and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the agency upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present, unless in any case the bylaws shall require a larger number.

(b) The commissioners shall elect the chairman, cochairman, or vice chairman for a term of one (1) year from among their members. An agency may employ an executive director, technical experts, and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. For such legal service as it may require, an agency may employ or retain its own counsel and legal staff.

(c) An agency authorized to transact business and exercise powers under this chapter shall file, with the local governing body, on or before March 31 of each year a report of its activities for the preceding calendar year, which report shall include the financial data and audit reports required under sections [67-1075](#) and [67-1076](#), Idaho Code. The agency shall be required to hold a public meeting to report these findings and take comments from the public. At the time of filing the report, the agency shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the community a notice to the effect that such report has been filed with the municipality and the state controller and that the report is available for inspection during business hours in the office of the city clerk or county recorder, in the office of the agency, and at all times on the website of the state controller.

(d) An urban renewal agency shall have the same fiscal year as a municipality and shall be subject to the same audit requirements as a municipality. An urban renewal agency shall be required to prepare and file with its local governing body an annual financial report and shall

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

(6) An urban renewal agency shall comply with the public records law pursuant to [chapter 1, title 74](#), Idaho Code, open meetings law pursuant to [chapter 2, title 74](#), Idaho Code, the ethics in government law pursuant to [chapter 4, title 74](#), Idaho Code, and the competitive bidding provisions of [chapter 28, title 67](#), Idaho Code.

(7) Upon dissolution of the urban renewal agency, title to all property of the urban renewal agency shall revert to the municipality.

[50-2006, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 6, p. 600; am. 1976, ch. 256, sec. 1, p. 871; am. 1986, ch. 9, sec. 1, p. 50; am. 1987, ch. 276, sec. 1, p. 568; am. 2002, ch. 143, sec. 1, p. 394; am. 2005, ch. 213, sec. 21, p. 656; am. 2011, ch. 317, sec. 1, p. 911; am. 2015, ch. 141, sec. 132, p. 477; am. 2016, ch. 349, sec. 1, p. 1014; am. 2019, ch. 288, sec. 24, p. 845; am. 2021, ch. 87, sec. 2, p. 292; am. 2021, ch. 89, sec. 17, p. 310; am. 2022, ch. 111, sec. 28, p. 386.]

50-2007. POWERS. Every urban renewal agency shall have all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this act, including the following powers in addition to others herein granted:

(a) To undertake and carry out urban renewal projects and related activities within its area of operation; and to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this act; and to disseminate slum clearance and urban renewal information;

(b) To provide or to arrange or contract for the furnishing or repair by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works, streets, roads, public utilities or other facilities for or in connection with an urban renewal project; to install, construct, and reconstruct streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, off-street parking facilities, public facilities, other buildings or public improvements; and any improvements necessary or incidental to a redevelopment project; and to agree to any conditions that it may deem reasonable and appropriate attached to federal financial assistance and imposed pursuant to federal law relating to the determination of prevailing salaries or wages or compliance with labor standards, in the undertaking or carrying out of an urban renewal project and related activities, and to include in any contract let in connection with such a project and related activities, provisions to fulfill such of said conditions as it may deem reasonable and appropriate;

(c) Within its area of operation, to acquire by purchase, lease, option, gift, grant, bequest, devise, eminent domain or otherwise, any real property or personal property for its administrative purposes, together with any improvements thereon; to hold, improve, renovate, rehabilitate, clear or prepare for redevelopment any such property or buildings; to mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise encumber or dispose of any real property; to insure or provide for the insurance of any real or personal property or operations of the municipality against any risks or hazards, including the power to pay premiums on any such insurance; and to enter into any contracts necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act: Provided however, that no statutory provision with respect to the acquisition, clearance

or disposition of property by public bodies shall restrict a municipality or other public body exercising powers hereunder in the exercise of such functions with respect to an urban renewal project and related activities, unless the legislature shall specifically so state;

(d) With the approval of the local governing body, (1) prior to approval of an urban renewal plan, or approval of any modifications of the plan, to acquire real property in an urban renewal area, demolish and remove any structures on the property, and pay all costs related to the acquisition, demolition, or removal, including any administrative or relocation expenses; and (2) to assume the responsibility to bear any loss that may arise as the result of the exercise of authority under this subsection in the event that the real property is not made part of the urban renewal project;

(e) To invest any urban renewal funds held in reserves or sinking funds or any such funds not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which savings banks may legally invest funds subject to their control; to redeem such bonds as have been issued pursuant to section [50-2012](#), Idaho Code, at the redemption price established therein or to purchase such bonds at less than redemption price, all such bonds so redeemed or purchased to be canceled;

(f) To borrow money and to apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, contributions and any other form of financial assistance from the federal government, the state, county, or other public body, or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this act, and to give such security as may be required and to enter into and carry out contracts or agreements in connection therewith; and to include in any contract for financial assistance with the federal government for or with respect to an urban renewal project and related activities such conditions imposed pursuant to federal laws as the municipality may deem reasonable and appropriate and which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this act;

