LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-fifth Legislature

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Second Regular Session - 2020

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 517

BY REVENUE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT
RELATING TO LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT ASSESSMENTS; PROVIDING LEGISLATIVE
INTENT; AMENDING SECTION 50-1715, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS AND TO MAKE
TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 50-1721, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE
PROVISIONS REGARDING DELINQUENT ASSESSMENTS AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-201, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A DEFINITION
AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 63-1009, IDAHO
CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE EFFECT OF A TAX DEED AS A CONVEYANCE; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

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

SECTION 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the Legislature to clarify and confirm the scope and effect of Idaho's statutes relating to the treatment of delinquent local improvement district assessments certified to the tax collector for collection. Section 50-1715, Idaho Code, permits, as an alternative method of collection to the issuance of delinquent certificates under the Local Improvement District Code, the certification of delinquent assessment installments to the tax collector. Once certified, said assessments are to be extended on the tax rolls and collected as are property taxes. Collection of delinquent property taxes is governed by the provisions of chapter 10, title 63, Idaho Code. By this legislation, the Idaho Legislature seeks to clarify any ambiguity that may exist regarding the treatment and interpretation of delinquent assessments certified to the tax collector pursuant to section 50-1715, Idaho Code, and to confirm the interplay between the Local Improvement District Code and the property tax statutes with respect to any such assessments so certified. It is and has always been the intent of the Legislature that delinquent local improvement district assessments certified to the tax collector for collection be governed by the collection provisions of chapter 10, title 63, Idaho Code, and not the collection provisions of the Local Improvement District Code. As context should have made evident, said delinquent assessments are to be treated in the same manner and to the same effect as delinquent property taxes, including with respect to collection, satisfaction, and extinguishment thereof. The purpose of section 63-1009, Idaho Code, has always been to convey title absolutely free and clear of liens and mortgages of a monetary nature; including, specifically, delinquent local improvement district assessments certified to the tax collector for collection pursuant to section 50-1715, Idaho Code. As with property taxes, a tax deed conveys title to the grantee free and clear of all certified delinquent local improvement district assessments for which the lien is foreclosed and in satisfaction of which the property is sold. It was never the intent of the Legislature for such certified local improvement district assessment amounts to survive the issuance of a tax deed in a manner inconsistent with the treatment of property taxes. Sections 50-1721 and 63-1009, Idaho Code, are being amended to clarify and confirm this intent. Section 50-1715, Idaho Code, imposes a two percent (2%) penalty on any local improvement district assessment installment that is not paid within twenty (20) days from the date it is due. It was never the intent of the Legislature for the tax collector to impose a second two percent (2%) late charge on the same delinquency upon certification of the same to the tax collector. The definition of "late charge" in section 63-201(12), Idaho Code, has been amended to clarify and confirm this intent.

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48 49 SECTION 2. That Section 50-1715, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

CONFIRMATION OF ASSESSMENT ROLL. (1) After said hearing, 50-1715. the council shall pass an ordinance confirming the assessment roll as corrected by them the council in relation to the benefits accruing thereon as a result of the improvements being made. The ordinance shall be the final determination of the regularity, validity and correctness of the assessment roll, of each assessment contained therein, and of the amount thereof levied on each lot or parcel of land, which ordinance shall contain a finding that each lot or parcel of land is benefited to the amount of assessment levied thereon subject to appeal as provided herein. Upon passage of the ordinance, the clerk shall certify and file the confirmed assessment roll with the treasurer of the municipality and the assessments therein shall be due and payable to the treasurer within thirty (30) days from the date of the adoption of the ordinance. The confirmed assessment roll and the assessments made by the confirmed assessment roll shall be a lien upon the property assessed from and after the date the following notice is recorded. Immediately upon passage of the confirming ordinance, the clerk shall file with the county recorder a notice which shall contain the date of the confirming ordinance and a description of the area or boundaries of the district. If any assessment is not paid in full within said thirty (30) day period, such assessment shall become delinquent and shall be collected in the same manner and with the same penalties and interest added thereto as hereinafter provided for delinquent assessments. The council may, in the alternative, determine to make assessments unpaid at the end of said thirty (30) day period payable in installments and to issue and sell registered warrants or installment bonds payable from such unpaid installments as herein provided. If the council chooses to do so, it shall provide in said ordinance that any property owner who has not paid his assessment in full within said thirty (30) day period will be conclusively presumed to have chosen to pay the same in installments, and the ordinance shall then establish the number of years said installments shall run, the dates of payment of the same, and the rate of interest that the unpaid assessments shall bear, which rate shall not be less than the rate of interest borne by the warrants or bonds payable therefrom, said interest running from the date of the passage of the assessment ordinance, irrespective of the date of its official publication, and being payable at the same time and place as the installment payments of assessments. Said installments shall be due and payable in not to exceed thirty (30) years to the treasurer or other proper officer as provided by the council. The ordinance shall establish the due date of the first installment payment and that the local or special assessments may be carried on the rolls

