CHAPTER NO. 1059

SENATE BILL NO. 325

INTRODUCED BY S. BROWN

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IN THE SENATE

		TH THE DEN.	AIL
February	1, 1979		Introduced and referred to Committee on Taxation.
February	5, 1979		Fiscal note requested.
February	8, 1979		Fiscal note returned.
February	12, 1979		Committee recommend bill do pass. Report adopted.
February	13, 1979		Printed and placed on members' desks.
February	14, 1979		Motion pass consideration.
February	15, 1979		Second reading, do pass.
February	16, 1979		Considered correctly engrossed.
February	17, 1979		Third reading, passed. Transmitted to second house.
		IN THE HOU	SE
February	19. 1979		Introduced and referred to

February 19, 1979	Introduced and referred to Committee on Taxation.
April 9, 1979	Committee recommend bill be concurred in. Report adopted.
April 10, 1979	Second reading, concurred in.
April 12, 1979	Third reading, concurred in.

IN THE SENATE

April 12, 1979	Returned from second house.
	Concurred in. Sent to enrolling.

Reported correctly enrolled.

INTRODUCED BY S. BROWN

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AN APPEAL PROCEDURE FOR CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY AS AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT FOR PROPERTY TAX PURPOSES; AMENDING SECTION 15-6-119. MCA."

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

Section 1. Section 15-6-119. MCA. is amended to read:
#15-6-119. Class eighteen property -- description -taxable percentage. (1) Class eighteen property includes:

- (a) a dwelling house and the lot on which it is erected, owned and occupied by a resident of the state who:
- (i) has been honorably discharged from active service in any branch of the armed services; and
- (ii) is rated 100% disabled due to a service-connected disability by the United States veterans' administration or its successor. In the event of the veteran's death, the dwelling house and the lot on which it is erected shall remain in this class as long as the surviving spouse remains unmarried and the owner and occupant of the property.
- (b) all property used and owned by cooperative rural electrical and cooperative rural telephone associations as

provided in (2)(a) of this section;

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- 2 (c) air pollution control equipment as defined in this
 3 section; and
- 4 (d) new industrial property as defined in this 5 section.
- (2) (a) The property of all cooperative rural electrical and cooperative rural telephone associations organized under the laws of Montana is included in this class, except that when less than 95% of the electricity consumers or telephone users within the incorporated limits of a city or town are served by the cooperative organization, the property is included in class eighteen.
- (b) "Air pollution control equipment" means facilities, machinery, or equipment, attached or unattached to real property, utilized to reduce, eliminate, control, or prevent air pollution. The department of health and environmental sciences determines if such utilization is being made. The department's determination may be appealed to the board of health and environmental sciences and may not be appealed to either a county tax appeal board or the state tax appeal board. However, the appraised value of the equipment as determined by the department of revenue may be appealed to the county tax appeal board and the state tax appeal board.
- 25 (c) *New industrial property* means any new industrial

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plant, including land, buildings, machinery, and fixtures, except mobile machinery, which is used by a new industry during the first 3 years of its operation. The property may not have been assessed prior to July 1, 1961, within the state of Montana.

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- 6 (i) New Industrial property is limited to industries
 7 that:
 - (A) manufacture, mill, mine, produce, process, or fabricate materials;
 - (B) do similar work, employing capital and labor, 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; or
 - (C) 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.
 - (ii) New industrial property does not include:
 - (A) property used by retail or wholesale merchants, commercial services of any type, agriculture, trades, or professions;
- 24 (B) a plant that will create adverse impact on 25 existing state, county, or municipal services; or

- 1 (C) property used or employed in any industrial plant
 2 that has been in operation in this state for 3 years or
 3 longer.
 - (d) "New industry" means any person, corporation, firm, partnership, association, or other group that establishes a new plant or plants in Montana for the operation of a new industrial endeavor, as distinguished from a mere expansion, reorganization, or merger of an existing industry or industries.
 - (3) The department of revenue shall promulgate rules for the determination of what constitutes an adverse impact. taking into consideration the number of people to be employed and the size of the community in which the location is contemplated. Any person, firm, or other group seeking to qualify its property for inclusion in this class shall make application to the department in such a manner and form as the department requires. Once the department has made a 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 classification should be retained by the property. The local taxing authority may appear at the hearing and may waive its objection to retention of this classification if the industry agrees to the prepayment of taxes sufficient to satisfy tax requirements created by the

location and construction of the facility during the construction period. When a prepayment of taxes is required. the maximum amount of prepayment shall be the amount of tax the industry would have paid without the application of the class seven percentage to such property.

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- (4) If a major new industrial facility qualifies under class eighteen, the reduction of its yearly payment of property taxes for reimbursement of its prepaid taxes as provided for in 15-16-201 does not begin until the class eighteen qualification expires.
- (5) Class eighteen property shall be taxed at 2.8% of its market value or in the case of property classified under (1)(a) of this section, so much of 2.8% as is determined under 15-7-121, whichever is less.**

-End-

STATE OF MONTANA

FISCAL NOTE

	Request	No.	216-79
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Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request received <u>February 5, 1979</u>, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for <u>Senate Bill 325</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 of the Legislature upon request.