(g) Within its area of operation, to make or have made all surveys and plans necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of this act and to contract with any person, public or private, in making and carrying out such plans and to adopt or approve, modify and amend such plans, which plans may include, but are not limited to: (1) plans for carrying out a program of voluntary compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements, (2) plans for the enforcement of state and local laws, codes and regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements and to the compulsory repair, rehabilitation, demolition, or removal of buildings and improvements, and (3) appraisals, title searches, surveys, studies, and other plans and work necessary to prepare for the undertaking of urban renewal projects and related activities; and to develop, test, and report methods and techniques, and carry out demonstrations and other activities, for the prevention and the elimination of slums and urban blight and developing and demonstrating new or improved means of providing housing for families and persons of low income and to apply for, accept and utilize grants of funds from the federal government for such purposes;

(h) To prepare plans for and assist in the relocation of persons, including individuals, families, business concerns, nonprofit organizations and others displaced from an urban renewal area, and notwithstanding any statute of this state to make relocation payments to or with respect to such persons for which reimbursement or compensation is not otherwise made, including the making of such payments financed by the federal government;

(i) To exercise all or any part or combination of powers herein granted;

(j) In addition to its powers under subsection (b) of this section, an agency may construct foundations, platforms, and other like structural forms necessary for the provision or utilization of air rights sites for buildings and to be used for residential, commercial, industrial, and other uses contemplated by the urban renewal plan, and to provide utilities to the development site; and

(k) To use, lend or invest funds obtained from the federal government for the purposes of this act if allowable under federal laws or regulations.

[50-2007, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 7, p. 600; am. 1972, ch. 156, sec. 1, p. 344; am. 1987, ch. 259, sec. 1, p. 536; am. 2011, ch. 317, sec. 2, p. 912; am. 2013, ch. 63, sec. 1, p. 139.]

50-2008. PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF PLAN FOR URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT. (a) An urban renewal project for an urban renewal area shall not be planned or initiated unless the local governing body has, by resolution, determined such area to be a deteriorated area or a deteriorating area or a combination thereof and designated such area as appropriate for an urban renewal project.

(b) An urban renewal agency may itself prepare or cause to be prepared an urban renewal plan, or any person or agency, public or private, may submit such a plan to an urban renewal agency. Prior to its approval of an urban renewal project, the local governing body shall submit such plan to the planning commission of the municipality, if any, for review and recommendations as to its conformity with the general plan for the development of the municipality as a whole. The planning commission shall submit its written recommendations with respect to the proposed urban renewal plan to the local governing body within sixty (60) days after receipt of the plan for review. Upon receipt of the recommendations of the planning commission, or if no recommendations are received within said sixty (60) days, then without such recommendations, the local governing body may proceed with the hearing on the proposed urban renewal project prescribed by subsection (c) hereof.

(c) The local governing body shall hold a public hearing on an urban renewal project, after public notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area of operation of the municipality. The notice shall describe the time, date, place and purpose of the hearing, shall generally identify the urban renewal area covered by the plan, and shall outline the general scope of the urban renewal project under consideration.

(d) Following such hearing, the local governing body may approve an urban renewal project and the plan therefor if it finds that (1) a feasible method exists for the location of families who will be displaced from the urban renewal area in decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations within their means and without undue hardship to such families; (2) the urban renewal plan conforms to the general plan of the municipality as a whole; (3) the urban renewal plan gives due consideration to the provision of adequate park and recreational areas and facilities that may be desirable for neighborhood improvement, with special consideration for the health, safety and welfare of children residing in the general vicinity of the site covered by the plan; and (4) the urban renewal plan will afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of the municipality as a whole, for the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the urban renewal area by private enterprise: Provided, that if the urban renewal area consists of an area of open land to be acquired by the urban renewal agency, such area shall not be so acquired

unless (1) if it is to be developed for residential uses, the local governing body shall determine that a shortage of housing of sound standards and design which is decent, safe and sanitary exists in the municipality; that the need for housing accommodations has been or will be increased as a result of the clearance of slums in other areas; that the conditions of blight in the area and the shortage of decent, safe and sanitary housing cause or contribute to an increase in and spread of disease and crime and constitute a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare; and that the acquisition of the area for residential uses is an integral part of and essential to the program of the municipality, or (2) if it is to be developed for nonresidential uses, the local governing body shall determine that such nonresidential uses are necessary and appropriate to facilitate the proper growth and development of the community in accordance with sound planning standards and local community objectives, which acquisition may require the exercise of governmental action, as provided in this act, because of defective or unusual conditions of title, diversity of ownership, tax delinquency, improper subdivisions, outmoded street patterns, deterioration of site, economic disuse, unsuitable topography or faulty lot layouts, the need for the correlation of the area with other areas of a municipality by streets and modern traffic requirements, or any combination of such factors or other conditions which retard development of the area.