 of the municipality and collected as hereinafter provided. If any installment is not paid within twenty (20) days from the date it is due, the same shall become delinquent and the treasurer shall add a penalty of two per cent percent (2%) thereto. In addition to any other method of collection provided in this code, the council may certify delinquent installments to the tax collector, and when so certified they shall be extended on the tax rolls and collected as are property taxes, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 10, title 63, Idaho Code. In the event that any property owner should choose to pay his assessment in full after such time as it has been conclusively presumed that he will pay in installments, such payment in full shall include the full amount of the unpaid assessment plus penalties and all interest payable on the same plus additional interest thereon at the rate provided in the bonds from the date of the last installment due to one (1) year after the next interest date of said bonds.

(2) Any errors in description, ownership of property, or amounts in any assessment ordinance adopted pursuant to this section may be corrected by the passage of an amendatory ordinance, which need set forth only the corrected descriptions or amounts. The passage of such amendatory ordinance shall serve only to postpone the thirty (30) day period for payment in full of the assessments actually affected by such amendatory ordinance, and the due dates of installments of such affected assessments shall be the same as the due dates of installments not affected. Notice of any assessments so affected shall be given in the same manner as hereinafter provided for the giving of notice of assessments.

SECTION 3. That Section 50-1721, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

LIEN OF ASSESSMENT -- FORECLOSURE. (1) Assessments levied to 50-1721. pay the cost and expense of any improvement authorized by the provisions of this code, or any law of this state, shall constitute a lien upon and against the property upon which such assessment or assessments are made and levied from and after the date upon which the ordinance levying such assessment or assessments is passed, which lien shall be superior to the lien of any mortgage or other encumbrance, whether prior in time or not, and shall constitute such lien until paid, and until paid, such lien shall not, except as otherwise provided in this section, be subject to extinguishment for any reason whatsoever, including but not limited to extinguishment by reason of the sale of the property assessed on account of the nonpayment of general taxes or the conveyance of such property by any means to the United States of America, or any agency thereof, the state of Idaho, or any county, city, school district, junior community college district, or other public body, agency or taxing unit in said state. When bonds have not been issued and said assessments made payable in installments as herein provided, such assessments shall be collected, or the property therein shall be foreclosed and sold for such assessments and costs, in a suit for that purpose by the municipality. Delinquent assessments certified to the tax collector for collection as provided in section 50-1715, Idaho Code, shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 10, title 63, Idaho Code. All provisions of chapter 10, title 63, Idaho Code, specifically including those governing collection, satisfaction, and extinguishment of delinquent amounts, shall apply to certified

 $\underline{\text{delinquent}}$ assessments in the same manner and to the same effect as $\underline{\text{delin}}$ quent property taxes.

 (2) Such suit shall be in the name of the municipality as plaintiff and against any one (1) or more owners of property failing to pay such assessment or assessments as defendants. In any such proceedings where the court trying the same shall be satisfied that the improvements have been made or have been contracted for, which according to the true intent of this code would be properly chargeable to such property, a recovery shall be permitted and the lien enforced to the extent of the cost and expenses of the improvement which would be chargeable on such property notwithstanding any informality, irregularity or defect in any of the proceedings of such municipality or any of its officers, and such property shall be ordered sold for the payment of the assessment or assessments against it and the costs and expenses of such suit, including reasonable attorney's fees, to be fixed by the court and prorated to each separate piece of property.

