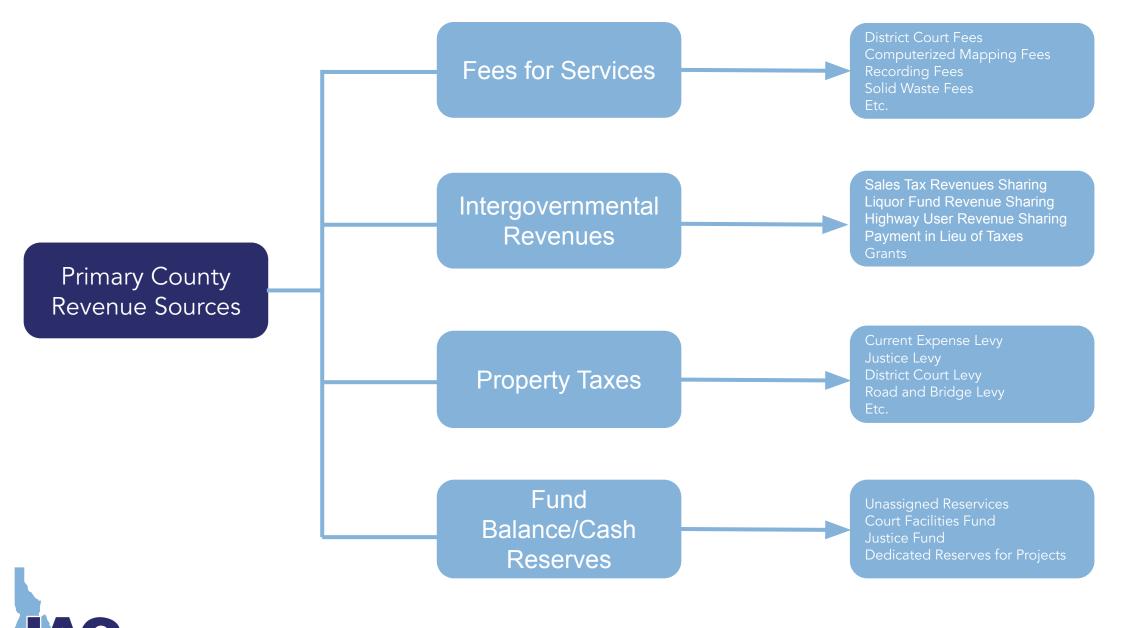
County Budgets —— & ——

Property Tax Administration

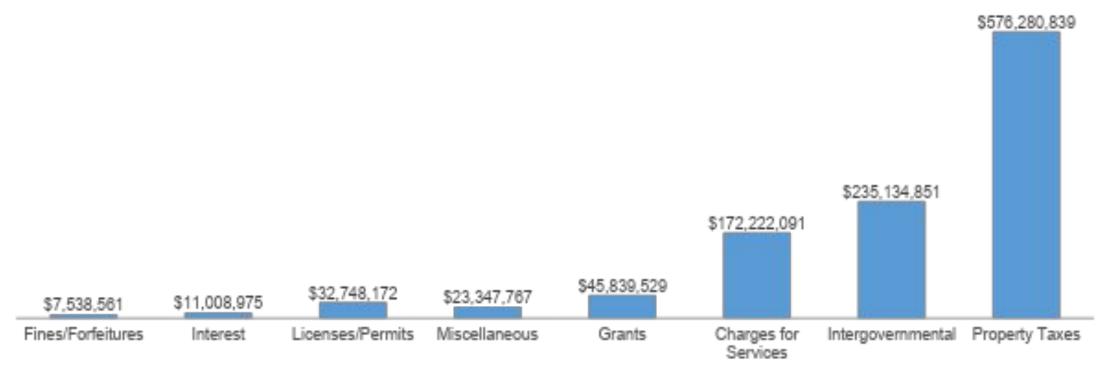
Seth Grigg, Executive Director





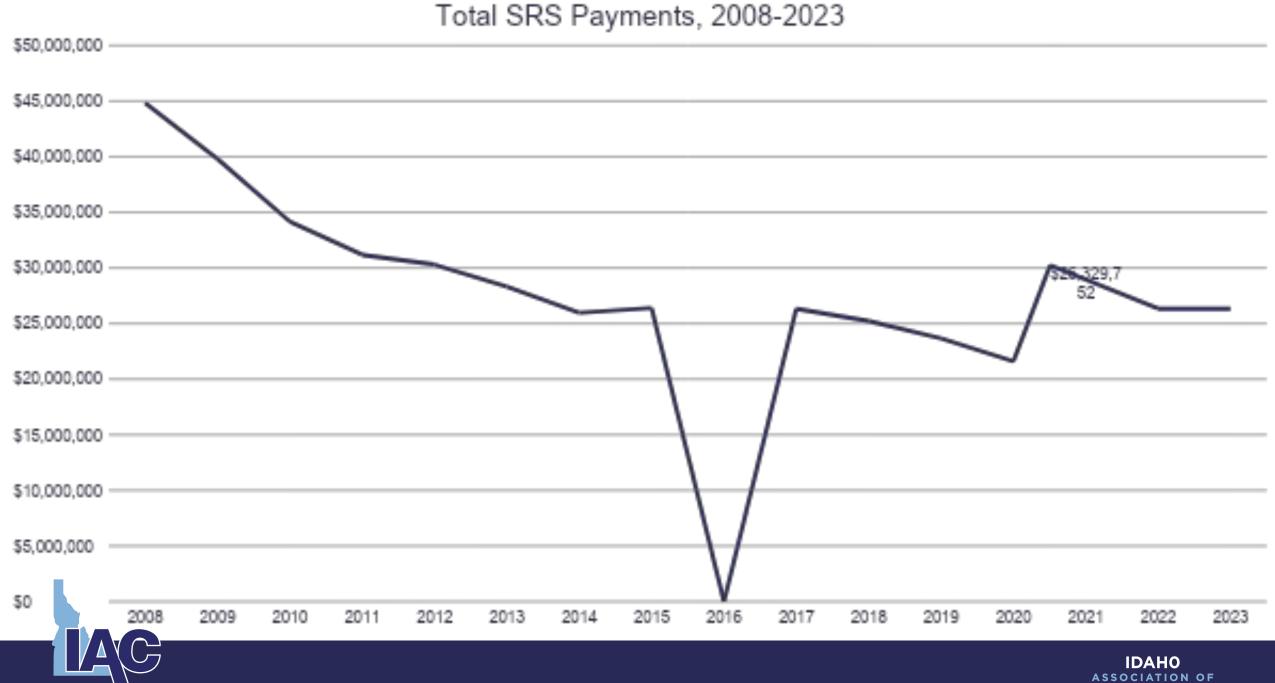


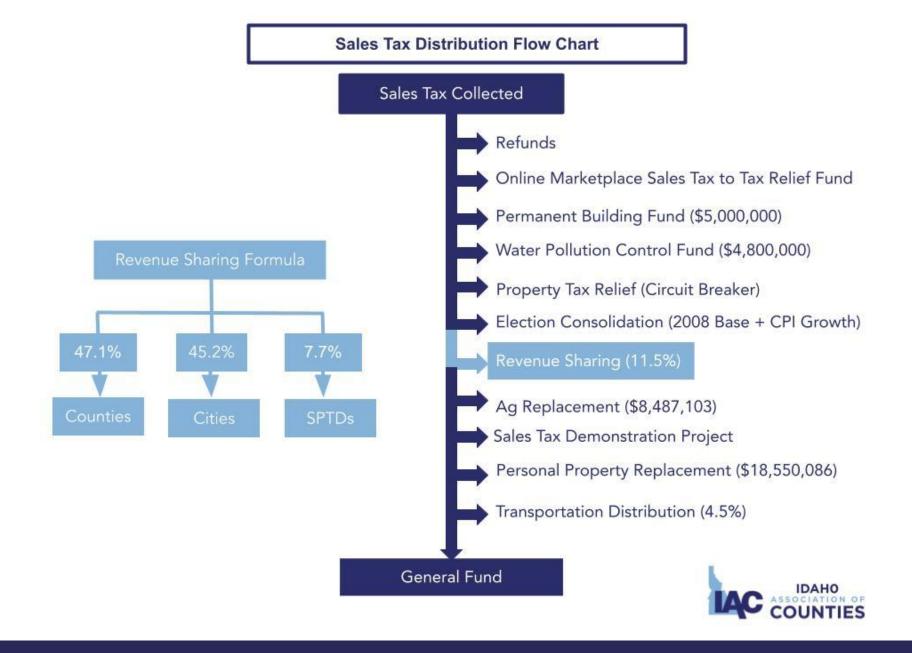
County Revenue Sources





PILT Payments to Idaho Counties, 2008-2025 (est) \$40,000,000 -\$35,000,000 -\$30,000,000 \$25,000,000 -\$20,000,000 \$15,000,000 -\$10,000,000 \$5,000,000 2025 2012 2013 2014 2015 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 (est) (est) (est) (est)



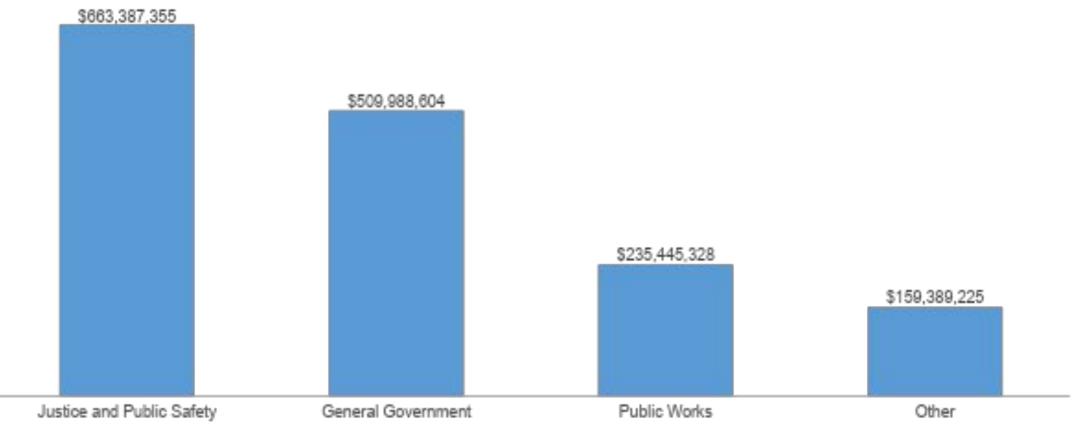




Sales Tax Distribution to Counties, 2021 \$76,913,500 Revenue Sharing \$51,704,393 Inventory Replacement (Base & Excess) \$4,263,042 Ag Replacement \$4,574,665 Personal Property Replacement \$4,872,755 Election Fund PTR/Circuit Breaker \$5,550,852



County Expenditures





ABC's of County Budgets

- Expenditures types are prescribed in state code (§31-1604):
 - "A" budget = salaries
 - "B" budget = detail of other expenses (operations)
 - "C" budget = capital expenses
 - "D" budget = benefits

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK .



"Do you want a salary or benefits?"



A Note on Elected Official Salaries

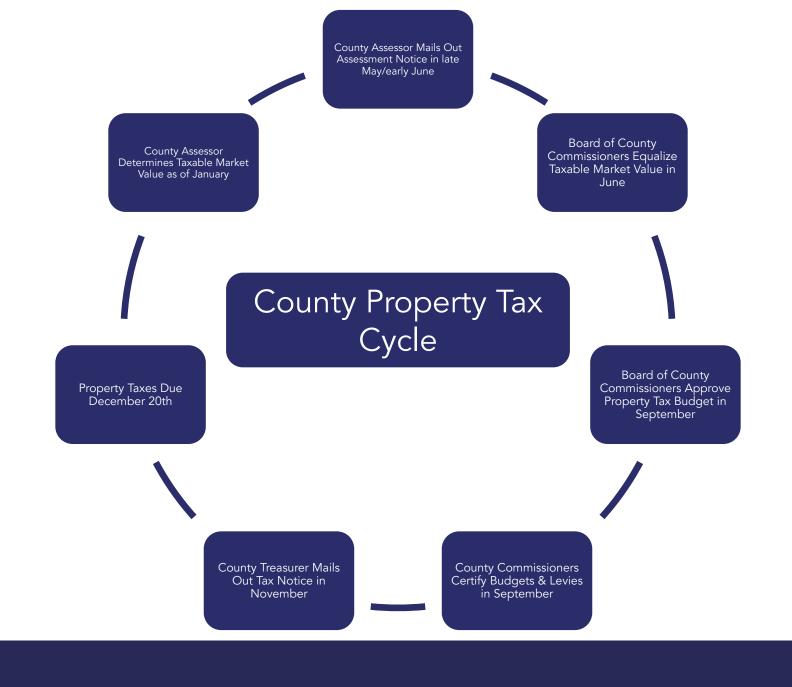
"It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of each county, through the county budget process, as detailed in <u>chapter 16</u>, title 31, Idaho Code, to <u>fix the annual salaries</u> of the several county officers as of and from October 1 for the next ensuing year."