(e) An urban renewal plan may be modified at any time: Provided that if modified after the lease or sale by the urban renewal agency of real property in the urban renewal project area, such modification may be conditioned upon such approval of the owner, lessee or successor in interest as the urban renewal agency may deem advisable and in any event shall be subject to such rights at law or in equity as a lessee or purchaser, or his successor or successors in interest, may be entitled to assert.

(f) Upon the approval by the local governing body of an urban renewal plan or of any modification thereof, such plan or modification shall be deemed to be in full force and effect for the respective urban renewal area, and the urban renewal agency may then cause such plan or modification to be carried out in accordance with its terms.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, where the local governing body certifies that an area is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe respecting which the governor of the state has certified the need for disaster assistance under 42 U.S.C. section 5121, or other federal law, the local governing body may approve an urban renewal plan and an urban renewal project with respect to such area without regard to the provisions of subsection (d) of this section and the provisions of this section requiring a general plan for the municipality and a public hearing on the urban renewal project.

(h) Any urban renewal plan containing a revenue allocation financing provision shall include the information set forth in section [50-2905](#), Idaho Code.

[50-2008, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 8, p. 600; am. 2011, ch. 317, sec. 3, p. 914.]

50-2009. NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY-WIDE PLANS. (a) An urban renewal agency or any public body authorized to perform planning work may prepare a general neighborhood renewal plan for urban renewal areas which may be of such scope that urban renewal activities may have to be carried out in stages

over an estimated period of up to ten (10) years. Such plan may include, but is not limited to, a preliminary plan which (1) outlines the urban renewal activities proposed for the area involved, (2) provides a framework for the preparation of urban renewal plans, and (3) indicates generally the land uses, population density, building coverage, prospective requirements for rehabilitation and improvement of property and portions of the area contemplated for clearance and redevelopment. A general neighborhood renewal plan shall, in the determination of the local governing body, conform to the general plan of the locality as a whole and the workable program of the municipality.

(b) A municipality or any public body authorized to perform planning work may prepare or complete a community-wide plan or program for urban renewal which shall conform to the general plan for the development of the municipality as a whole and may include, but is not limited to, identification of slum, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating areas, measurement of blight, determination of resources needed and available to renew such areas, identification of potential project areas and types of action contemplated, and scheduling of urban renewal activities.

(c) Authority is hereby vested in every municipality to prepare, to adopt and to revise from time to time, a general plan for the physical development of the municipality as a whole (giving due regard to the environs and metropolitan surroundings), to establish and maintain a planning commission for such purpose and related municipal planning activities, and to make available and to appropriate necessary funds therefor.

[50-2009, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 9, p. 600.]

50-2010. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY. (a) An urban renewal agency shall have the right to acquire by negotiation or condemnation any interest in real property, including a fee simple title thereto, which it may deem necessary for or in connection with an urban renewal project and related activities under this chapter. An urban renewal agency may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner now or which may be hereafter provided by any other statutory provisions for the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Any board of commissioners for an urban renewal agency whose members are comprised entirely of officials elected pursuant to section [50-2006](#) (b) (3) and (5), Idaho Code, may exercise the right of eminent domain. However, if a board of commissioners for an urban renewal agency includes one (1) or more commissioners who are appointed to the board of commissioners, that board may act only in an advisory capacity to the local governing body with regard to eminent domain decisions, and any final decision on the use of eminent domain shall be made by the local governing body that created the urban renewal agency. Property already devoted to a public use may be acquired in like manner: Provided, that no real property belonging to the United States, the state, or any political subdivision of the state may be acquired without its consent.

(b) In any proceeding to fix or assess compensation for damages for the taking or damaging of property, or any interest therein, through the exercise of the power of eminent domain or condemnation, evidence or testimony bearing upon the following matters shall be admissible and shall be considered in fixing such compensation or damages, in addition to evidence or testimony otherwise admissible:

(1) Any use, condition, occupancy, or operation of such property that is unlawful or violative of, or subject to elimination, abatement, pro-

hibition, or correction under, any law or any ordinance or regulatory measure of the state, county, municipality, other political subdivision, or any agency thereof, in which such property is located, as being unsafe, substandard, insanitary or otherwise contrary to the public health, safety, or welfare;

(2) The effect on the value of such property, of any such use, condition, occupancy, or operation, or of the elimination, abatement, prohibition, or correction of any such use, condition, occupancy, or operation.

(c) The foregoing testimony and evidence shall be admissible notwithstanding that no action has been taken by any public body or public officer toward the abatement, prohibition, elimination or correction of any such use, condition, occupancy, or operation. Testimony or evidence that any public body or public officer charged with the duty or authority so to do has rendered, made or issued any judgment, decree, determination or order for the abatement, prohibition, elimination or correction of any such use, condition, occupancy, or operation shall be admissible and shall be prima facie evidence of the existence and character of such use, condition or operation.

[50-2010, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 10, p. 600; am. 2021, ch. 87, sec. 3, p. 294.]