SECTION 4. That Section 63-201, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 63-201. DEFINITIONS. As used for property tax purposes in chapters 1 through 23, title 63, Idaho Code, the terms defined in this section shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates another meaning:
- (1) "Appraisal" means an estimate of property value for property tax purposes.
 - (a) For the purpose of estimated property value to place the value on any assessment roll, the value estimation must be made by the assessor or a certified property tax appraiser.
 - (b) For the purpose of estimating property value to present for an appeal filed pursuant to sections 63-501A, 63-407 and 63-409, Idaho Code, the value estimation may be made by the assessor, a certified property tax appraiser, a licensed appraiser, or a certified appraiser or any party as specified by law.
- (2) "Bargeline" means those water transportation tugs, boats, barges, lighters and other equipment and property used in conjunction with waterways for bulk transportation of freight or ship assist.
- (3) "Cogenerators" means facilities that produce electric energy, and steam or forms of useful energy that are used for industrial, commercial, heating or cooling purposes.
- (4) "Collection costs" are amounts authorized by law to be added after the date of delinquency and collected in the same manner as property tax.
- (5) "Credit card" means a card or device, whether known as a credit card or by any other name, issued under an arrangement pursuant to which a card issuer gives to a cardholder the privilege of obtaining credit from the card issuer or other person in purchasing or leasing property or services, obtaining loans, or otherwise.
- (6) "Debit card" means any instrument or device, whether known as a debit card or by any other name, issued with or without a fee by an issuer for the use of the cardholder in depositing, obtaining or transferring funds.

(7) "Delinquency" means any property tax, special assessment, fee, collection cost, or charge collected in the same manner as property tax, that has not been paid in the manner and within the time limits provided by law.

- (8) "Electronic funds transfer" means any transfer of funds that is initiated by electronic means, such as an electronic terminal, telephone, computer, ATM or magnetic tape.
- (9) "Fixtures" means those articles that, although once movable chattels, have become accessory to and a part of improvements to real property by having been physically incorporated therein or annexed or affixed thereto in such a manner that removing them would cause material injury or damage to the real property, the use or purpose of such articles is integral to the use of the real property to which it is affixed, and a person would reasonably be considered to intend to make the articles permanent additions to the real property. "Fixtures" includes systems for the heating, air conditioning, ventilation, sanitation, lighting and plumbing of such building.
- (10) "Floating home" means a floating structure that is designed and built to be used, or is modified to be used, as a stationary waterborne residential dwelling.
- (11) "Improvements" means all buildings, structures, manufactured homes, as defined in section 39-4105(8), Idaho Code, mobile homes as defined in section 39-4105(9), Idaho Code, and modular buildings, as defined in section 39-4301(10), Idaho Code, erected upon or affixed to land, fences, water ditches constructed for mining, manufacturing or irrigation purposes, fixtures, and floating homes, whether or not such improvements are owned separately from the ownership of the land upon or to which the same may be erected, affixed or attached. The term "improvements" also includes all fruit, nut-bearing and ornamental trees or vines not of natural growth, growing upon the land, except nursery stock.
- (12) "Late charge" means a charge of two percent (2%) of the delinquency, except that no late charge shall be imposed on delinquent local improvement district assessments certified to the tax collector for collection, as provided in section 50-1715, Idaho Code.
- (13) "Lawful money of the United States" means currency and coin of the United States at par value and checks and drafts that are payable in dollars of the United States at par value, payable upon demand or presentment.
- (14) "Legal tender" means lawful money as defined in subsection (13) of this section.
- (15) "Market value" means the amount of United States dollars or equivalent for which, in all probability, a property would exchange hands between a willing seller, under no compulsion to sell, and an informed, capable buyer, with a reasonable time allowed to consummate the sale, substantiated by a reasonable down or full cash payment.
- (16) "Operating property" means real and personal property operated in connection with any public utility, railroad or private railcar fleet, wholly or partly within this state, and which property is necessary to the maintenance and operation of the public utility, railroad or private railcar fleet, and the roads or lines thereof, and includes all rights-of-way accompanied by title; roadbeds; tracks; pipelines; bargelines; equipment and docks; terminals; rolling stock; equipment; power stations; power sites; lands; reservoirs, generating plants, transmission lines, distribution

lines and substations; and all title and interest in such property, as owner, lessee or otherwise. The term includes electrical generation plants under construction, whether or not owned by or operated in connection with any public utility. For the purpose of the appraisal, assessment and taxation of operating property, pursuant to chapter 4, title 63, Idaho Code, the value of intangible personal property shall be excluded from the taxable value of operating property in accordance with the provisions of section 63-602L, Idaho Code, and the value of personal property, other than intangible personal property, shall be excluded from the taxable value of operating property in accordance with the provisions of section 63-602KK, Idaho Code. Operating property shall be included in taxable value for the purpose of making a levy, as required in section 63-803, Idaho Code, except when an exemption is provided or when said levy is to be made against real property only.

