MINUTES OF THE MEETING TAXATION COMMITTEE MONTANA STATE SENATE

February 10, 1981

The twenty-third meeting of the committee was called to order at 8:00 a.m. in the Old Highway Building auditorium, Chairman Pat Goodover presiding.

ROLL CALL: All members were present, with the exception of Sen. Steve Brown.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 283:

"AN ACT TO EXEMPT BUSINESS INVENTORIES FROM TAXATION; AMENDING SECTIONS 15-6-136, 15-6-202, 15-8-104, AND 15-24-301, MCA; AND REPEALING SECTIONS 15-24-403 AND 15-24-403, MCA."

Sen Elliott said this is a bill that will eliminate business inventories from property taxation. Reasons he feels these taxes should be removed are 1) 36 states have already dropped, or are phasing out, the tax on inventories, 2) many stores are converting to catalog stores which do not provide a complete line of merchandise, 3) to allow wholesale stores a more competitive position in locating in Montana, and 4) to help seasonal stores, i.e., ski merchandisers, to be more competitive. Sen. Elliott introduced Curt Hansen, Executive Vice-president of the Montana Retail Association. Mr. Hansen read a mail-gram from Ross Sandler, General Manager for the Bon, Attachment #1. Mr. Hansen's testimony is Attachment #2. He also submitted Attachments 3 through 8.

PROPONENTS:

Slim Slattery, registered lobbyist for Montana Retail Association, attachment #9. Lois Toplarski, Lenz Card and Gift Shop, Butte, Attachment #10. Alma Hinand, representing Ray's Sports Westernwear in Harlowton, attachment #11. Bruce Simon, Coles Department Store, Billings, Attachment #12. Frank Davis, Montana State Pharmacy Association, reading letter from Arthur C. Ekberg, Attachment #13. H. Allen Shumate, retired, representing National Federation of National Businessmen, President, Helena Property Owner's Association. Bob Helding, attorney, executive Director for Montana Wood Products Association. Forrest Boles, President, Montana Chamber of Commerce. Keith Anderson, Montana Taxpayers Association president, Attachment #14. Jack Roemer, Roemer's Tire Center, Missoula. Terry Brady, Sportsman Surplus, Missoula. Dave Goss, Billings Area Chamber of Commerce. Dick Hart, Bozeman, representing Downtown Businessman's Association. Fred Robinson, Manager Peterson Lumber Co., Helena. Thomas W. Maddow, Mt. Association of Tobacco and Candy Distributors, Inc., Helena. Ed. McHugh, owner-operator of Clover Leaf Dairy, Helena.

Page 2

Craig Anderson, Tractor and Equipment Co., Billings, Attachment #16. Loren Davis, Davis Business Machines, Helena, Attachment #17. Letters are also attached from Hart-Albin Company, Attachment #18; Sigman's, Attachment #19; Kays, Southgate Mall, Missoula, Attachment #20, and Big Bear Stores, Billings, Attachment #21.

The hearing was closed on Senate Bill 383 and the meeting place changed from the auditorium to Room 415, State Capitol Building.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 280:

"AN ACT TO INCREASE THE RATE OF INTEREST CHARGED ON DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAXES TO 3 PERCENT PER ANNUM ABOVE THE DISCOUNT RATE IN EFFECT AT THE DATE OF DELINQUENCY IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RE-SERVE DISTRICT; AMENDING SECTIONS 15-16-101, 15-16-102, AND 15-17-303, MCA."

Sen. Van Valkenburg said this bill would tie the rate of interest on delinquent taxes to the federal reserve discount rate, saying the rate would be 3 1/2% above discount rate on the date of delinquency. Sen. Van Valkenburg asked that an immediate effective date be considered for this bill. He said Mike Stephen had a breakdown of those who are not paying their taxes in a timely manner.

Mike Stephen, Montana Association of Counties, said he had 3 counties who had submitted testimony: Missoula, Cascade, and Flathead. Attachment #22 is from Flathead County Treasurer, and Attachment #23 from Cascade County Treasurer. Following is an analysis of unpaid taxes in Missoula County. \$0 - \$499, 24%; \$500 - 1,000, 22%; 1,000 -1,999, 12%; 2,000 - 2,999, 4%; 3,000 - 3,999, 2%; over \$4,000, 35%.

PROPONENTS:

Bruce MacKenzie, D. A. Davidson Co, felt that if there were not sufficient enforcement provisions and a history of delinquencies, the bond ratings suffer and they bear a higher interest rate. He felt a provision that truly penalized delinquencies instead of providing an incentive for late payment was a step to correct the problem.

Bill Cregg, Mayor of Missoula, felt the idea of tying to the Federal discount rate was equitable. On the other hand, he said, if it is lower, the delinquent taxpayers should have the lower rate.

There were no opponents and questions were called for from the committee.

Sen. Crippen wanted to know how many in the \$4,000 class, comprising 35% of delinquencies in Missoula County, were involving people under tax appeal. Mr. Stephen didn't have the figures. Sen. Eck asked Sen. VanValkenburg what kind of rate were we looking at, and he said about 19%.

The hearing was closed on Senate Bill 280.

Page 3

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 284:

"AN ACT TO CLARIFY WHEN A VOTE OF ELECTORS IS REQUIRED TO INCUR AN INDEBTEDNESS ON BEHALF OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR AIRPORT PURPOSES; AMENDING SECTION 67-10-402, MCA."

Because Sen. Stimatz was not present and questions arose concerning the bill, it was decided to hold this until further clarification could be obtained.

Senator Towe moved that a committee bill be drafted for the liquor licensing problem. The motion passed, Sen. Manley dissenting.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

IRMAN

ROLL CALL

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TAXATION COMMITTEE

47th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - - 1981 Date 2/10/8/

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NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Goodover, Pat M., Chairman	/		
McCallum, George, Vice	/		
Brown, Bob	/		
Brown, Steve			
Crippen, Brụce D.	/		
Eck, Dorothy			
Elliott, Roger H.			
Hager, Tom			
Healy, John E. "Jack"	/		
Manley, John E.	1		
Norman, Bill			
Ochsner, J. Donald			
Severson, Elmer D.	/		
Towe, Thomas E.			

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Each day attach to minutes.

DATE Jeb. 10, 1981

COMMITTEE ON TAXATION S. 8. 283

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COMMITTEE ON_____

DATE February 10, 1981

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SENATOR ROGER H ELLIOTT STATE CAPITOL HELENA MT 59601

I JOULD APPRECIATE A FAVORABLE YES VOTE FROM YOU ON SB283 WHICH WILL ELIMINATE MONTANA INVENTORY TAX THIS BILL IS IN LINE WITH SIMILAR LEGISLATION ENACTED OR UNDER CONSIDERATION IN MOST WESTERN STATES I WEED THIS ELIMINATION TO REMAIN COMPETITIVE WITH CUR OTHER BON STORES NOT IN MONTANA SINCE WE COMPETE FOR A SHARE OF THE TOTAL INVENTORY. VITHOUT THIS TAX A LARGER SHARE OF INVENTORY COULD COME TO MONTANA SINCERELY YOURS

ROSS A SANDLER RESIDENT GENERAL MANAGER BON MISSOULA

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attachment #2



Executive Office P.O. Box 440 34 West Sixth Helena, MT 59624 Phone (406) 442-3388

BUSINESS INVENTORY TAXATION

WHAT IS IT ?