50-2011. DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY IN URBAN RENEWAL AREA. (a) An urban renewal agency may sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property or any interest therein acquired by it for an urban renewal project, and may enter into contracts with respect thereto, in an urban renewal area for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, educational or other uses or for public use, or may retain such property or interest for public use, in accordance with the urban renewal plan, subject to such covenants, conditions and restrictions, including covenants running with the land, as it may deem to be necessary or desirable to assist in preventing the development or spread of future slums or blighted areas or to otherwise carry out the purposes of this act: Provided, that such sale, lease, other transfer, or retention, and any agreement relating thereto, may be made only after the approval of the urban renewal plan by the local governing body. The purchasers or lessees and their successors and assigns shall be obligated to devote such real property only to the uses specified in the urban renewal plan, and may be obligated to comply with such other requirements as the urban renewal agency may determine to be in the public interest, including the obligation to begin within a reasonable time any improvements on such real property required by the urban renewal plan. Such real property or interest shall be sold, leased, otherwise transferred, or retained at not less than its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan except property disposed of by it to the community or any other public body which property must be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of subsection (f) of section [50-2015](#), Idaho Code, even though such fair value may be less than the cost of acquiring and preparing the property for redevelopment. In determining the fair value of real property for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan, an urban renewal agency shall take into account and give consideration to the uses provided in such plan; the restrictions upon, and the covenants, conditions and obligations assumed by the purchaser or lessee or by the urban renewal agency retaining the property; and the objectives of such plan for the prevention of the recurrence of slum or blighted areas. The urban renewal

agency in any instrument of conveyance to a private purchaser or lessee may provide that such purchaser or lessee shall be without power to sell, lease or otherwise transfer the real property without the prior written consent of the urban renewal agency until he has completed the construction of any or all improvements which he has obligated himself to construct thereon. Real property acquired by an urban renewal agency which, in accordance with the provisions of the urban renewal plan, is to be transferred, shall be transferred as rapidly as feasible in the public interest consistent with the carrying out of the provisions of the urban renewal plan. Any contract for such transfer and the urban renewal plan (or such part or parts of such contract or plan as the urban renewal agency may determine) may be recorded in the land records of the county in such manner as to afford actual or constructive notice thereof.

(b) An urban renewal agency may dispose of real property in an urban renewal area to private persons only under such reasonable competitive bidding procedures as it shall prescribe or as hereinafter provided in this subsection. An urban renewal agency may, by public notice by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the community (thirty (30) days prior to the execution of any contract to sell, lease or otherwise transfer real property and prior to the delivery of any instrument of conveyance with respect thereto under the provisions of this section) invite proposals from and make available all pertinent information to private redevelopers or any persons interested in undertaking to redevelop or rehabilitate an urban renewal area, or any part thereof. Such notice shall identify the area, or portion thereof, and shall state that proposals shall be made by those interested within thirty (30) days after the date of publication of said notice, and that such further information as is available may be obtained at such office as shall be designated in said notice. The urban renewal agency shall consider all such redevelopment of rehabilitation proposals and the financial and legal ability of the persons making such proposals to carry them out, and may negotiate with any persons for proposals for the purchase, lease or other transfer of any real property acquired by the agency in the urban renewal area. The urban renewal agency may accept such proposal as it deems to be in the public interest and in furtherance of the purposes of this act. The agency may execute such contract in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) and deliver deeds, leases and other instruments and take all steps necessary to effectuate such contract.

(c) An urban renewal agency may temporarily operate and maintain real property acquired by it in an urban renewal area for or in connection with an urban renewal project pending the disposition of the property as authorized in this act, without regard to the provisions of subsection (a) above, for such uses and purposes as may be deemed desirable even though not in conformity with the urban renewal plan.

(d) Any real property acquired pursuant to section [50-2007](#) (d) may be disposed of without regard to other provisions of this section if the local governing body has consented to the disposal.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, and notwithstanding subsection (b) of this section, land in an urban renewal project area designated under the urban renewal plan for industrial or commercial uses may be disposed of to any public body or nonprofit corporation for subsequent disposition as promptly as practicable by the public body or corporation for redevelopment in accordance with the urban renewal plan, and only the purchaser from or lessee of the public body or corporation, and

their assignees, shall be required to assume the obligation of beginning the building of improvements within a reasonable time. Any disposition of land to a nonprofit corporation under this subsection shall be made at its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan. Any disposition of land to a public body under this subsection shall be made pursuant to the provisions of subsection (f) of section [50-2015](#), Idaho Code.

(f) Property previously acquired or acquired by an agency for rehabilitation and resale shall be offered for disposition within three (3) years after completion of rehabilitation, or an annual report shall be published by the agency in a newspaper of general circulation published in the community listing any rehabilitated property held by the agency in excess of such three (3) year period, stating the reasons such property remains unsold and indicating plans for its disposition.

[50-2011, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 11, p. 600; am. 1985, ch. 183, sec. 1, p. 468; am. 1987, ch. 259, sec. 2, p. 538.]