- (17) "Party in interest" means a person who holds a recorded purchase contract, mortgage, deed of trust, security interest, lien or lease upon the property. For purposes of notice requirements in section 63-1009, Idaho Code, recording includes documents recorded in full or by memorandum providing notice thereof.
- (18) "Person" means any entity, individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, limited liability company, limited liability partnership or other such entities as recognized by the state of Idaho.
- (19) "Personal property" means everything that is the subject of ownership and that is not included within the term "real property."
- (20) "Private railcar fleet" means railroad cars or locomotives owned by, leased to, occupied by or franchised to any person other than a railroad company operating a line of railroad in Idaho or any company classified as a railroad by the interstate commerce commission and entitled to possess such railroad cars and locomotives except those possessed solely for the purpose of repair, rehabilitation or remanufacturing of such locomotives or railroad cars.
- (21) "Public utility" means electrical companies, pipeline companies, natural gas distribution companies, or power producers included within federal law, bargelines, and water companies which are under the jurisdiction of the Idaho public utilities commission. The term also includes telephone corporations, as that term is defined in section 62-603, Idaho Code, except as hereinafter provided, whether or not such telephone corporation has been issued a certificate of convenience and necessity by the Idaho public utilities commission. This term does not include cogenerators, mobile telephone service or companies, nor does it include pager service or companies, except when such services are an integral part of services provided by a certificated utility company, nor does the term "public utility" include companies or persons engaged in the business of providing solely on a resale basis, any telephone or telecommunication service that is purchased from a telephone corporation or company.
- (22) "Railroad" means every kind of railway, whether its line of rails or tracks be at, above or below the surface of the earth, and without regard to the kind of power used in moving its rolling stock, and shall be considered to include every kind of street railway, suburban railway or interurban railway excepting facilities established solely for maintenance and rebuilding of railroad cars or locomotives.

(23) "Real property" means land and all rights and privileges thereto belonging or any way appertaining, all quarries and fossils in and under the land, and all other property that the law defines, or the courts may interpret, declare and hold to be real property under the letter, spirit, intent and meaning of the law, improvements and all standing timber thereon, including standing timber owned separately from the ownership of the land upon which the same may stand, except as modified in chapter 17, title 63, Idaho Code. Timber, forest, forest land, and forest products shall be defined as provided in chapter 17, title 63, Idaho Code.

- (24) "Record owner" means the person or persons in whose name or names the property stands upon the records of the county recorder's office. Where the record owners are husband and wife at the time of notice of pending issue of tax deed, notice to one (1) shall be deemed and imputed as notice to the other spouse.
- (25) "Special assessment" means a charge imposed upon property for a specific purpose, collected and enforced in the same manner as property taxes.
- (26) "System value" means the market value for assessment purposes of the operating property when considered as a unit.
- (27) "Tax code area" means a geographical geographic area made up of one (1) or more taxing districts with one (1) total levy within the geographic area, except as otherwise provided by law.
- (28) "Taxing district" means any entity or unit with the statutory authority to levy a property tax.
- (29) "Taxable value" means market value for assessment purposes, less applicable exemptions or other statutory provisions. When statutory provisions define taxable value as limited to real property for the purpose of making a levy, operating property shall not be included.
- (30) "Transient personal property" is personal property, specifically such construction, logging or mining machinery and equipment $\frac{1}{2}$ which that is kept, moved, transported, shipped, hauled into or remaining for periods of not less than thirty (30) days, in more than one (1) county in the state during the same year.
- (31) "Warrant of distraint" means a warrant ordering the seizure of personal property to enforce payment of property tax, special assessment, expense, fee, collection cost or charge collected in the same manner as personal property tax.
- SECTION 5. That Section 63-1009, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 63-1009. EFFECT OF TAX DEED AS CONVEYANCE. The deed conveys to the grantee the right, title, and interest held by the record owner or owners, provided that the title conveyed by the deed shall be free of any recorded purchase contract, mortgage, deed of trust, security interest, lien, or lease, so as long as notice has been sent to the party in interest as provided in sections 63-201(17) and 63-1005, Idaho Code, and the lien for property taxes, assessments, amounts certified to the tax collector pursuant to section 50-1715, Idaho Code, charges, interest, and penalties for which the lien is foreclosed and in satisfaction of which the property is sold.

SECTION 6. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval.