1	SENATE BILL NO. 280
2	INTRODUCED BY THOMAS, FLYNN, KNUDSEN, MILLER, TUTVEDT
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AUTHORIZING A PROPERTY TAXPAYER THAT OBJECTS TO THE
5	ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY TO HAVE THE OBJECTION RESOLVED THROUGH MEDIATION;
6	REQUIRING PAYMENT OF A FEE AND PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR MEDIATION; ALLOWING CERTAIN
7	TAXPAYERS TO APPEAL THE ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE PROPERTY DIRECTLY TO DISTRICT
8	COURT IF MEDIATION IS UNSUCCESSFUL; PROVIDING THAT THE UNIFORM DISPUTE REVIEW
9	PROCEDURE DOES NOT APPLY TO THE ASSESSMENT OF CENTRALLY ASSESSED PROPERTY OR
10	INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY THAT IS ASSESSED ANNUALLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE;
11	CLARIFYING THE INFORMATION THAT MAY BE CONVEYED BETWEEN PARTIES BY A MEDIATOR;
12	AMENDING SECTIONS 15-1-211, 15-1-402, 15-2-302, 15-8-601, 15-15-102, 15-23-102, 15-23-104, AND
13	15-24-3112, MCA; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES AND A TERMINATION DATE."
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
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17	NEW SECTION. Section 1. Mediation of valuation disputes centrally assessed and industrial
18	properties. (1) Within 30 days after a final decision of the department FOR APPEALS relating to the assessed
19	value of centrally assessed property or industrial property that is assessed annually by the department, the
20	objecting taxpayer may require that the assessed value ALL ISSUES RAISED IN THE COMPLAINT be the subject of a
21	mediation proceeding conducted as provided in 26-1-813. The request for mediation must be accompanied by
22	a fee of \$100, payable to the department for deposit in the general fund.
23	(2) IF THE TAXPAYER REQUESTS MEDIATION, WHICH MUST BE GRANTED, THE REQUEST IS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE
24	COMPLAINT FILED WITH THE STATE TAX APPEAL BOARD PURSUANT TO 15-2-302 OR, IF SUBSEQUENT TO THE APPEAL, UPON
25	SEPARATE MOTION TO THE STATE TAX APPEAL BOARD. IF MEDIATION IS REQUESTED BY THE TAXPAYER, THE MEDIATION
26	MUST BE CONDUCTED NO LESS THAN 60 DAYS PRIOR TO THE CONTESTED CASE HEARING ON ALL ISSUES RAISED IN THE
27	COMPLAINT, TO BE SCHEDULED BY THE STATE TAX APPEAL BOARD.
28	(2)(3) The mediation proceeding must be conducted pursuant to 26-1-813 as a private, confidential, and
29	informal dispute resolution. The mediation must be conducted by a person who is not a public employee and must
30	be held at a privately owned facility. Because the mediation proceeding cannot result in a judgment or a

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compelled agreement, the proceeding is not a governmental operation, and until the dispute between the
 taxpayer and the department is resolved, either by agreement or through the appeal process, the records of the
 mediation proceeding may not be disclosed to the public.

4 (3)(4) Within 45 days after the request for mediation, the mediator must have been selected by the
5 parties and the parties must have scheduled a mediation proceeding unless waived by both parties. A mediation
6 proceeding may not proceed past 120 days without the consent of the objecting taxpayer and the department.
7 Each party is responsible for that party's mediation costs and shall jointly share the costs of the mediator.

8 (4)(5) A mediator is prohibited from conveying information from one party to another during the mediation
 9 unless the source party specifically allows the conveyance of the information.

(5)(6) If the mediation is successful, the department shall value the property that was the subject of the
 objection as agreed to in the mediation.

12 (6)(7) If the mediation is unsuccessful, the objector may appeal to the county tax appeal board or to the 13 state tax appeal board as provided in 15-2-302 or the objector may bypass the state tax appeal board and file 14 an action in district court relating to the assessed value of property set by the department. If the objector elects 15 to file an action in district court, the objector may file the action in any county in which the property or a portion 16 of the property is located or may file the action in the first judicial district <u>THE PARTIES SHALL PROCEED TO A</u>

- 17 CONTESTED CASE HEARING AS SCHEDULED BY THE STATE TAX APPEAL BOARD.
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19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 2. Mediation of valuation disputes -- other property taxpayers. (1) Within 20 30 days after <u>AFTER</u> a final decision of the county tax appeal board relating to the assessed value of property 21 other than centrally assessed property or industrial property valued annually by the department, the objecting 22 taxpayer may require that the assessed value be the subject of a mediation proceeding conducted as provided 23 in 26-1-813. The request for mediation must be accompanied by a fee of \$100, payable to the department for 24 deposit in the general fund.