50-2012. ISSUANCE OF BONDS. (a) An urban renewal agency shall have power to issue bonds from time to time in its discretion to finance the undertaking of any urban renewal project under this act, including, without limiting the generality thereof, the payment of principal and interest upon any advances for surveys and plans or preliminary loans, and shall also have power to issue refunding bonds for the payment or retirement of such bonds previously issued by it. Such bonds shall be made payable, as to both principal and interest, solely from the income, proceeds, revenues, and funds of the urban renewal agency derived from or held in connection with its undertaking and carrying out of urban renewal projects under this act: Provided, however, that payment of such bonds, both as to principal and interest, may be further secured by a pledge of any loan, grant or contribution from the federal government or other source, in aid of any urban renewal projects under this act, and by a mortgage of any such urban renewal projects, or any part thereof, title to which is in the urban renewal agency.

(b) Bonds issued under this section shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction, and shall not be subject to the provisions of any other law or charter relating to the authorization, issuance or sale of bonds. Bonds and other obligations of an urban renewal agency (and such bonds and obligations shall so state on their face) shall not be a debt of the municipality, the state or any political subdivision thereof, and neither the municipality, the state nor any political subdivision thereof shall be liable thereon, nor in any event shall such bonds or obligations be payable out of any funds other than those of said urban renewal agency. Bonds issued under the provisions of this act are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and, together with interest thereon and income therefrom, shall be exempted from all taxes.

(c) Bonds issued under this section shall be authorized by resolution or ordinance of the urban renewal agency and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date or dates, be payable upon demand or mature at such time, or times, bear interest at a rate or rates, be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form either with or without coupon or registered, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of repayment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption (with or without

premium), be secured in such manner, and have such other characteristics, as may be provided by such resolution or ordinance, or trust indenture or mortgage issued pursuant thereto.

(d) Such bonds may be sold at not less than par at public or private sales held after notice published prior to such sale in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area of operation and in such other medium of publication as the agency may determine or may be exchanged for other bonds on the basis of par: Provided, that such bonds may be sold to the federal government at private sale at not less than par, and, in the event less than all of the authorized principal amount on such bonds is sold to the federal government, the balance may be sold at private sale at not less than par at an interest cost to the agency of not to exceed the interest cost to the agency of the portion of the bonds sold to the federal government.

(e) In case any of the officials of the urban renewal agency whose signatures appear on any bonds or coupons issued under this act shall cease to be such officials before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such officials had remained in office until such delivery. Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds issued pursuant to this act shall be fully negotiable.

(f) In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforceability of any bond issued under this act or the security therefor, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by the agency in connection with an urban renewal project, as herein defined, shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for such purpose and such project shall be conclusively deemed to have been planned, located and carried out in accordance with the provisions of this act.

[50-2012, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 12, p. 600; am. 1970, ch. 133, sec. 17, p. 309; am. 1972, ch. 156, sec. 2, p. 344.]

50-2013. BONDS AS LEGAL INVESTMENTS. All banks, trust companies, bankers, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking or investment business, all insurance companies, insurance associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business; and all executors, administrators, curators, trustees, and other fiduciaries, may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys, or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by an urban renewal agency pursuant to this act: Provided that such bonds and other obligations shall be secured by an agreement between the issuer and the federal government in which the issuer agrees to borrow from the federal government and the federal government agrees to lend to the issuer, prior to the maturity of such bonds or other obligations, moneys in an amount which (together with any other moneys irrevocably committed to the payment of principal and interest on such bonds or other obligations) will suffice to pay the principal of such bonds or other obligations with interest to maturity thereon, which moneys under the terms of said agreement are required to be used for the purpose of paying the principal of and the interest on such bonds or other obligations at their maturity. Such bonds and other obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits. It is the purpose of this section to authorize any persons, political subdivisions and officers, public or private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them for the purchase of any such bonds or other obligations.

Nothing contained in this section with regard to legal investments shall be construed as relieving any person of any duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities.

[50-2013, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 13, p. 600.]

50-2014. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXES AND FROM LEVY AND SALE BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION. (a) All property of an urban renewal agency, including funds, owned or held by it for the purposes of this act shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and no execution or other judicial process shall issue against the same nor shall judgment against an agency be a charge or lien upon such property: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to or limit the right of obligees to pursue any remedies for the enforcement of and pledge or lien given pursuant to this act by an agency on its rents, fees, grants or revenues from urban renewal projects.

(b) The property of an urban renewal agency, acquired or held for the purposes of this act, is declared to be public property used for essential public and governmental purposes and effective the date an urban renewal agency acquires title to such property it shall be exempt from all taxes of the municipality, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof: Provided, that such tax exemption shall terminate when the agency sells, leases or otherwise disposes of such property in an urban renewal area for redevelopment to a purchaser or lessee which is not a public body entitled to tax exemption with respect to such property.

[50-2014, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 14, p. 600; am. 1972, ch. 156, sec. 3, p. 344.]