DESCRIPTION:

This proposed bill establishes an appeal procedure for classification of property as air pollution control equipment for property tax purposes.

ASSUMPTION:

- 1. The Department of Health will continue to determine the use of certain air pollution control equipment. Any determination may be appealed to the Borad of Health and Environmental Sciences.
- 2. Approximately 10 hearings per year will be necessary.
- 3. The Department of Health will require increased engineering review and legal services.
- The Department of Revenue will incur no additional costs.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Additional cost of proposed legislation:	FY 80	FY 81
Personal services	\$ 4,877	\$5,170
Operating expenses	3,200	3,390
Total	\$8,077	\$8,560

The additional cost must be funded from the State General Fund.

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

1 Space BILL NO. 325
2 INTRODUCED BY S. BROWN

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

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

Section 1. Section 15-6-119. MCA. is amended to read:

"15-6-119. Class eighteen property -- description -taxable percentage. (1) Class eighteen property includes:

- (a) a dwelling house and the lot on which it is erected, owned and occupied by a resident of the state who:
- (i) has been honorably discharged from active service in any branch of the armed services; and
- (ii) is rated 100% disabled due to a service-connected disability by the United States veterans administration or its successor. In the event of the veteran's death, the dwelling house and the lot on which it is erected shall remain in this class as long as the surviving spouse remains unmarried and the owner and occupant of the property.
- 24 (b) all property used and owned by cooperative rural 25 electrical and cooperative rural telephone associations as

provided in (2)(a) of this section;

- 2 (c) air pollution control equipment as defined in this
- 3 section; and
- 4 (d) new industrial property as defined in this
- 5 section.

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6 (2) (a) The property of all cooperative rural
7 electrical and cooperative rural telephone associations
8 organized under the laws of Montana is included in this
9 class, except that when less than 95% of the electricity
10 consumers or telephone users within the incorporated limits
11 of a city or town are served by the cooperative

organization, the property is included in class eighteen.

- 13 (b) "Air pollution control equipment* means 14 facilities, machinery, or equipment, attached or unattached 15 to real property, utilized to reduce, eliminate, control, or 16 prevent air pollution. The department of health and 17 environmental sciences determines if such utilization is 18 being made. Ine department's determination may be appealed 19 to the board of health and environmental sciences and may not be appealed to either a county tax appeal board or the 20 21 state tax appeal board. However, the appraised value of the 22 equipment as determined by the department of revenue may be 23 appealed to the county tax appeal board and the state tax 24 appeal board.
 - (c) "New industrial property" means any new industrial

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- 6 (i) New industrial property is limited to industries
 7 that:

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- (A) manufacture, mill, mine, produce, process, or fabricate materials;
- (B) do similar work, employing capital and labor, 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; or
- (C) 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.
 - (ii) New industrial property does not include:
- 21 (A) property used by retail or wholesale merchants, 22 commercial services of any type, agriculture, trades, or 23 professions:
- 24 (B) a plant that will create adverse impact on 25 existing state, county, or municipal services; or

1 (C) property used or employed in any industrial plant
2 that has been in operation in this state for 3 years or
3 longer.

- 4 (d) "New industry" means any person, corporation,
 5 firm, partnership, association, or other group that
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 7 operation of a new industrial endeavor, as distinguished
 8 from a mere expansion, reorganization, or merger of an
 9 existing industry or industries.
 - (3) The department of revenue shall promulgate rules for the determination of what constitutes an adverse impact. taking into consideration the number of people to be employed and the size of the community in which the location is contemplated. Any person, firm, or other group seeking to qualify its property for inclusion in this class shall make application to the department in such a manner and form as the department requires. Once the department has made an initial determination that the industrial facility qualifi > as new industrial property, the department shall then, upon proper notice, hold a hearing to determine if the new industrial classification should be retained by the property. The local taxing authority may appear at the hearing and may waive its objection to retention of this classification if the industry agrees to the prepayment of taxes sufficient to satisfy tax requirements created by the

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construction period. When a prepayment of taxes is required.
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- (4) If a major new industrial facility qualifies under class eighteen, the reduction of its yearly payment of property taxes for reimbursement of its prepaid taxes as provided for in 15-16-201 does not begin until the class eighteen qualification expires.
- (5) Class eighteen property shall be taxed at 2.8% of its market value or, in the case of property classified under (1)(a) of this section, so much of 2.8% as is determined under 15-7-121, whichever is less."

-End-

SB325

1 INTRODUCED BY S. BR

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AN APPEAL PROCEDURE FOR CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY AS AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT FOR PROPERTY TAX PURPOSES; AMENDING SECTION 15-6-119. MCA.*

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(c) air pollution control equipment as defined in this section: and

(d) new industrial property as defined in this section.

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-End-

SB 0325/02

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2	INTRODUCED BY S. BROWN
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
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7	CONTROL EQUIPMENT FOR PROPERTY TAX PURPOSES; AMENDING
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