(2) IF THE TAXPAYER REQUESTS MEDIATION, WHICH MUST BE GRANTED, THE REQUEST IS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE
 COMPLAINT FILED WITH THE STATE TAX APPEAL BOARD PURSUANT TO 15-2-302 OR, IF SUBSEQUENT TO THE APPEAL, UPON
 SEPARATE MOTION TO THE STATE TAX APPEAL BOARD. IF MEDIATION IS REQUESTED BY THE TAXPAYER, THE MEDIATION
 MUST BE CONDUCTED NO LESS THAN 60 DAYS PRIOR TO THE CONTESTED CASE HEARING ON ALL ISSUES RAISED IN THE

29 COMPLAINT, TO BE SCHEDULED BY THE STATE TAX APPEAL BOARD.

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(2)(3) The mediation proceeding must be conducted according to [section 1(2) through (5) (6)].



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(3) If the mediation is unsuccessful, the objector may appeal to the state tax appeal board.

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Section 3. Section 15-1-211, MCA, is amended to read:

4 "15-1-211. Uniform dispute review procedure -- notice -- appeal. (1) The department shall provide
5 a uniform review procedure for all persons or other entities, except as provided in subsection (1)(a).

(a) The department's dispute review procedure must be adopted by administrative rule and applies to
 all matters administered by the department and to all issues arising from the administration of the department,
 except estate taxes, property taxes, and the issue of whether an employer-employee relationship existed between
 the person or other entity and individuals subjecting the person or other entity to the requirements of chapter 30,
 part 25, or whether the employment relationship was that of an independent contractor. The procedure applies
 to assessments of centrally assessed property taxed pursuant to chapter 23. THE PROCEDURE APPLIES TO
 ASSESSMENTS OF CENTRALLY ASSESSED PROPERTY TAXED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 23.

(b) (i) The term "other entity", as used in this section, includes all businesses, corporations, and similarenterprises.

15 (ii) The term "person" as used in this section includes all individuals.

(2) (a) Persons or other entities having a dispute with the department have the right to have the dispute
 resolved by appropriate means, including consideration of alternative dispute resolution procedures such as
 mediation.

(b) The department shall establish a dispute resolution office to resolve disputes between the departmentand persons or other entities.

(c) Disputes must be resolved by a final department decision within 180 days of the referral to the dispute
resolution office, unless extended by mutual consent of the parties. If a final department decision is not issued
within the required time period, the remedy is an appeal to the appropriate forum as provided by law.

(3) (a) The department shall provide written notice to a person or other entity advising them the person
 or entity of a dispute over matters administered by the department.

(b) The person or other entity shall have the opportunity to resolve the dispute with the departmentemployee who is responsible for the notice, as indicated on the notice.

(c) If the dispute cannot be resolved, either the department or the other party may refer the dispute tothe dispute resolution office.

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0 (d) The notice must advise the person or other entity of their opportunity to resolve the dispute with the

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1 person responsible for the notice and their right to refer the dispute to the dispute resolution office. 2 (4) Written notice must be sent to the persons or other entities involved in a dispute with the department 3 indicating that the matter has been referred to the dispute resolution office. The written notice must include: 4 (a) a summary of the department's position regarding the dispute; 5 (b) an explanation of the right to the resolution of the dispute with a clear description of all procedures 6 and options available; 7 (c) the right to obtain a final department decision within 180 days of the date that the dispute was referred 8 to the dispute resolution office; 9 (d) the right to appeal should the department fail to meet the required deadline for issuing a final 10 department decision; and 11 (e) the right to have the department consider alternative dispute resolution methods, including mediation. 12 (5) The department shall: 13 (a) develop guidelines that must be followed by employees of the department in dispute resolution 14 matters: 15 (b) develop policies concerning the authority of an employee to resolve disputes; and 16 (c) establish procedures for reviewing and approving disputes resolved by an employee or the dispute 17 resolution office. 18 (6) (a) (i) The director of revenue or the director's designee is authorized to enter into an agreement with 19 a person or other entity relating to a matter administered by the department. (ii) The director or the director's designee has no authority to bind a future legislature through the terms 20 21 of an agreement. 22 (b) Subject to subsection (6)(a)(ii), an agreement under the provisions of subsection (6)(a)(i) is final and 23 conclusive, and, except upon a showing of fraud, malfeasance, or misrepresentation of a material fact: 24 (i) the agreement may not be reopened as to matters agreed upon or be modified by any officer, 25 employee, or agent of this state; and 26 (ii) in any suit, action, or proceeding under the agreement or any determination, assessment, collection, 27 payment, abatement, refund, or credit made in accordance with the agreement, the agreement may not be 28 annulled, modified, set aside, or disregarded." 29