(§31-3106)



Property Tax Administration







Key County Budget Dates

- 1st Monday in May: County clerk distributes budget forms to elected officials and department heads
- 3rd Monday in May: Budget forms due to county clerk
- 1st Monday in August: County clerk submits suggested budget to BOCC
- 3rd Week in August: Clerk publishes BOCC approved tentative budget
- Tuesday following 1st Monday in September: BOCC holds budget hearing/approves county budget
- October 1st Start of county fiscal year
- June 1st: Deadline to submit annual audit



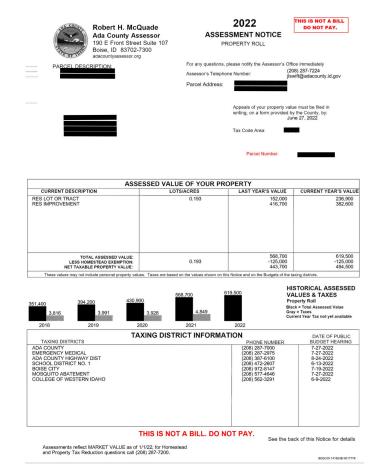
Key Roles & Responsibilities

- County clerk is chief budget officer, prepares suggested budget, collects budget requests from elected officials and department heads
- Elected officials and department heads must submit budget forms
- BOCC sets tentative budget and adopts final budget
- County clerk ensures annual budget is implemented correctly
- County clerk and county treasurer have specific reporting requirements



The Assessment Notice (§63-308)

- Notice of assessment market value for tax purposes
- Notice of taxpayers right to appeal
- Notice of taxing district budget hearing dates
- Must be mailed by first Monday in June





The Annual Budget

- A taxing district must adopt at a public meeting its annual property tax September
- The adopted budget includes the amount of revenues from property taxes, property tax replacement, cash/interest, and other revenue sources
- Idaho law limits the amount of property taxes that a taxing district can budget
- Idaho law does not limit the amount of non property tax revenues that a taxing district can budget

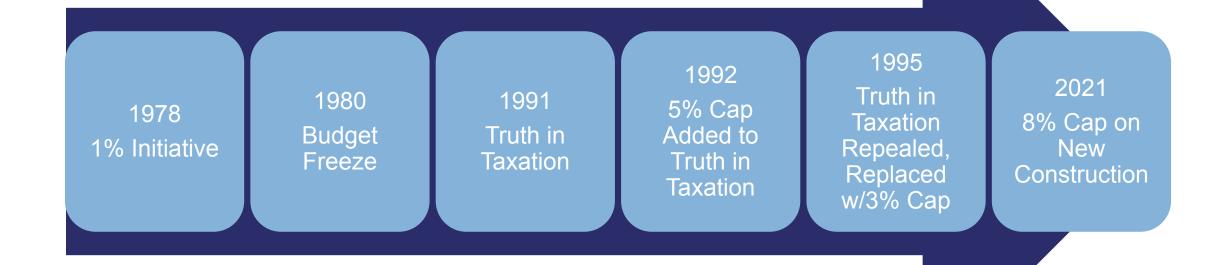


Budget Based Property Tax Increases

- In Idaho, property taxes increase based on local government budget needs and not by statutory levy rates
- Budget caps exist in Idaho to limit how much a taxing district can increase the amount of property taxes it levies
- Since the 1980's the legislature has instituted a number of property tax reform measures, primarily focused on capping local government property tax budgets



Major Property Tax Reform Efforts





Annual Property Tax Base Budget Increase

- A county may increase its annual property tax budget by:
 - 3% over its highest property tax budget from the prior 3 years
 - The amount of new property tax budget capacity associated with new construction
 - The amount of new property tax budget capacity associated with the expiration of a revenue allocation area (urban renewal)
 - 1% of its property tax budget if forgone property taxes are available
 - A county's base property tax budget cannot increase by more than 8% from the 3% base budget increase and new construction