50-2015. COOPERATION BY PUBLIC BODIES. (a) For the purpose of aiding in the planning, undertaking or carrying out of an urban renewal project and related activities authorized by this act, any public body may, upon such terms, with or without consideration, as it may determine: (1) dedicate, sell, convey or lease any of its interest in any property or grant easements, licenses or other rights or privileges therein to an urban renewal agency; (2) incur the entire expense of any public improvements made by such public body in exercising the powers granted in this section; (3) do any and all things necessary to aid or cooperate in the planning or carrying out of an urban renewal plan and related activities; (4) grant or contribute funds to an urban renewal agency and borrow money and apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other form of financial assistance from the federal government, the state, county or other public body, or from any other source; (5) enter into agreements (which may extend over any period, notwithstanding any provision or rule of law to the contrary) with the federal government, an urban renewal agency or other public body respecting action to be taken pursuant to any of the powers granted by this act, including the furnishing of funds or other assistance in connection with an urban renewal project and related activities; and (6) cause public buildings and public facilities, including parks, playgrounds, recreational, community, educational, water, sewer or drainage facilities, or any other works which it is otherwise empowered to undertake to be furnished; furnish, dedicate, close, vacate, pave, install, grade, regrade, plan, or replan streets, roads, sidewalks, ways or other places; plan or replan, zone or rezone any part of the public body or make exceptions from building regulations; and cause administrative and other services to be furnished to

the urban renewal agency. If at any time title to or possession of any urban renewal project is held by any public body or governmental agency, other than the urban renewal agency, which is authorized by law to engage in the undertaking, carrying out, or administration of urban renewal projects and related activities (including any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America), the provisions of the agreements referred to in this section shall inure to the benefit of and may be enforced by such public body or governmental agency.

(b) Any sale, conveyance, lease or agreement provided for in this section may be made by a public body without appraisal, public notice, advertisement or public bidding.

(c) For the purpose of aiding in the planning, undertaking or carrying out of any urban renewal project and related activities of an urban renewal agency, a municipality may (in addition to its other powers and upon such terms, with or without consideration, as it may determine) do and perform any or all of the actions or things which, by the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a public body is authorized to do or perform, including the furnishing of financial and other assistance: Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as authorizing a municipality to give credit or make loans to an urban renewal agency.

(d) For the purposes of this section, a municipality may (in addition to its other powers):

- (1) appropriate such funds and make such expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, and levy taxes and assessments for curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks; zone or rezone any part of the municipality or make exceptions from building regulations; and enter into agreements with an urban renewal agency (which agreements may extend over any period, notwithstanding any provisions or rule of law to the contrary), respecting action to be taken by such municipality pursuant to any of the powers granted by this act:[]

- (2) close, vacate, plan or replan streets, roads, sidewalks, ways or other places; and plan or replan any part of the municipality;

- (3) within its area of operation, organize, coordinate and direct the administration of the provisions of this act as they apply to such municipality in order that the objective of remedying slum and blighted areas and preventing the causes thereof within such municipality may be most effectively promoted and achieved, and establish such new office or offices of the municipality or to reorganize existing offices in order to carry out such purpose most effectively; and

- (4) assume the responsibility to bear any loss that may arise as the result of the exercise of authority by the urban renewal agency under subsection (d) of section [50-2007](#), Idaho Code, in the event that the real property is not made a part of the urban renewal project.

(e) For the purposes of this section, or for the purpose of aiding in the planning, undertaking or carrying out of an urban renewal project and related activities of a municipality, such municipality may issue and sell its general obligation bonds. Any bonds issued by a municipality pursuant to this section shall be issued in the manner and within the limitations prescribed by the applicable laws of this state for the issuance and authorization of general obligation bonds by such municipality. Nothing in this section shall limit or otherwise adversely affect any other section of this act.

(f) Purchase and buy or otherwise acquire land in a project area from an agency for redevelopment in accordance with the plan, with or without con-

sideration[,] as the agency may determine. Any public body which purchases, buys or otherwise acquires land in a project area from an agency for development pursuant to this subsection shall become obligated to:

- (1) use the property for the purpose designated in the redevelopment plans;
- (2) begin the redevelopment of the project area within a period of time which the agency fixes as reasonable; and
- (3) comply with other conditions which the agency deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

[50-2015, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 15, p. 600; am. 1987, ch. 259, sec. 3, p. 540.]

50-2016. TITLE OF PURCHASER. Any instrument executed by an urban renewal agency and purporting to convey any right, title or interest in any property under this act shall be conclusively presumed to have been executed in compliance with the provisions of this act insofar as title or other interest of any bona fide purchasers, lessees or transferees of such property is concerned.

[50-2016, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 16, p. 600.]

50-2017. INTERESTED PUBLIC OFFICIALS, COMMISSIONERS OR EMPLOYEES. No public official or employee of a municipality (or board or commission thereof), and no commissioner or employee of an urban renewal agency shall voluntarily acquire any personal interest, direct or indirect, in any urban renewal project, or in any property included or planned to be included in any urban renewal project in such municipality or in any contract or proposed contract in connection with such urban renewal project. Where such acquisition is not voluntary, the interest acquired shall be immediately disclosed in writing to the agency and such disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the agency. If any such official, commissioner or employee presently owns or controls, or owned or controlled within the preceding two (2) years, any interest, direct or indirect, in any property which he knows is included or planned to be included in an urban renewal project, he shall immediately disclose this fact in writing to the agency, and such disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the agency, and any such official, commissioner or employee shall not participate in any action by the municipality (or board or commission thereof), or urban renewal agency affecting such property. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute misconduct in office.