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Section 4. Section 15-1-402, MCA, is amended to read:

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"15-1-402. Payment of property taxes or fees under protest. (1) (a) The person upon whom a
 property tax or fee is being imposed under this title may, before the property tax or fee becomes delinquent, pay
 under written protest that portion of the property tax or fee protested.

4 (b) The protested payment must:

5 (i) be made to the officer designated and authorized to collect it;

6 (ii) specify the grounds of protest; and

(iii) not exceed the difference between the payment for the immediately preceding tax year and the
amount owing in the tax year protested unless a different amount results from the specified grounds of protest,
which may include but are not limited to changes in assessment due to reappraisal under 15-7-111.

(c) If the protested property tax or fee is on property that is subject to central assessment pursuant to
 15-23-101, the person shall report to the department the grounds of the protest and the amount of the protested
 payment for each county in which a protested payment was made. By November 1 of each year, the department
 shall mail a notice stating the requirements of this subsection (1)(c) to owners of property subject to central
 assessment under 15-23-101(1) and (2) who have filed a timely appeal under 15-1-211.

15 (2) A person appealing a property tax or fee pursuant to Title 15, chapter 2 or 15, including a person 16 appealing a property tax or fee on property that is <u>annually assessed by the department or</u> subject to central 17 assessment pursuant to 15-23-101(1) or (2), shall pay the tax or fee under protest when due in order to receive 18 a refund. If the tax or fee is not paid under protest when due, the appeal <u>or mediation</u> may continue but a tax or 19 fee may not be refunded as a result of the appeal <u>or mediation</u>.

(3) If a protested property tax or fee is payable in installments, a subsequent installment portion considered unlawful by the state tax appeal board need not be paid and an action or suit need not be commenced to recover the subsequent installment. The determination of the action or suit commenced to recover the first installment portion paid under protest determines the right of the party paying the subsequent installment to have it or any part of it refunded to the party or the right of the taxing authority to collect a subsequent installment not paid by the taxpayer plus interest from the date the subsequent installment was due.

(4) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), all property taxes and fees paid under protest to a county
or municipality must be deposited by the treasurer of the county or municipality to the credit of a special fund to
be designated as a protest fund and must be retained in the protest fund until the final determination of any action
or suit to recover the taxes and fees unless they are released at the request of the county, municipality, or other
local taxing jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (5). This section does not prohibit the investment of the money

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of this fund in the state unified investment program or in any manner provided in Title 7, chapter 6. The provision
 creating the special protest fund does not apply to any payments made under protest directly to the state.

(b) (i) Property taxes that are levied by the state against property that is centrally assessed pursuant to
15-23-101 and any protested taxes on industrial property that is annually assessed by the department in a school
district that has elected to waive its right to protested taxes in a specific year pursuant to 15-1-409 must be
remitted by the county treasurer to the department for deposit as provided in subsections (4)(b)(ii) through
(4)(b)(iv).

8 (ii) The department shall deposit 50% of that portion of the funds levied for the university system pursuant 9 to 15-10-108 in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the university system, and the other 50% of the 10 funds levied pursuant to 15-10-108 must be deposited in a centrally assessed property tax state special revenue 11 fund.

(iii) Fifty percent of the funds remaining after the deposit of university system funds must be deposited
 in the state general fund, and the other 50% must be deposited in a centrally assessed property tax state special
 revenue fund.

(iv) Fifty percent of the funds from a school district that has waived its right to protested taxes must be
 deposited in the state general fund, and the other 50% must be deposited in a school district property tax protest
 state special revenue fund.

