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2 INTRODUCED BY Dassinger League Cox Lynn 3 Zielini

4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AMENDING THE QUALIFYING
5 CRITERIA FOR CLASS EIGHT PROPERTY TAX CLASSIFICATION;
6 AMENDING SECTION 84-301. R.C.M. 1947."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

9 Section 1. Section 84-301, R.C.M. 1947, is amended to

#84-301. Classification of property for taxation. For
the purpose of taxation the taxable property in the state
shall be classified as follows:

Class One. The annual net proceeds of all mines and mining claims, except coal mines, after deducting only the expenses specified and allowed by section 84-5403; also where the right to enter upon land, to explore or prospect, or dig for oil, gas, coal or mineral is reserved in land or received by mesne conveyance (exclusive of leasehold interests), devise or succession by any person or corporation, the surface title to which has passed to or remains in another, the state department of revenue shall determine the value of the right to enter upon said tract of land for the purpose of digging, exploring, or prospecting for gas, oil, coal or minerals, and the same shall be placed

in this classification for the purpose of taxation.

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Class Two. All agricultural and other tools, implements and machinery, gas and other engines and boilers, threshing machines and outfits used therewith, automobiles, motor trucks and other power-driven cars, vehicles of all kinds except mobile homes, boats and all watercraft, harness, saddlery and robes and except as provided in Class Five (a) of this section, all poles, lines, transformers, transformer stations, meters, tools, improvements, machinery and other property used and owned by all persons, firms, corporations, and other organizations which are engaged in the business of furnishing telephone communications, exclusively to rural areas, or to rural areas and cities and towns provided that any such city or town has a population of eight hundred (800) persons or less; and provided further, that the average circuit miles for each station on the system is more than one and one-quarter (1 1/4) miles.

Class Three. Livestock, poultry, and unprocessed products of both; furniture and fixtures used in commercial activities; the annual gross proceeds of underground coal mines; and all office or hotel furniture and fixtures, except improvements included in Class Nine.

Class Four (a) All land, town and city lots, with improvements, except improvements included in Class Nine, and all trailers affixed to land owned, leased, or under

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contract or purchase by the trailer owner, manufacturing and mining machinery, fixtures and supplies, except as otherwise provided by the constitution of Montana, and except as such property may be included in Class Five, Class Seven or Class Eight.

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(b) Mobile homes without regard to the ownership of the land upon which they are situated, except those held by a distributor or dealer of mobile homes as part of his stock in trade, and except as such property may be included in Class Eight.

Class Five. (a) All poles, lines, transformers, transformer stations, meters, tools, improvements, machinery and other property used and owned by co-operative rural electrical and co-operative rural telephone associations organized under the laws of Montana except those within the incorporated limits of a city or town in which less than ninety-five per cent (95%) of the electric consumers and/or telephone users are served by a co-operative organization, and as to the property enumerated in this sub-section (a) within incorporated limits of a city or town in which less than ninety-five per cent (95%) of the electric consumers or users will be served by a co-operative organization, such property shall be put in Class Two.

(b) All unprocessed agricultural products either on the farm or in storage, irrespective of whether said

1 products are owned by the elevator, warehouse or flour mill 2 owner or company storing the same, or any other person 3 whomsoever, except all perishable fruits and vegetables in farm storage and owned by the producer, and excepting livestock and poultry and the unprocessed products of both. (c) The dwelling house, and the lot on which it is erected, owned and occupied by any resident of the state, who has been honorably discharged from active service in any branch of the armed forces, who is rated one hundred per cent (100%) disabled due to a service-connected disability 10 11 by the United States veterans administration or its 12 successors.

In the event of the veteran's death, the dwelling house, and the lot on which it is erected, so long as the surviving spouse remains unmarried and the owner and occupant of the property, shall remain within this classification.

18 Class Six. Property formerly included in this class is 19 now classified by section 84-308, R.C.M. 1947.

Class Seven. (a) All new industrial property. New industrial property shall mean any new industrial plant, including land, buildings, machinery and fixtures which, in the determination of the state department of revenue, is used by a new industry during the first three (3) years of operation not having been assessed prior to July 1, 1961,

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within the state of Montana. New industry shall mean any person, corporation, firm, partnership, association, or other group which establishes a new plant or plants in this state for the operation of a new industrial endeavor, as distinguished from a mere expansion, reorganization, or merger of an existing industry or industries. Provided, however, that new industrial property shall be limited to industries that manufacture, will, mine, produce, process or fabricate materials, or do similar work in which capital and labor are employed and in which materials unserviceable in their natural state are extracted, processed or made fit for use or are substantially altered or treated so as to create commercial products or materials: industries that engage in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products in the manner defined as manufacturing in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the United States office of management and budget; and in no event shall the term new industrial property be included to mean property used by retail or wholesale merchants, commercial services of any type, agriculture, trades or professions. New industrial property does not include a plant which will create an adverse impact on existing state, county, or municipal services. The department shall promulgate regulations the determination of what constitutes an adverse impact taking

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1 into consideration the number of people to be employed and 2 the size of the community in which the location is 3 contemplated. Once the department has made an initial determination that the industrial facility qualifies as new industrial property, the department shall then upon proper notice hold a hearing to determine if the new industrial 7 classification should be retained by the property. The local taxing authority may appear at the hearing, and it 9 also may waive its objection to retention of this 10 classification if the industry agrees to the prepayment of 11 taxes sufficient to satisfy tax requirements created by the 12 location and construction of the facility during 13 construction period.

In the event of a prepayment of taxes, the maximum amount or prepayment shall be the amount without the application of the Class 7 (a) to such property.

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If a major new industrial facility qualifies under Class 7 (a) the reduction of its yearly payment of property taxes for reimbursement of its prepaid taxes as provided for in section 64-41-105, R.C.M. 1947, shall not begin until the Class 7 qualification expires. And provided further, that new industrial property shall not be included to mean property which is used or employed in any industrial plant which has been in operation in this state for three (3) years or longer. Any person, corporation, firm, partnership,

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association or other group seeking to qualify its property for inclusion in this class shall make application to the state department of revenue in such manner and form as may be required by said department.

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- (b) Business inventories. Business inventories shall include goods intended for sale or lease in the ordinary course of business, and shall include raw materials and work in progress with respect to such goods, but shall not include goods actually leased or rented on the lien date, or mobile homes held by a dealer or distributor as a part of his stock in trade.
- 12 (c) Air pollution control equipment as defined in section 69-3923.
 - (d) A capital investment in a recognized nonfossil form of energy generation, to the extent provided under section 84-7403.

Class Eight. (a) Any improvement on real property, trailers affixed to land or mobile home belonging to any person who qualifies under any one or more of the hereinafter set forth categories, with appurtenant land not exceeding five (5) acres, which together have a market value of not more than twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$27,500), which dwelling is owned or under a contract for deed, and which is actually occupied for at least ten (10) months per year as the primary residential dwelling of:

- 1 (1) a widow sixty-two (62) years of age or older.
 2 whether with or without minor dependent children, who
 3 qualifies under the income limitations of (4), or
 - (2) a widower sixty-two (62) years of age or older, whether with or without minor dependent children, who qualifies under the income limitations of (4), or
 - (3) a widow-or-widower person or persons with minor or dependent children regardless of age, who qualifies under the income limitations of (4), or
 - (4) a recipient or recipients of retirement or disability benefits whose income from all sources is not more than six thousand dollars (\$6,000) for a single person and six thousand eight hundred dollars (\$6,800) for a married couple total per annum whether said dwelling is occupied by a single person or a married couple. Provided, further, that one who applies for classification of property under this class must make an affidavit to the state department of revenue on a form as may be provided by the state department of revenue supplied without cost to the applicant, as to his income, if applicable, as to his retirement benefits, if applicable, or, as to his marital status, if applicable, and to the fact that he or she actually occupies or maintains as his or her primary residential dwelling, such land and improvements with right of the county welfare board to investigate the applicant, on

2 Provided, further, the assessed value of said property shall 3 not be increased during the life of the recipient of retirement benefits or widow or widower covered under this 4 5 class, unless the owner-resident makes a substantial improvement in the dwelling. For the purposes of the 6 affidavit required for classification of property under this 7 8 class, it shall be sufficient if the applicant signs a 4 statement swearing to or affirming the correctness of the 10 information supplied, whether or not the statement is signed before a person authorized to administer oaths, and mails 11 12 the application and statement to the department of revenue.

the completion of the form, as to answers given on the form.