It is uniform application of a tax placed upon many diverse (completely unalike) businesses and their inventories. Some of these inventories rotate or turn over 50 times each year, or more. Some turn over very slowly. Some depend on many uncontrolable outside influences. Some are by their unique qualities at their highest on the assessment date while some are at their lowest on the assessment date. It is a tax that pays no attention to "Ability to pay",

This year, retailers that sell skis and snowmobiles are naturally hurting financially because of the lack of snow. As a result their inventories are going to be higher than usual on the assessment date too. This works as a double penalty. Because they have had a bad year in sales they have been hurt financially and now due to the same reasons they will have to pay higher business inventory taxes. Is this fair??

IN CASES WHERE THE RETAILER CAN CONTROL INVENTORIES, AND IS ABLE TO REDUCE HIS INVENTORY SUBSTANTIALLY PRIOR TO THE ASSESSMENT DATE, SO THAT HIS INVENTORY IS AT ITS LOWEST ON THE ASSESSMENT DATE, DOES HE PAY HIS FAIR SHARE??

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED TO EXCHANGE A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR SOMETHING SUITABLE AROUND THE FIRST OF THE YEAR ?? IF YOU HAVE THEN YOU KNOW WHEN CONTROLABLE INVENTORIES ARE AT THEIR LOWEST.

Have you ever wondered why so many of the major chain stores are closing retail outlets and going more and more to catalogue stores in Montana?? Their catalogue stores have the merchandise shipped to them or you from warehouses in other states that do not have business inventory taxes.

Who can even venture a guess at how many jobs are lost in Montana because of Business Inventory Taxation? How many businesses have selected other states to do their expanding in just because of Montana's Business Inventory Taxes?

We all tend to talk in generalities about things like "good business climates", We all tend to look for a quick fix for even our most complex problems. There are no quick fixes that work. There is no one thing that we can do to create a "good business climate", but there is one thing we can do to help create that good business climate and that is to eliminate Business Inventory Taxes. It isn't a quick fix. It doesn't cure all our ills. It is a giant step in the right Direction.

Passage of Senate Bill 283, will help to create the "good business climate" in Montana we are looking for. It will help to increase the tax base by providing more jobs, more building, less relocation out of Montana, better selections for Montana's consuming pubilc, larger inventories, more complete stocking of needed parts, repairs, etc., and, if the free enterprise system works at all, it will help to reduce the cost of merchandis to all Montanans by passing on savings that will BE REALIZED BY RETAILERS.

ELIMINATION OF "BUSINESS INVENTORY TAXATION" WILL NOT COST, IT WILL PAY IN THE LONG RUN, AND IT IS THAT FIRST STEP THAT IS ALWAYS THE HARDEST IN A MOVE TO CREATION OF AN ECONOMICALLY "GOOD BUSINESS CLIMATE" IN THIS OUR STATE OF WHICH WE ARE ALL SO PROUD.

We, THE MONTANA RETAIL ASSOCIATION, ON BEHALF OF RETAILERS, BIG AND SMALL, THROUGHOUT THIS STATE, STRONGLY SUPPORT SENATE BILL 283, AND PRAY THAT YOU WILL MOVE IT FROM THIS COMITTEE TO THE SENATE FLOOR, WITH A UNANIMOUS "DO PASS" RECOMMENDATION.

> Curtis B. Hansen Executive Vice President Montana Retail Association

attachment "3

BITTERROOT VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

105 E. MAIN ST.

HAMILTON, MT. 59840

[406] 363-2400

February 6, 1981

TO: The Senate Taxation Committee FROM: Retail Businesspersons in the Hamilton Area REGARDING: Senate Bill 283

We the undersigned, do hereby encourage the passage of Senate Bill 283 which would eliminate the inventory tax. With the present economic climate in the Bitterroot Valley, the passage of this bill would greatly assist the small business community, and thereby stimulate the entire economy of this Valley.

Thank you for your consideration. Sincerely,

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DON I. DAVIE Ewelers we * MISSOULA, MUNIANA 59801 4 406 721-3340

February 9, 1981

Senate Taxation Committee Senator Pat Goodover, Chairman

Dear Sirs:

As a small retailer with a heavy inventory commitment, I urge you and your committee to back Bill number 283 for the repeal of this inventory tax.

1 am sure you cannot disagree that this is one of the most, if not the most, discriminatory taxes we have.

Now, with interest rates high, and an overretailed situation in nearly every community, we retailers that are forced to carry high, slow moving inventories to service the consumer properly are even at a more disadvantage than in the past.

Thank you for considering our plight, and I am sure your committee will be able to get behind this bill for the good of every one in the state.

Very truly yours,

Alm Z. Maris, Pres.

Don L. Davis Jewelers, Incorporated Don L. Davis, President

DLD:jm





February 6, 1981

Dear Montana Legislators,

I am writing this letter in support of Montana Senate Bill 283. This bill which would eliminate the current business inventory tax is very crucial for the improved health of all businesses in the state of Montana.

Businesses currently are paying increased taxes on almost every phase of business operations. Elimination of the inventory tax would certainly stimulate the retail community state wide. In addition to allowing for greater after tax profits (some of which would be re-invested) the over all "business feelings" by all merchants would be greatly improved.

The general state of the economy nation wide is making it increasingly more difficult for all merchants to keep their doors open. These national conditions along with things like the inventory tax in Montana are closing more doors all of the time.

As a business man in the state of Montana, I am asking for your help in improving the over all business climate in the state. Please support Montana Senate Bill 283 - eliminate the current business inventory tax.

Sincerely yours,

Bany & whitmo

Barry E. Whitmore General Manager, Kaufmans of Missoula

BEW/jb

Attachment #6



Corporate Offices:

Southgate Mall Missoula, Montana 59801 Phone: (406) 728-3760

SLACKS, INC

February 6, 1981

Dear Montana Legislators,

I am writing this letter in support of Montana Senate Bill 283. This bill which would eliminate the current business inventory tax is very crucial for the improved health of all businesses in the state of Montana.

Businesses currently are paying increased taxes on almost every phase of business operations. Elimination of the inventory tax would certainly stimulate the retail community state wide. In addition to allowing for greater after tax profits (some of which would be re-invested) the over all "business feelings" by all merchants would be greatly improved.