(5) (a) Except as provided in subsections (5)(b) and (5)(c), the governing body of a taxing jurisdiction affected by the payment of taxes under protest in the second and subsequent years that a tax protest remains unresolved may demand that the treasurer of the county or municipality pay the requesting taxing jurisdiction all or a portion of the protest payments to which it is entitled, except the amount paid by the taxpayer in the first year of the protest. The decision in a previous year of a taxing jurisdiction to leave protested taxes in the protest fund does not preclude it from demanding in a subsequent year any or all of the payments to which it is entitled, except the first-year protest amount.

(b) The governing body of a taxing jurisdiction affected by the payment of taxes under protest on property that is centrally assessed pursuant to 15-23-101 or on industrial property that is assessed annually by the department in the first and subsequent years that a tax protest remains unresolved may demand that the treasurer of the county or municipality pay the requesting taxing jurisdiction all or a portion of the protest payments to which it is entitled. The decision in a previous year of a taxing jurisdiction to leave protested taxes of centrally assessed property in the protest fund does not preclude it from demanding in a subsequent year any

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1 or all of the payments to which it is entitled.

2 (c) The provisions of subsection (5)(b) do not apply to a school district that has elected to waive its right
3 to its portion of protested taxes on centrally assessed property and on industrial property that is assessed
4 annually by the department for that specific year as provided in 15-1-409.

5 (6) (a) If action before the county tax appeal board, state tax appeal board, or district court is not 6 commenced within the time specified or if the action is commenced and finally determined in favor of the 7 department of revenue, county, municipality, or treasurer of the county or the municipality, the amount of the 8 protested portions of the property tax or fee must be taken from the protest fund or the centrally assessed 9 property tax state special revenue fund and deposited to the credit of the fund or funds to which the property tax 10 belongs, less a pro rata deduction for the costs of administration of the protest fund and related expenses 11 charged to the local government units.

12 (b) (i) If the action is finally determined adversely to the governmental entity levying the tax, then the 13 treasurer of the municipality, county, or state entity levying the tax shall, upon receipt of a certified copy of the 14 final judgment in the action and upon expiration of the time set forth for appeal of the final judgment, refund to 15 the person in whose favor the judgment is rendered the amount of the protested portions of the property tax or 16 fee that the person holding the judgment is entitled to recover, together with interest from the date of payment 17 under protest. The department shall refund from the school district property tax protest state special revenue fund 18 the protested portions of property taxes and interest to a taxpayer in a school district in which the school district 19 has elected to waive its right to its portion of protested taxes for that specific year as provided in 15-1-409. If the 20 amount available for the refund in the school district property tax protest state special revenue fund is insufficient 21 to refund the property tax payments, the department shall pay the remainder of the refund from the state general 22 fund.

(ii) The taxing jurisdiction shall pay interest at the rate of interest earned by the pooled investment fund
 provided for in 17-6-203 for the applicable period.

(c) If the amount retained in the protest fund is insufficient to pay all sums due the taxpayer, the treasurer
shall apply the available amount first to tax repayment, then to interest owed, and lastly to costs.

(d) (i) If the protest action is decided adversely to a taxing jurisdiction and the amount retained in the
protest fund is insufficient to refund the tax payments and costs to which the taxpayer is entitled and for which
local government units are responsible, the treasurer shall bill and the taxing jurisdiction shall refund to the
treasurer that portion of the taxpayer refund, including tax payments and costs, for which the taxing jurisdiction



is proratably responsible. The treasurer is not responsible for the amount required to be refunded by the state
 treasurer as provided in subsection (6)(b).

3 (ii) For an adverse protest action against the state for centrally assessed property, the department shall 4 refund from the centrally assessed property tax state special revenue fund the amount of protested taxes and 5 from the state general fund the amount of interest as required in subsection (6)(b). The amount refunded for an 6 adverse protested action from the centrally assessed property tax state special revenue fund may not exceed 7 the amount of protested taxes or fees required to be deposited for that action pursuant to subsections (4)(b)(ii) and (4)(b)(iii) or, for taxes or fees protested prior to April 28, 2005, an equivalent amount of the money transferred 8 9 to the fund pursuant to section 3, Chapter 536, Laws of 2005. If the amount available for the adverse protested 10 action in the centrally assessed property tax state special revenue fund is insufficient to refund the tax payments 11 to which the taxpayer is entitled and for which the state is responsible, the department shall pay the remainder 12 of the refund proportionally from the state general fund and from money deposited in the state special revenue 13 fund levied pursuant to 15-10-108.