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false swearing.

17 (b) A capital investment in a building for an energy 18 conservation purpose, to the extent provided under section 19 84-7403.

This signed statement shall be treated as a statement under oath or equivalent affirmation for purposes of section

94-7-203, R.C.M. 1947, relating to the criminal offense of

- 20 Class Nine. The incremental increase in the value of
 21 real estate attributable to repairing, maintaining or
 22 improving existing improvements.
- 23 Class Ten. The annual gross proceeds of coal mines 24 using the strip mining method.
- 25 Class Eleven. Centrally assessed utility allocations

- 1 after deductions of locally assessed properties and except
- 2 as provided in Class Two for rural telephones and Class Five
- 3 (a) for cooperatives, and all other property not included in
- 4 the ten (10) preceding classes."

-End-

STATE OF MONTANA

REQUEST NO.	86-77	
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FISCAL NOTE

Form	Bi

for <u>House Bill 180</u> pursuant to Chapter 53, Laws of Montana, 1965 - Thirty-Ninth Legislative Assembly. Background information used in developing this Fiscal Note is available from the Office of Budget and Program Planning, to members
Background information used in developing this Fiscal Note is available from the Office of Budget and Program Planning, to members
of the Legislature upon request.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

This bill amends the qualifying criteria for class 8 property tax classification.

ASSUMPTIONS

- 1. It is virtually impossible to give a precise estimate of the fiscal impact of this bill, however, an attempt to estimate the maximum effect is made.
- 2. Due to the date of implementation FY 78 will be unaffected.
- 3. 8.2% of the total value of housing is owned by people with incomes below the poverty level. This was the case in the 1970 census.
- 4. The income specifications of the bill (\$6,000 for single and \$6,800 for married) were assumed to be the poverty level.
- 5. 65.1% of the families with incomes less than the poverty level had dependents less than 18 years old.
- 6. The total assessed value of single family dwellings in the state in 1976 is \$963.434M. This includes mobile homes.
- 7. Using assumptions 3,4,5 and 6 yields that 5.3% of the assessed value of housing would qualify for favorable treatment under this bill if the further assumption that the market value of all residences below poverty level is less than \$27,500 is made. This yields \$51.062M as the assessed value of housing which would qualify under this bill for favorable treatment in 1976.
- 8. A 3% growth factor was assumed in the assessed value of the poverty level housing. Revaluation should not noticeably affect poverty level housing because it is generally older and depreciating, rather than appreciating.
- 9. For FY 79 tax purposes the assessed value of housing below poverty level, using assumptions 7 and 8 would be \$54.746M.
- 10. The taxable value of housing would be 30% of assessed value under the current law and 15% under the proposed law.
- 11. The state mill levy would be 6 mills.
- 12. The local government mill levy would be 193 mills.
- 13. Administrative costs would be unaffected by this bill.

FISCAL IMPACT

The maximum loss of state revenues during the biennium is estimated to be \$50,000. Local government revenues could be down as much as \$1.5M in FY 79.

(Continued on page 2)	BUDGET DIRECTOR
	Office of Budget and Program Planning
	Date:

STATE OF MONTANA

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REQUEST NO. __86-77

Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request received	ere is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note
for House Bill 180 pursuant to Chapter 53, Laws of Montana, 1965 -	Thirty-Ninth Legislative Assembly.
Background information used in developing this Fiscal Note is available from the Office of Bu	idget and Program Planning, to members
of the Legislature upon request.	
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Page 2	
•	
EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
Local government revenues would be reduced by approximately \$1. is in effect.	5M each year this bill
is in effect.	
LONG-RANGE EFFECT	
State revenues from property tax collections would be reduced b	oy approximately \$50,000 each year
TECHNICAL NOTE	
ge 9 line 4. May wish to substitute "person or persons" for	"Widow or widower".
PREPARED BY DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE	

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

Date: 1-2/-77