The general state of the economy nation wide is making it increasingly more difficult for all merchants to keep their doors open. These national conditions along with things like the inventory tax in Montana are closing more doors all of the time.

As a business man in the state of Montana, I am asking for your help in improving the over all business climate in the state. Please support Montana Senate Bill 283 - eliminate the current business inventory tax.

Sincerely yours,

Bang E Whitmore

Barry E. Whitmore President & General Manager, Slacks Inc., dba Bo-Legs

BEW/jb

Capital Hill Shopping Center Helena, Montana 59601 Phone: (406) 442-3805 Holiday V (Hage Shopping Center Havie, Montana 59501 Phone: (406) February 6, 1981

Senate Taxation Committee State Capitol Building Helena, MT 59601

We the undersigned would ask that you please support Senate Bill #283 eliminating "Business Inventories" from taxation.

As a business person I think this tax is both unfair and difficult to deal with.

BUSINESS

We need your support.

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February 5; 1981

Dear Senators:

I would like to state my emphatic support for S.B. 283. As General Manager of one of Montana's three largest shopping malls, I have a very close awareness of the great difficulty of most merchants to meet the scores of costs in operating a retail outlet. The business inventory tax is one more burden to carry. To some stores it may mean one of the straws that will break their backs and put them out of business.

Mach

It would be of service to the consumers, you and 1, to help protect the merchant and allow him to serve our needs with products at reasonable prices. The prices will be more reasonable when the cost of operating is more reasonable.

By passing S.B. 283 you will be helping all of us.

Thank you.

Sincerely

Scott Sorensen General Manager

SS/mh



Missoula, Montana 59801 . (406) 721 5140

Hachment #9



Executive Office P.O. Box 440 34 West Sixth Helena, MT 59624 Phone (406) 442-3388

SENATE BILL NO. 283

MR. CHAIRMAN, SENATOR GOODOVER, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE TAXATION COMMITTEE: I AM A.G. "SLIM" SLATTERY, REGISTERED LOBBYIST FOR THE MONTANA RETAIL ASSOCIATION, FORMER CHIEF OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY BUREAU OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, PAST PRESIDENT OF THE MONTANA COUNTY ASSEWSORS ASSOCIATION, AND COUNTY ASSESSOR OF BIG HORN COUNTY FOR NINE YEARS.

I AM HERE TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL # 283, IN BEHALF OF THE MONTANA RETAIL ASSOCIATION, A STATE-WIDE ORGANIZATION OF MORE THAN 400 MEMBER FIRMS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE OF MONTANA.

FROM THE INCEPTION OF THE 1889 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TAXATION AT FULL AND TRUE VALUE ON BUSINESS INVENTORIES HAS DEPENDED ON VARING RATES, PERCENTAGES, LEVIES, ETC. PLUS THE INDIVIDUAL JUDGEMENTAL DECISIONS MADE IN THE FIELD BY THE ASSESSORS.

I WAS ELECTED BIG HORN COUNTY ASSESSOR IN 1964 AND HAVE WORKED IN THAT AREA OF PROPERTY TAXATION UNTIL MY RECENT RETIREMENT AS CHIEF OF THE PROPERTY TAX DIVISION OF THE STATE OF MONTANA. I HAVE SEEN AND BEEN A PART OF THESE INHERENT INEQUITIES FOR OVER 16 YEARS.

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY FEDERAL, STATE, LEGISLATIVE AND COMBINATIONS OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES THROUGHOUT THESE YEARS WHICH HAVE INDICATED AN INTENTION AND DESIRE TO REDUCE BUSINESS INVENTORY TAXATION TO A POINT WHERE IT CAN BE ELIMINATED ONCE AND FOR ALL WITHOUT SEVERE ECONOMIC IMPACT. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS HAVE REFLECTED THIS INTENT. WE ARE NOW AT THE PLACE WHERE ELIMINATION IS THE NEXT AND ONLY LOGICAL STEP. I WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK TO A REPORT OF A STAFF STUDY, NO. 85-169, PREPARED IN 1969-70, MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS RELATING TO THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN MONTANA IN COOPERATION WITH THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA, BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, AND OTHER STATISTICAL REPORTING AGENCIES.

THE LATE SENATOR LEE METCALF CHAIRED A DAY-LONG MEETING IN BILLINGS, ON AUBUST 22, 1972, ON THE STAFF STUDY. THIS STUDY EXPRESSED THEIR DISCONTENT AT THE ARBITRARINESS OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT. THE CONCENSUS OF OPINION OF THE MEMBERS TESTIFYING AT THIS MEETING WAS THAT THE ELIMINATION OF BUSINESS INVENTORY TAX WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO ALL CONCERNED.

FROM INTERVIEWING VARIOUS MERCHANTS AND TAXPAYERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, I SET FORTH SOME OF THEIR VIEWS, WITH WHICH I CONCUR:

1.

THE BUSINESS INVENTORY TAX DISCRIMINATES IRRATIONALLY AND DOES NOT AFFECT ALL BUSINESSES IN A FAIR AND EQUAL MANNER.

2.

CERTAIN SEASONAL BUSINESSES, SUCH AS WINTER SPORTS MERCHANTS, FARM MACHINERY DEALERS AND OTHER SEASONAL MERCHANTS WHO MUST HAVE LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS AND WARES ON ASSESSMENT DATE, TO MEET THE FUTURE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE NOT TREATED FAIRLY.

3.

MANY BUSINESSES CANNOT EITHER AFFORD, OR WILL NOT GAMBLE ON MAINTAINING A COMPLETE LINE OF REPLACEMENT PARTS AND SUPPLIES IN THE LAST OF THE YEAR BECAUSE OF THE LEIN DATE FOR THE INVENTORY TAX.

4.

MERCHANTS OFTEN FIND IT ECONOMICAL TO REDUCE INVENTORIES BY HAVING CRASH SALES, THUS REDUCING THE SELECTION OF NEW ITEMS ORDINARILY AVAILABLE TO THE CONSUMER RATHER THAN PAY THE TAX ON A LARGER INVENTORY.

-2-

THE INVENTORY TAX CAUSES UNFAIR COMPETITION AGAINST THE BUSINESS PERSON WHO IS WILLING TO INVEST IN A GOOD INVENTORY TO BETTER SERVE THEIR COMMUNITY, WHILE LARGE CATALOGUE COMPANIES HAVE CATALOGUE STORES WITH VERY FEW DISPLAY ITEMS, WHICH THEY SELL BEFORE INVENTORY TAX TIME, AND PAY NO INVENTORY TAX, AND THE CATALOGUE COMPANIES DO A VERY LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS IN MONTANA. THEY DO NOT HAVE CATALOGUE SUPPLY WAREHOUSES IN MONTANA BECAUSE OF THE INVENTORY TAX

6.

5.