[50-2017, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 17, p. 600; am. 1986, ch. 9, sec. 2, p. 51.]

50-2018. DEFINITIONS. The following terms wherever used or referred to in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

- (1) "Agency" or "urban renewal agency" shall mean a public agency created by section [50-2006](#), Idaho Code.
- (2) "Municipality" shall mean any incorporated city or town, or county in the state.

(3) "Public body" shall mean the state or any municipality, township, board, commission, authority, district, or any other subdivision or public body of the state.

(4) "Local governing body" shall mean the council or other legislative body charged with governing the municipality.

(5) "Mayor" shall mean the mayor of a municipality or other officer or body having the duties customarily imposed upon the executive head of a municipality.

(6) "Clerk" shall mean the clerk or other official of the municipality who is the custodian of the official records of such municipality.

(7) "Federal government" shall include the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.

(8) "Deteriorated area" shall mean an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or nonresidential, which by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime, and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare. Provided however, this definition shall not apply to any agricultural operation, as defined in section [22-4502](#)(2), Idaho Code, absent the consent of the owner of the agricultural operation or to any forest land as defined in section [63-1701](#)(4), Idaho Code, absent the consent of the forest landowner, as defined in section [63-1701](#)(5), Idaho Code, except for an agricultural operation or forest land that has not been used for three (3) consecutive years.

(9) "Deteriorating area" shall mean an area which by reason of the presence of a substantial number of deteriorated or deteriorating structures, predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility or usefulness, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site or other improvements, diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land, defective or unusual conditions of title, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of a municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals or welfare in its present condition and use; provided, that if such deteriorating area consists of open land the conditions contained in the proviso in section [50-2008](#)(d), Idaho Code, shall apply; and provided further, that any disaster area referred to in section [50-2008](#)(g), Idaho Code, shall constitute a deteriorating area. Provided however, this definition shall not apply to any agricultural operation, as defined in section [22-4502](#)(2), Idaho Code, absent the consent of the owner of the agricultural operation or to any forest land as defined in section [63-1701](#)(4), Idaho Code, absent the consent of the forest landowner, as defined in section [63-1701](#)(5), Idaho Code, except for an agricultural operation or forest land that has not been used for three (3) consecutive years.

(10) "Urban renewal project" may include undertakings and activities of a municipality in an urban renewal area for the elimination of deteriorated or deteriorating areas and for the prevention of the development or spread

of slums and blight, and may involve slum clearance and redevelopment in an urban renewal area, or rehabilitation or conservation in an urban renewal area, or any combination or part thereof in accordance with an urban renewal plan. Such undertakings and activities may include:

- (a) Acquisition of a deteriorated area or a deteriorating area or portion thereof;
- (b) Demolition and removal of buildings and improvements;
- (c) Installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, off-street parking facilities, public facilities or buildings and other improvements necessary for carrying out in the urban renewal area the urban renewal objectives of this chapter in accordance with the urban renewal plan;
- (d) Disposition of any property acquired in the urban renewal area, including sale, initial leasing or retention by the agency itself, at its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan except for disposition of property to another public body;
- (e) Carrying out plans for a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements in accordance with the urban renewal plan;
- (f) Acquisition of real property in the urban renewal area which, under the urban renewal plan, is to be repaired or rehabilitated for dwelling use or related facilities, repair or rehabilitation of the structures for guidance purposes, and resale of the property;
- (g) Acquisition of any other real property in the urban renewal area where necessary to eliminate unhealthful, insanitary or unsafe conditions, lessen density, eliminate obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public welfare, or otherwise to remove or to prevent the spread of blight or deterioration, or to provide land for needed public facilities;
- (h) Lending or investing federal funds; and
- (i) Construction of foundations, platforms and other like structural forms.

(11) "Urban renewal area" means a deteriorated area or a deteriorating area or a combination thereof which the local governing body designates as appropriate for an urban renewal project.

(12) "Urban renewal plan" means a plan, as it exists from time to time, for an urban renewal project, which plan:

- (a) Shall conform to the general plan for the municipality as a whole except as provided in section [50-2008](#) (g), Idaho Code; and
- (b) Shall be sufficiently complete to indicate such land acquisition, demolition and removal of structures, redevelopment, improvements, and rehabilitation as may be proposed to be carried out in the urban renewal area, zoning and planning changes, if any, land uses, maximum densities, building requirements, and any method or methods of financing such plan, which methods may include revenue allocation financing provisions.

(13) "Related activities" shall mean:

- (a) Planning work for the preparation or completion of a community-wide plan or program pursuant to section [50-2009](#), Idaho Code; and
- (b) The functions related to the acquisition and disposal of real property pursuant to section [50-2007](#) (d), Idaho Code.