Calculating 3% Property Tax Budget Increase

Highest Prior 3 Year Property Tax Budget × 1.03

Base Property Tax Budget Increase



Alturas County 3% Increase

```
$10,000,000

<u>× 1.03</u>

$10,300,000
```



Calculating the Preliminary Levy Rate

```
(Prior Year Property Tax Budget × 1.03)

÷ (Current Year Locally Assessed Market Value
```

+ Prior Year Operating Property Market Value)

= Preliminary Levy Rate



Alturas County Preliminary Levy Rate

\$10,300,000 ÷ \$1,630,400,000 0.006317



New Construction

- 90% of new construction value multiplied by preliminary levy rate
- 80% of expired tax increment value multiplied by preliminary levy rate
- Improvements are placed on new construction roll once occupied
- Note: effective January 1, 2022, change in use is no longer used to calculate new construction amount



Calculating New Construction Budget Capacity

```
(New \ Construction \ Roll \times 0.9) \\ \times \qquad \qquad Preliminary \ Levy \ Rate \\ New \ Construction \ Budget \ Capacity
```



Alturas County New Construction

```
($30,000,000× 0.9)

<u>× 0.006317</u>

$170,559
```



Calculating New Construction Budget Capacity from Expiring Urban Renewal

```
(Tax Increment Value × 0.8)

× Preliminary Levy Rate

Urban Renewal NC Budget Capacity
```



Alturas County URD New Construction

```
($55,040,000 \times 0.8)
\times 0.006317
$278,150.14
```



Forgone Property Taxes

Option 1: 1% Base Budget Increase

A county increase its base budget by an additional 1% by budgeting available forgone. Option 2: 8% Base Budget Increase

If a county does not increase its base property tax budget by 3% or available new construction, it may increase its prior year budget by up to 8% by budgeting available forgone.



Alturas County Forgone Options

Option 1: 1% Increase

Option 2: 8% Increase

\$10,000,000 × 1.01 \$100,000 \$10,000,000 <u>× 1.08</u> \$800,000



Forgone for Capital Projects

- A county may increase its base budget by an additional 3% from forgone if the forgone is dedicated to a capital project.
- Forgone dedicated to a capital project is not used for purposes of calculating future base budget increases.
- Once the project is complete a county looses the ability to budget the forgone funds dedicated to a completed capital project.



Alturas County Forgone Budgeted for Special Projects

```
$10,000,000

<u>× 1.03</u>

$300,000
```



Putting It All Together

- Prior year property tax budget
- 3% base increase
- NC increase
- Forgone increase
- Total Base budget increase
- Forgone for capital projects (not included in the base)



Alturas County Maximum Hypothetical Property Tax Budget Increase

Budget Type	Budget Amount
Highest Prior 3 Year Budget	\$10,000,000.00
3% Budget Capacity Growth	\$300,000.00
New Construction Budget Capacity Growth (1.7%)	\$170,559.00
Forgone Budget Capacity Growth (1%)	\$100,000.00
Property Tax Budget (5.7% < 8% Cap)	10,570,559.00