THE INVENTORY TAX ADVERSELY AFFECTS THE BUSINESS CLIMATE OF THE MONTANA RETAIL MERCHANTS AS COMPARED TO ITS NEIGHBORING STATES – IDAHO, WYOMING, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA – WHICH ARE BUSINESS INVENTORY EXEMPT STATES, AND CREATES A VERY HIGH COMPETITIVE BUSINESS ATMOSPHERE FOR THE MONTANA RETAIL MERCHANT WHO IS REQUIRED TO PAY AN INVENTORY TAX. -- THIRTY-ONE STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE BUSINESS INVENTORY TAX EXEMPT. IDAHO, WASHINGTON, OREGON, NEVADA, UTAH, WYOMING, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA ARE ALL BUSINESS INVENTORY TAX EXEMPT STATES. AS YOU CAN SEE, MONTANA RETAIL MERCHANTS ARE AT A PRICE DISADVANTAGE WITH NEIGHBORING STATES.

7.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS LOSE BUSINESS BECAUSE THEY CANNOT PRICE COMPETE WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN STATES WHO DO NOT HAVE INVENTORY TAX. ALSO, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALERS, DISTRIBUTORS ARE DISCOURAGED FROM LOCATING IN, OR EXPANDING THEIR OPERATIONS IN MONTANA BECAUSE OF THE INVENTORY TAX.

8.

MONTANA RETAIL MERCHANTS WHO HANDLE CONSIGNED MERCHANDISE FROM OUT OF STATE AND MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALERS OR DEALERS WHO HAVE MERCHANDISE IN INVENTORY MUST PAY THE INVENTORY TAX ON THE LEIN DATE EVEN THOUGH THE INVENTORY IS REALLY OWNED BY AN OUT-OF-STATE OWNER, WHICH THE CONSIGNOR CAN RECALL OR TRANSFER TO ANOTHER COUNTY WITHOUT PAYING THE TAX. ELIMINATION OF THE INVENTORY TAX WOULD LESSEN THE BURDEN ON THE MONTANA RETAIL MERCHANT WHO MUST DEAL IN CONSIGNED MERCHANDISE.

-3-

9.

THE STORES ON THE INDIAN RESERVATION, OWNED BY ENROLLED TIRBAL MEMBERS, ARE EXEMPT FROM INVENTORY TAXATION, WHICH IS A PRICE DISADVANTAGE TO A NON-TRIBAL MERCHANT WHO IS SUBJECT TO INVENTORY TAX AND OPERATING A STORE ON THE RESERVATION. THERE ARE SEVEN INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN THE STATE OF MONTANA.

10.

MONTANA LAW EXEMPTS MOTOR VEHICLES, BOTH NEW AND USED, FROM INVENTORY TAXATION WHILE IN THE HANDS OF THE DEALERS. WHY SHOULD WE DISCRIMINATE AND PENALIZE OTHER TYPES OF DEALERS AND MERCHANTS?

11.

EXEMPTING INVENTORIES FROM TAXATION WILL REDUCE GOVERNMENTAL PAPER WORK FOR BUSINESS, AND SIGNIFICANT ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS TO THE STATE, AND REDUCE THE WORK LOAD AND COSTS IN THE COUNTY ASSESSORS' OFFICES.

12.

ELIMINATION OF THE BUSINESS INVENTORY TAX WILL STIMULATE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, INCREASE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR WHOLESALE, RETAIL BUSINESSES, INCREASE JOB OPPORTUNITIES, PROVIDE FOR GREATER SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE CONSUMER AND ALSO ADD TO THE REAL PROPERTY TAX BASE.

13.

THE MONTANA RETAIL MERCHANT PAYS MANY KINDS OF TAX - FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAX, SOCIAL SECURITY TAX, CORPORATION LICENSE TAX, FILING FEES, STORE LICENSE TAX, BEVERAGE TAX, TOBACCO TAX, CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES.

14.

TO AGAIN SHOW YOU THE UNFAIRNESS OF THE INVENTORY TAX, HERE ARE EXAMPLES OF REPORTING. MONTANA BUSINESSES USE SEVERAL ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR REPORTING INVENTORIES TO THE COUNTY ASSESSOR USING (LIFO) LAST IN FIRST OUT METHOD; SOME USE DEPRECIATED COSTS; SOME USE ONLY CURRENT WAREHOUSE STOCK COSTS, AND DO NOT INCLUDE STOCKS ON STORE SHELVES - RATIONALIZING IN THEIR METHOD THAT STOCK ON STORE

-4-

SHELVES IS CONSIDERED SOLD. SOME TAXPAYERS REPORT "SAME AS LAST YEAR", SOME NO REPORT. OTHER MERCHANTS REPORT THEIR COSTS OF MERCHANDISE ON HAND AS OF JANUARY 1 AT MIDNIGHT OF THE YEAR OF ASSESSMENT. FROM THE FOREGOING EXAMPLES OF REPORTING YOU CAN SEE THAT THE INVENTORY TAX IS UNFAIR, NOT EQUALLY REPORTED AND IS ARBITRARY. INVENTORIES SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

attachment # 10

SENATE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

SENATE BILL 283

BUSINESS INVENTORY TAXATION

MR. CHAIRMAN (SENATOR PAT GOODOVER) AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS. MY NAME IS LOIS TOPLARSKI. MY HUSBAND AND I OWN THE LENZ CARD AND GIFT SHOP IN BUTTE, MONTANA. I AM CURRENTLY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MONTANA RETAIL ASSOCIATION. I AM HERE IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 283.

IN BUTTE SILVER BOW, WE PAY THE HIGHEST MILLAGE IN THE STATE OF MONTANA (366 MILLS). WE PAY ONE OF THE HIGHEST, IF NOT THE HIGHEST, WAGE SCALES IN THE STATE. WE CAN COUNT ON LABOR STRIKES WHICH RESULT IN DISRUPTED SALES. WE LIVE IN AN AREA OF DIMINISHING POPULATION WHICH RESULTS IN FURTHER LOSS OF BUSINESS AND ULTIMATELY INCREASED MILLAGE.

IN MONTANA WE ARE STAGING A STAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT NEW BUSINESS.

We opened our store in 1967 - in the midst of a strike on the Butte Hill that lasted over 9 months. Due to that factor and the fact that our location, a shopping center, was still small at the time, it took us five (5) years to move into the black and neither my husband or I took any salary out of the store for the first year.