(14) "Real property" shall include all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or

used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest, right and use, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise.

(15) "Bonds" shall mean any bonds, including refunding bonds, notes, interim certificates, certificates of indebtedness, debentures or other obligations.

(16) "Obligee" shall include any bondholder, agents or trustees for any bondholders, or lessor demising to the municipality property used in connection with urban renewal, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor's interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the municipality.

(17) "Person" shall mean any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or body politic; and shall include any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other person acting in a similar representative capacity.

(18) "Area of operation" shall mean the area within the corporate limits of the municipality and the area within five (5) miles of such limits, except that it shall not include any area which lies within the territorial boundaries of another incorporated city or town or within the unincorporated area of the county unless a resolution shall have been adopted by the governing body of such other city, town or county declaring a need therefor.

(19) "Board" or "commission" shall mean a board, commission, department, division, office, body or other unit of the municipality.

(20) "Public officer" shall mean any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the municipality relating to health, fire, building regulations, or to other activities concerning dwellings in the municipality.

[50-2018, added 1965, ch. 246, sec. 18, p. 600; am. 1970, ch. 103, sec. 1, p. 256; am. 1987, ch. 258, sec. 1, p. 525; am. 1987, ch. 259, sec. 4, p. 542; am. 1990, ch. 430, sec. 2, p. 1186; am. 2003, ch. 146, sec. 1, p. 420; am. 2006, ch. 310, sec. 1, p. 953; am. 2011, ch. 229, sec. 6, p. 625; am. 2011, ch. 317, sec. 4, p. 916.]

50-2027. LIMITATIONS ON REVIEW OF ADOPTION OR MODIFICATION OF PLAN, AND ISSUANCE OF BONDS. (1) No direct or collateral action attacking or otherwise questioning the validity of any urban renewal plan, project or modification thereto (including one containing a revenue allocation provision), or the adoption or approval of such plan, project or modification, or any of the findings or determinations of the agency or the local governing body in connection with such plan, project or modification, shall be brought prior to the effective date of the ordinance adopting or modifying the plan. No direct or collateral action attacking or otherwise questioning the validity of bonds issued pursuant to section [50-2012](#), Idaho Code, or section [50-2026](#)(a), Idaho Code, shall be brought prior to the effective date of the resolution or ordinance authorizing such bonds.

(2) For a period of thirty (30) days after the effective date of the ordinance or resolution, any person in interest shall have the right to contest the legality of such ordinance, resolution or proceeding or any bonds which may be authorized thereby. No contest or proceeding to question the validity or legality of any ordinance, resolution or proceeding, or any bonds which may be authorized thereby, passed or adopted under the provisions of this chapter shall be brought in any court by any person for any cause whatsoever, after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the effective date of the or-

dinance, resolution or proceeding, and after such time the validity, legality and regularity of such ordinance, resolution or proceeding or any bonds authorized thereby shall be conclusively presumed. If the question of the validity of any adopted plan or bonds issued pursuant to this chapter is not raised within thirty (30) days from the effective date of the ordinance, resolution or proceeding issuing said bonds and fixing their terms, the authority of the plan, the authority adopting the plan, or the authority to issue the bonds, and the legality thereof, the same shall be conclusively presumed and no court shall thereafter have authority to inquire into such matters.

[50-2027, added 1987, ch. 258, sec. 10, p. 533; am. 1990, ch. 430, sec. 6, p. 1194.]

50-2031. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of the Idaho Urban Renewal Law of 1965, as it now exists or may hereafter be amended are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of remaining portions of this act.

[50-2031, added 1987, ch. 258, sec. 14, p. 535.]

50-2032. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable; and if any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of remaining portions of this act.

[(50-2032) 50-2030, added 1987, ch. 259, sec. 5, p. 536; am. and redesign. 2005, ch. 25, sec. 97, p. 123.]

50-2033. AMENDMENTS. Except for consolidation of revenue allocation areas, a revenue allocation area may only be amended to extend its boundaries as set forth herein. An amendment to an urban renewal plan that does not seek to increase the geographic area of the plan, or does not seek to extend the years of the plan beyond the maximum term allowed under [chapter 29, title 50](#), Idaho Code, is not a prohibited amendment, but may be subject to the limitations set forth in section [50-2903A](#), Idaho Code. No plan amendment shall be interpreted to or shall cause an extension of the limitations established for the existing revenue allocation area as set forth in section [50-2904](#), Idaho Code. Subject to the limitations in this section and section [50-2903A](#), Idaho Code, an urban renewal plan that includes a revenue allocation area may be extended only one (1) time to extend the boundary of the revenue allocation so long as the total area to be added is not greater than ten percent (10%) of the existing revenue allocation area and the area to be added is contiguous to the existing revenue allocation area but such contiguity cannot be established solely by a shoestring or strip of land which comprises a railroad or public right-of-way.

[50-2033, added 2011, ch. 317, sec. 5, p. 918; am. 2016, ch. 349, sec. 2, p. 1016.]