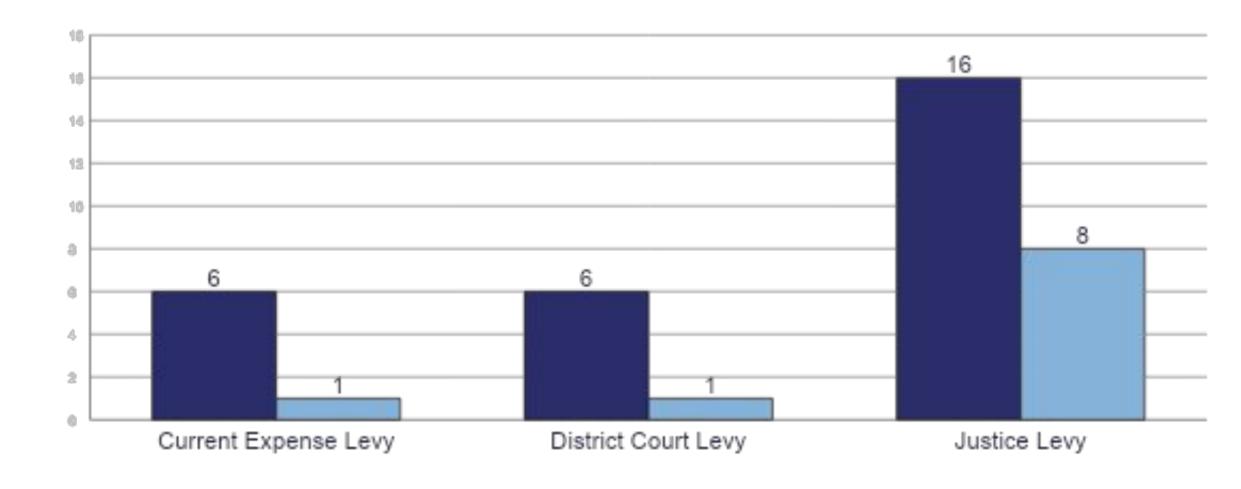


Levy Caps

- Property tax levies are subject to levy limits (or ceilings).
- Examples:
 - Current expense levy: .0026 (w/o justice levy) or .0020 (w/justice levy) (Section 63-805, Idaho Code)
 - Justice levy: .002 (Section 63-805, Idaho Code)
 - District court levy: .0004 (Section 31-867, Idaho Code)
 - Charity levy: .001 (Section 31-863, Idaho Code)
- Once a property tax levy reaches its limit, the levy cannot be increased further.



Counties Levy Capped, 2017 v 2021





Impact on Taxpayers

Calculating the levy rate:

Net Taxable Market Value \div Approved Property Tax Budget = Levy Rate $\$1,937,042,290 \div \$1,857,592 = 0.00095898$

Calculating property taxes due:

Taxable Market Value of Your Property X Certified Levy Rate = Property Tax $$350,000 \times 0.95898 = 335.93

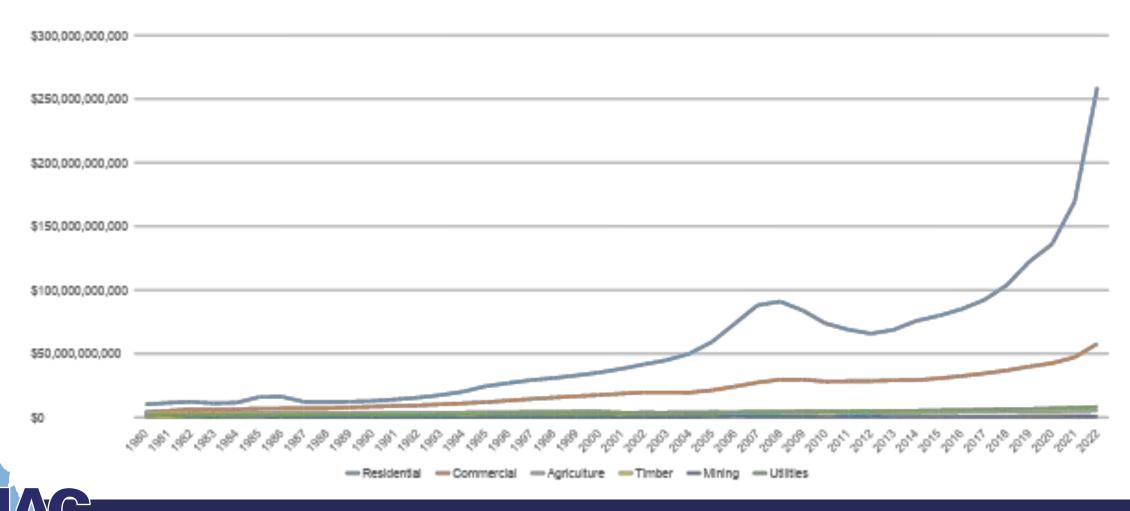


Exemptions and Tax Shifts





Market Value and Tax Shifts





Tax Collections (§63-902)

- Mailed or emailed by fourth Monday in November
- Include property taxes due to school, county, city, and any special taxing districts
- Taxes due by December 20th
- <u>(§63-902)</u>





Distribution of Property Taxes (2022)





Late Payments, Penalties, Interest, and Tax Deeds

- Delinquent property taxes are subject to penalties and interest
- Three years of delinquency results in the issuance of a tax deed
- If not redeemed, county auctions off property