PAYING INVENTORY TAX IN A NON-PROFIT SITUATION WAS A GENUINE HARDSHIP. THE SITUATION FOR NEW BUSINESSES HASN'T CHANGED. THE INVENTORY TAX IS DEFINITELY A DETERENT TO NEW AND OLD BUSINESSES ALIKE. PLEASE GIVE THIS IMPORTANT LEGISLATION YOUR UNANIMOUS "DO PASS".

attachment #

(1) Lengra Querland Querlande Hollmick (2) 1/20 -1 (1) Lengra Querland 103N. Broadway, Blg, TXT. 5910 18 (2) Komma (3 STOKES) 822N. Rouce Bozen MT 59715 (3) KIDWATT'S WDSTHRA 2-STOPHS 3140 HARPISU" BUTTE, MZ 5970/ (4) Karl West 307 main Abruelton MT. 5989 (5) C. W. Waters Waters Store Box 190 Red Lodge 2010 57 (6) Donis Olgulande 23.12 Aug have Bellings 59102 (7) Unnie Latsen 102 First St. Roundap MY. 50 (8) K. R. Wiederside - WIEDERRCK's clothing MALTA, MT. 59538 (9) Jana Camplell Calumbus Ranch Supply Calumbus Md. 5809 10) Julium Juffingtull Columbus Run Ly Supply By 513 (illustan Md. 5809 Martin Martin Run Ly Supply By 513 (illustan Md. 5809 Martin Martin Star " Campled Balumbus Ronal & Bry 513 Coleman, The engli Campbell / Columbus Ranch Sugar 565 Columbus 221. Em 122 Centra / Ave Whitefish MT. 34937 THETOGE hal W. J. Bland 415 Will 5th St. Whitehack MI-59937 15) Subject Driffethe allace Ulawer D St. Laputius, Und 54865 16) Denge Thomas Thomas Rive: Butte, Monton 5-5201 17) Janny Bestland Tari King Wew. Billings Mont 59102 18) Mantel Mallon 1318 Custa Rt3 Billings Mt 59101 19) Sharon Fiscus Jame Hangelt 2036 algorer Blogs MT 59102 444 sunnyride Plentgund mt, unto Duland Qualand our Moush of Xinger 1/1/ uluid & hor land's Source (Electing Secon MI 24) <u>Sily Ock</u>t mine The Toggery Sidney Mon 25)

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PETITION FOR THE PASSAGE OF SB283 INVENTORY TAX EXEMPTION FOR BUSINESSES

Name C Man - Whit Sucpr. Springs D13 Address (1) Carali Mils Vices Leccum Son rain and have I (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) , (7) (8) (9) 10) 11) 12) 13) 14) 15) _____ 16)_____ . . 17) 18) 19) -----20) 21) 22) 23) 24) ļ, 25)

au avent # 12



"Something New Every Day"



Billings, Montana 59103 February 9, 1981

Testimony in support of Senate Bill 283 "Elimination of Business Inventory from Taxation"

My name is Bruce Simon, my brother and I are owners of Coles Department Store a Montana based independant retail store from Billings.

I am here today in support of Senate Bill 283 to eliminate business inventory. This is a step which is long over due. The inventory tax has placed an unfair burden on businesses thru out Montana.and provides an unfair competitive advantage for firms which keep their inventories out of the state while doing business in Montana. This tax is unfair in that businesses are required to pay on inventory which may or may not be sold at a profit.

I have been pleased to note general agreement on both sides of the aisle over the past two or three years which indicate to me a growing realization that this tax shoull be repealed as a necessary step to improve the general business climate in Montana.

I hope that the committee will join in this effort to repeal this tax that has long outlived its usefulness.

Thank you for the opportunity of appearing and allowing me to testify.

Bruce T. Simon Vice-President Coles Department Store

Utachment#

Apothecary-24 Pharmacy 401 15th Ave South Great Falls, Mont. 59405 Febr. 7, 1981

Sen. Pat Goodover Capitol Station Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Senator Goodover:

I am writing in reference to Senate Bill 283 regarding the business inventory tax. I personally feel this tax is one of the many unfair burdens on small businessmen such as myself.

In these times of high interest and inflation, I am finding it more and more difficult just to replace inventory at higher and higher costs without having to pay an additional premium to the state of Montana for the privilege of keeping critical drugs on hand for patients needing expensive medication. I could list a number of drugs that I try to stock not because they are a high profit item, but because in that rare occasion where they are needed, the patient is not in a position to wait until it can be ordered.

In addition the warehouses are paring their inventories for the same reason, making it more imperative for the small businessman to keep his stock as high as possible to avoid shortages. A good example was the recent shortage of flu vaccine in this state. Adequate supplies were simply not available. I was able to partially supply the Columbus Hospital from my supplies (at no profit), but I am taxed for the foresight to have adequate stock. Due to the lengthy production times of vaccines, I have just ordered 850 doses for next year. Unfortunately, perhaps, this is timed to arrive to avoid an epidemic of types A & B influenza in Montana rather than to avoid the Montana tax assessor.

Relieving this tax would not be the answer to the small businessman's problems in this or any depressed area, but it would serve to show that our lawmakers are concerned for those of us that are attempting to struggle through these trying times.

Sincerely, arthu CELL

Arthur C. Ekberg, K.Ph.

attachment #14

NAMES. KEITH ANDERSON	BILL NO. SENATE BILL 28
ADDRESS P. O. Box 4909	DATE 2/9/81
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT HONTANA TAXPAYERS A	SSOCIATION
SUPPORT XX OPPOSE	AMEND
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRET	'ARY.

Comments:

The inequities of the property tax on business inventory has long been recognized by the business community and by the legislatures throughout the country. For example 36 states and the District of Columbia have already eliminated or are phasing out business inventory taxes.

Nontana Law does not recognize the inherent inequities in the inventory tax. For example, there is no uniform impact of the tax from business to business. Profit margins vary and merchandise turns over at a different rate from business to business. Likewise merchandising practices vary from the shoe store to the dress shop to the jewelry store to the grocery merchant to the hardware store to the implement dealer. The inventory tax forces those in business to make decisions based upon the economic impact of the tax rather than what might be good merchandising practices.

IF IT WAS THE DESIRE OF THE LEGISLATURE TO TAX INVENTORY ON A UNIFORM ECONOMIC IMPACT BASIS IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH A SEPARATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM WITHIN THE INVENTORY STATUTE IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN A UNIFORM IMPACT FROM BUSINESS TO BUSINESS AND PRODUCT TO PRODUCT. THIS IS NOT ONLY THEORETICAL BUT HIGHLY IMPRACTICAL. THE BEST SOLUTION IS TO ELIMINATE INVENTORY FROM THE TAXING PROCESS. SUCH ELIMINATION WILL BE ONE MORE SMALL STEP TOWARD REFORMING MONTANA'S TAX STRUCTURE. There has been little tax reform in Montana over the years. A number of objections have prevented tax reform and we will probably hear some of them in regard to Senate Bill 283. One agrument is that any change in the tax structure will deprive local governments of revenue. This argument was advanced, and rejected, when the Montana legislature eliminated household goods and solvent credits from taxation. Both taxes were much like the inventory tax. They were not easily identified by local governments, they were not easily assessed, they were punitive and they really didn't amount to much in the overall financing picture. In fact it was doubtful whether the mechanical process of identifying and collection warranted the imposition of the tax at all. When solvent credits and household goods were eliminated from the tax structure the impact upon local governments was minimal, if any, because of property valuation increases statewide and more than offset the decrease in valuations.

- 2 -

According to the Department of Revenue business inventories is equal to some \$33 million dollars of taxable value and converted to property taxes the amount is \$7.3 million on a statewide basis. This amounts to about 1.7 percent of the taxable valuation of the state and the property taxes levied for fiscal 1981. I call to your attention that while inventory equaled 1.7 percent of the valuation of the state the valuation of all property increased \$223.1 million for fiscal 1981. Had inventory been eliminated for 1981 local governments would hardly have been affected in the budgeting process.

I WANT TO ADDRESS THAT ISSUE ALSO. YOU CANNOT EQUATE VALUATION WITH TAXES. VALUATION PER SE DOESN'T PRODUCE A SINGLE DIME UNTIL THE MILL LEVY IS ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND IMPOSED AGAINST THAT

VALUATION. UNFORTUNATELY TOO MANY PUBLIC OFFICIALS VIEW THE TAX STRUCTURE AS A VEHICLE TO RAISE MONEY INSTEAD OF ACHIEVING TAX EQUITY SO THEIR EFFORTS ARE TO INCREASE PROPERTY VALUES CARTE BLANCHE WITH NO REGARD TO EQUITY WITHIN THE SYSTEM.

The agrument of replacement revenue is always advanced as it was in the case of household goods and solvent credits. But say we agree that inventory is being over-taxed through the property tax. If this is so it would appear logical to refund or make financial retribution to those who are being over-taxed.

You might say this is illogical. I agree and it is just as illogical as it is for local governments to expect that the money currently being collected from inventory be replaced from some other source---again maintaining the status quo. You can't maintain the status quo and have tax reform. In fact, if this tax is unfair, excessive and lacks equity then it has been a windfall source of revenue for governments over the YEARS.

What will happen if the inventory valuation is taken off the books, Really nothing. Local budgets will still be adopted, property valuations except in extreme cases where there might be economic adversity for some reason or other, will continue to increase as for 1981 and previous years. If the spending status quo is maintained and the property valuations continue to increase a loss of valuation will be off set. If there is a slight tax shift through an increased mill levy, or through changes in property valuations, those in business will pick up part of the difference on other property--their land, their buildings and the like. So in the long run those businesses paying the inventory taxes today will continue to assume a part of that tax on other

- 3 -

PROPERTY BUT IN A MORE UNIFORM FASHION.

WHAT WE ARE REALLY TALKING ABOUT WITH THIS LEGISLATION IS TAX REFORM AND AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN A MEASURE OF TAX EQUITY. I REITERATE THAT NEITHER WILL BE ACHIEVED IF WE ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO. AND BY MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO, AS WE HAVE IN THE PAST WE HAVE A PART OF THE TAX STRUCTURE THAT IS NOT UNIFORM IN IMPACT AND IN FACT IS PUNITIVE WHEN CONSIDERED IN RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE ECONOMY.

I ENCOURAGE YOUR PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 283 AS ONE STEP TOWARD TAX REFORM AND TAX EQUITY IN OUR STATE.

attachment#15

NFIB MEMO

Testimony of Gary Langley, director of governmental relations/Montana for the National Federation of Independent Business. Senate Taxation Committee Feb. 10, 1981

Mr. chairman and members of the committee. My name is Gary Langley. I reside in Helena, Montana, where I am employed as the director of governmental relations in Montana for the National Federation of Independent Business, an organization of 373,265 small, independently owned and operated businesses located throughout the 50 states. I very much appreciate this opportunity to appear today as the representative and spokesman for 5,168 independent businesses in Montana--each of whom has a vital interest in elimination of the business inventory tax.

The National Federation of Independent Business is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of the free enterprise system. Its major objective is to promote the creation and maintenance at all levels of government a climate favorable to the American system of private business operated for profit in which the individual citizen, subject to the requirements of the common good, is free to achieve his success through producing goods and providing services desired and needed by a general public willing to pay fair prices for them.

The views of our members on issues of current interest and concern to the business community is determined by their ballot votes which are taken and tabulated each year. In the case of the inventory tax, 87 percent of our members who responded to the survey agreed with the

NFIB MEMO

TESTIMONY ON SB 283--Gary Langley PAGE 2

As you can see by the ballot response, few issues have generated such a solidarity of opinion from our membership as the demand for elimination of the inventory tax.

The business inventory tax is both an inequitable financial burden to many businesses as well as a phychological handicap that stifles business activity and economic growth and thus decreases employment opportunity. Although the rationale for repeal of the business inventory tax varies depending on the type of business operation, all lead to the same conclusion: It is an equitable tax.

I would like to set forth just a few of the reasons why we believe business inventories should be exempt from taxation:

1. The business inventory tax does not affect all businesses equally and is not at all related to ability to pay. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers engaged in goods-producing or selling operations are, by the nature of their businesses, required to maintain inventories. These activities are thus penalized by an inventory tax compared with doctors, lawyers, accountants and other businesses primarily engaged in providing services who pay little or no tax. Moreover, certain wholesalers and retailers with relatively low turnover of merchandise are particularly hard hit while sellers of goods with rapid turnover are not as severely penalized.

2. Certain seasonal businesses are unjustly penalized by maintaining a maximum inventory required prior to and including the lien date as they move into the start of their busy season

3. Many businesses just cannot afford to handle a complete line of

NFIB MEMO

TESTIMONY ON SB 283--Gary Langley PAGE 3

replacement parts because of the inventory tax. This would include such firms as auto suppliers, hardware dealers and, in general, retailers of consumer durables.

4. Unfair competition is caused against the businessman who is willing to invest in good inventory to better serve his community while catalogue companies escape taxation.

5. The effective tax rate on inventories are higher than effective rates on real property because inventories and other business personal property is appraised annually while real property is generally appraised less frequently.

6. Inventory taxes are not determined by a business's rate of profit. Inventory taxes actually hurt most when business slows down, inventories build up and money to pay the tax is difficult to find. Hence, the burden of the inventory tax can be inversely related to the level of profits.

Based on the response from our membership, I believe repeal of the business inventory tax would increase the level of economic activity and provide more job opportunities. However, the magnitude to which these events will occur is difficult to document and I know this is important to your deliberations.

The best and most recent information available to my knowledge on predicted economic impact as a direct response of the repeal of the business inventory tax is a study conducted a few years ago by the Washington State Research Council. For this study, a scientific random sample was made by Dunn and Bradstreet Inc. of all types of businesses by standard industrial classifications both large and small

NFIB MIEMO

TESTIMONY ON SB 283--Gary Langley PAGE 4

and from throughout the state. These businesses were asked whether they would expand their businesses in direct response to complete elimination of the inventory tax; if expanding, in what manner and estimated financial investment; and the amount of inventory tax paid.

The results of the study showed that 70.4 percent would expand their business operations in direct response to the complete elimination of the inventory tax. Of those expanding, 85.4 percent said they would acquire additional inventory, 48.7 percent said they would increase employment, 24.6 said they would increase warehouse space and 36.9 percent said they would increase product development, research, dividends or some other activity.

By correlating the dollar value of expansion plans provided with business inventory taxes paid and with total business inventory tax collected throughout the state, it was estimated the business expansion would be an amount equal to 3.2 to 5 times the inventory tax loss.

Many states already have eliminated or are phasing out the business inventory tax. Of the 11 continental western states, eight have either eliminated the inventory tax, are phasing it out or have reduced it.

Repeal of the business inventory tax warrants your serious consideration and approval as a means to eliminate gross tax inequities, add impetus to economic growth, create additional job opportunities and provide greater consumer selectivity and convenience.

I respectively urge passage of SB 283 on behalf of the more than 5,000 small businessmen who belong to the National Federation of Independent Business.

-30-

Attachment# 16



P.O. BOX 30158, BILLINGS, MONTANA 59107 (406) 656-0202 (BRANCH STORE) 201 N. CENTRAL, SIDNEY, MONTANA 59270 (406) 482-2430

February 10, 1981

- To: Senate Taxation Committee
- From: Craig Anderson, Controller Tractor & Equipment Co.
- Re: Support of Senate Bill 283

Tractor & Equipment Co., as well as other Montana equipment dealers and Montana businesses, believes the personal property tax on business inventories to be a tremendously inequitable tax. There are several inequities to be reviewed.

The major inequity is the taxation of retail and manufacturing businesses whose income earning asset is inventory, while other businesses whose income earning asset is people (service organizations, architects, engineers, lawyers, accountants), or the financial institutions whose incoming earning asset is money (loans) have no tax on their income earning potential.

There is no sound reasoning in taxing one business's income earning assets and not another's. If there is a property tax on inventory, why isn't there a property tax on the earning potential of those businesses who bill out their personal service's to their client's? Why no property tax on income to be derived from financial loans? These items are inventories in those businesses.

The fact that a business buys and sells product inventory does not mean that business has a greater ability to pay than an organization who does not have a product inventory; but, instead, has people services to sell or money to lend. In fact, in these times of high interest rates and the related costs of carrying inventory, those businesses may have less ability to pay.

The argument may be raised that those businesses who carry inventory require greater local services. These businesses need greater police and fire protection than those businesses that do not carry inventory. Let me assure you that those businesses already pay greater real property taxes on the additional land that is required to store inventories. They, also, pay greater real property taxes on the warehouses, and other buildings, required to house and protect their inventories. Those businesses are already paying their proportionate fair share of the municipal services they are provided. To: Senate Taxation Committee Re: Support of Senate Bill 283 February 10, 1981 Page Two

There are other inequities among those businesses who pay the tax. Those businesses, of course, who are within the city limits pay a higher tax on their inventory dollar than a business outside the city limits.

For example: In Billings, a business located within the city would pay \$11,600.00 in taxes for \$1,000,000.00 in inventory. A business located between Billings and Laurel would pay \$5,046.00 less, or \$6,615.00 for the same \$1,000,000.00 in inventory. This is inequitable when you consider that the inventory located within the city limits receives no more services than the inventory located outside the city limits. In fact, I cannot think of any service that is provided our inventory.

The present tax structure effects our particular business in yet another way. We lease much of our machinery to our customer's on a month to month basis. The current law states that we do not have to pay property tax on any of our inventory that is leased or rented as of December 31. It just so happens that our leasing activity is the lowest in December, as our contractor customer's return our machinery as they shut down their operations for the winter. Our taxable inventory is, then, at its peak. This leaves our dealership with a taxable inventory value which is much higher than if we took an average of our taxable inventory for the year. This can influence our decisions as to when we will have a customer's lease terminate.

On one D8 Dozer, for example, there is a difference of \$1,650.00 as to whether a lease terminates the 15th of December or the 1st of January. Multiply this times a few customers and we find that this process can interrupt our normal course of business dealings and our management decision making process.

We encourage your passage of Senate Bill 283. If the property tax on inventory is eliminated, I am sure our dealership will pay those taxes in another way. Most probably through increased taxes on our buildings, land and property. We understand that and we always pay at least our fair share. It is the inequitable share we oppose. If this legislative assembly supports tax reform and tax equality, let us first concentrate on those inequities in our present tax structure. Elimination of the property tax on inventories is great place to start.

Crang Anderson

atlachment # 17

BEFORE THE SENATE TAXATION COMMITTEE SENATE BILL NO. 283 Business Inventory Taxation

Mr. Chairman and members of this Committee, my name is Loren Davis. I own and operate Davis Business Machines here in Helena and I am appearing in support of Senate Bill 283.

I am sure you have heard or will hear that every business is unique unto itself, and this is true.

My business consists of, by and large, what we would refer to as high ticket item sales. Anytime you are dealing with sales and purchases of this type, you are dealing with entities that have taken several months to make up their mind to make the purchase and then after the decision is made they want delivery "YESTERDAY." Once a sale is made, no commissions, service work, or anything else can be counted upon until delivery is made. For these reasons I have to carry, on hand, ready for delivery most if not all of the items that are handled. Not all of these items are sold, so in many cases I pay taxes (based on their original cost) for two or more years on a piece of equipment that is expensive when I purchase it and is depreciating in the amount I can hope to sell it for because of technical advances, etc.

I am also in the business of leasing, on long-term leases, many pieces of large, expensive business equipment. I am required to service these units to keep them in the best possible working order. They depreciate quite rapidly. I continue to pay Inventory Tax on these items at acquisition cost even after they have been redcued by depreciation and obselecense to a meer fraction of their original cost to me. Because of competitive practices, I must stock at least one, and in most cases several of each and every model, each and every brand we handle, and with and without attachements and/or accessories.

My inventory is not a fast turning type and in the lease end is not really turning at all. There is no way I can reduce my inventory in anticipation of assessment dates. If I even attempted to I eould lose so much business that I might just as well close my doors.

The length of time any piece of equipment will stay out on lease depends on the use it is subjected to and the type of equipment. However, to make a point, let's say that I lease out a piece of equipment that has an acquisition cost of \$1,000 and that piece of equipment is leased out for ten years. Over the life of the lease, I will have paid \$400 in business inventory taxes on that single item or an amount equal to 40% of its new cost to me. I will have, in reality, paid out more in business inventory tax on that one item than it is worth at the end of the lease period. Even for some items that are out on a five-year lease, this can be true.

Quite candidly, these costs must be passed on to the consumers, whether we are talking about an item I sell or an item I lease.

Business Inventory Taxes are not based on the ability to pay. They make no distinction as to type of business, the number of times the inventory will turn over during a year, whether it is a controlable inventory or not, obsoleation or depreciation. It is based on no more than a need felt for revenue and a selected sourc.e I know of no tax that is more inequitable, unfair, discriminating and truly unenforceable in equity than the Business Inventory Tax, and I recommend its abolishment through support and passage of Senate Bill No. 283.

Thank you.

attachment #18

Hart-Albin Company

BILLINGS, MONTANA 59103

February 9, 1981

Mr. Chairman:

I, John Albin, on behalf of Hart-Albin Company, an Independent Retail Store, incorporated in the State of Montana, support Senate Bill #283.

I believe that the inventory tax is an unfair, discriminatory tax. This tax is hard to administer fairly throughout the State in <u>all</u> phases of business and business inventories.

Therefore, if tax reform is to be accomplished, the inventory tax should be eliminated.

Thank you. thin)

J. W. Albin

attachme



2814 SECOND AVENUE NORTH

PHONE 406-245-6675

BILLINGS, MONTANA 59101

February 9, 1981

Senate Taxation Committee State of Montana Helena, Montana 59601

Gentlemen:

I am in favor of Senate Bill #283 pertaining to the elimination of Business Inventory Tax.

The Business Inventory Tax is an unfair tax. It stifles expansion which would lead to more jobs in the State of Montana. It also give out-of-state firms an advantage over Montana firms.

The elimination of this tax would greatly improve the business climate in the State of Montana.

Sincerely,

20.00 10 Leo Sigman

Sigman's Furniture Billings, Montana

LS/bt

2-5-81

altachment #20

Senator Pat Goodover Chairman Senate Ingation Committee

Senator Goodorer -I feel the Inventory Tax in Montana to very unfair and discourages fusiness growth and the development of new businesses in our state. Inventories are not stable values or amounts. We business ownies already. pay the following. 1. State income tay on the profit from our inventories 2. Federal income tay on the profit from our inventories 3. Paya state license fee to do businese 4. Pay a city license fee to de business

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tage 2.

We are also called upon to support and contribute to every state, county, city and national beneroless course that comes down the pike. These of course are voluntary contributions, but we muct give some to keep face" in our communities. All added up, it makes one wonder why you have the privelege of paying salaries, tayes and contributions, leaving very little left for the owner.

I fully support Bill 283 to eliminate Business Inventory Jay.

youre, truly Barbara Mover owner

LAUS SOUTHGATE MALL • MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801 • (406) 542-2634

alleching 1 21



RIMROCK MALL 300 S. 24th St. W. BILLINGS, MONTANA 59102

Pruce Simon Cole's Department Store -Fratt Duilding Dillings, Montana 59101 -

Dear Bruce;

I would like to lend my support to you and your group in your effort to abolish Montana's personal property tax on inventory. I have talked with many of our fellow retail merchants and, the consensus is that this is an unfair, arbitrary, and burdensome tax. The burden of this tax should ultimately be paid by the consumer. Yowever, with decreasing margins on our sales due to rapidly increasing prices and competition, we are not as able to pass on the costs of this tax and the financing of our inventories. It is becoming increasingly difficult to function as an independent merchant, and, if things are to continue over the future as they have the last two years, we will be seeing fewer and fewer independent merchants in Yontana. What we will see is more national chainstores who have the ability to finance large inventories and the economics of size to absorh such costs as the personal property taxes on inventories.

T believe it is to the benefit of the State of Montana to encourage its home owned, independent businesses to remain that way. Montana does not gain from national chains who do not reinvest their profits in Montana. The repeal of the personal property tax on inventory will help national chains but, I believe that the repeal of this tax will do alot more than anything the State of Montana has done in recent years to encourage its independent businessmen.

> Very truly yours, Roger Wilson

allacement # 22

Flathead County Treasurer

January 23, 1981

ROBERTA E. WOLFE County Treasurer Box 698 Kalispell, Mont. 59901 (406) 755-5300 Motor Vehicle Ext. 272 Court House Off. Ext. 219

Montana Association of Counties 1802 Eleventh Ae. Helena, Mont. 59601

Attention Mr. Duffy

Gentlemen:

You asked for more information on delinguency in Flathead County for the purpose of testimony regarding increase of penalty and interest:

In 1977 Flathead County billed \$12,679,555.49 in Real-Estate taxes. By June 30, 1978, the amount unpaid was \$588,807.39 (approx.4.644%).

In 1978 Flathead County billed \$15,364,372.70 in Real-Estate taxes. By June 30, 1979, the amount unpaid was \$949,371.75 (approx. 6.179%).

In 1979 Flathead County billed \$17,660,708.37 in Real-Estate taxes. By June 30, 1930, the amount unpaid was \$1,703,127.76 (approx. 9.644%).

Since Flathead County does not recognize stay orders, due to a County Attorney's opinion, they have nothing to do with this delinquency. As to the question of whether this delinquency is due to personal hardship or because of the low interest rate being charged by the county, it is impossible to determine exactly what percentage are hardship cases. However, there are a lot of developers and owners of investment properties that have more delinquent taxes than ever before and most of these people seem to be spending money in other areas. This leads me to believe that they have discovered that it is cheaper to owe the county than to borrow from the bank to pay for other purchases.

Yours truly, Esthie Walter

Roberta E. Wolfe Flathead County Treasurer

cc: Sen. Roger Elliott Joe Roberts

attachment



Great Falls, Montana 59401 January 23, 1981

Bill Duffy Montana Association of Counties 1802 11 Avenue Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Bill:

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Incl: 3

We have 665 "old age" deduction taxpayers - of these 42 are delinquent, making a 6.32% delinquency in this group. We do not feel our delinquency is working a hardship against this particular group of taxpayers, however, experience has shown us that since the City Assessments and S.I.D.'s have been combined with the first half county tax a hardship has been created there, as well as with many of the younger families. It would undoubtedly/a lower figure if the city and county portions could be paid separately after becoming delinquent. Also the \$1,589,147.20 owed on the city property could be payable earlier making the tax money available for use for either cash purposes or temporary investment after proper distribution and more important, the city needs it's share to meet its bond indebtness.

Under "suburban delevopment" on the attached print-out 1044 persons owe on 4,920 parcels for a sum of \$182,235.46, showing the "use" of the county tax monies for purposes other than taxes as the interest to the county is so much less than to other institutions. That tax owed within the city limits also reflects the same information.

The "increment" tax land is not separated in this report but does have a definite affect on the figures inasmuch as the tax has not been paid due to the "stay" order by Helen Peterson from the State Revenue Office.

Hope this bit of information helps.

Yours truly,

C. L. Buck O'Connell Cascade County Treasurer



CENTER OF MONTANA'S LEVESTOCK AND FARMING AREAS