(e) In satisfying the requirements of subsection (6)(d), the taxing jurisdiction, including the state, is
allowed not more than 1 year from the beginning of the fiscal year following a final resolution of the protest. The
taxpayer is entitled to interest on the unpaid balance at the rate referred to in subsection (6)(b) from the date of
payment under protest until the date of final resolution of the protest and at the combined rate of the federal
reserve discount rate quoted from the federal reserve bank in New York, New York, on the date of final resolution,
plus 4 percentage points, from the date of final resolution of the protest until refund is made.

20 (7) A taxing jurisdiction, except the state, may satisfy the requirements of this section by use of funds
21 from one or more of the following sources:

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(a) imposition of a property tax to be collected by a special tax protest refund levy;

23 (b) the general fund or any other funds legally available to the governing body; and

(c) proceeds from the sale of bonds issued by a county, city, or school district for the purpose of deriving
revenue for the repayment of tax protests lost by the taxing jurisdiction. The governing body of a county, city, or
school district is authorized to issue the bonds pursuant to procedures established by law. The bonds may be
issued without being submitted to an election. Property taxes may be levied to amortize the bonds.

(8) If the department revises an assessment that results in a refund of taxes of \$5 or less, a refund isnot owed."

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1	Section 5. Section 15-2-302, MCA, is amended to read:
2	"15-2-302. Direct appeal from department decision to state tax appeal board hearing. (1) A
3	person may appeal to the state tax appeal board a final decision of the department of revenue <u>or an unsuccessful</u>
4	mediation under [section 1] involving:
5	(a) property centrally assessed under chapter 23;
6	(b) the valuation of industrial property that is assessed annually by the department;
7	(b)(c) classification of property as new industrial property;
8	(c)(d) any other tax, other than the property tax, imposed under this title; or
9	(d)(e) any other matter in which the appeal is provided by law.
10	(2) The appeal is made by filing a complaint with the board within 30 days following receipt of notice of
11	the department's final decision. The complaint must set forth the grounds for relief and the nature of relief
12	demanded. The board shall immediately transmit a copy of the complaint to the department.
13	(3) The department shall file with the board an answer within 30 days following filing of a complaint.
14	(4) The board shall conduct the appeal in accordance with the contested case provisions of the Montana
15	Administrative Procedure Act.
16	(5) The decision of the state tax appeal board is final and binding upon all interested parties unless
17	reversed or modified by judicial review. Proceedings for judicial review of a decision of the state tax appeal board
18	under this section are subject to the provisions of 15-2-303 and the Montana Administrative Procedure Act to the
19	extent that it does not conflict with 15-2-303."
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21	Section 6. Section 15-2-302, MCA, is amended to read:
22	"15-2-302. Direct appeal from department decision to state tax appeal board hearing. (1) A
23	person may appeal to the state tax appeal board a final decision of the department of revenue <u>or an unsuccessful</u>
24	mediation under [section 1 or 2] involving:
25	(a) property centrally assessed under chapter 23;
26	(b) the valuation of industrial property that is assessed annually by the department;
27	(b)(c) classification of property as new industrial property;
28	(c)(d) any other tax, other than the property tax, imposed under this title; or
29	(d)(e) any other matter in which the appeal is provided by law.
30	(2) The appeal is made by filing a complaint with the board within 30 days following receipt of notice of

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the department's final decision. The complaint must set forth the grounds for relief and the nature of relief
 demanded. The board shall immediately transmit a copy of the complaint to the department.

3 (3

(3) The department shall file with the board an answer within 30 days following filing of a complaint.

4 (4) The board shall conduct the appeal in accordance with the contested case provisions of the Montana
5 Administrative Procedure Act.

6 (5) The decision of the state tax appeal board is final and binding upon all interested parties unless 7 reversed or modified by judicial review. Proceedings for judicial review of a decision of the state tax appeal board 8 under this section are subject to the provisions of 15-2-303 and the Montana Administrative Procedure Act to the 9 extent that it does not conflict with 15-2-303."

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Section 7. Section 15-8-601, MCA, is amended to read:

"15-8-601. Assessment revision -- conference for review. (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), whenever the department discovers that any taxable property of any person has in any year escaped assessment, been erroneously assessed, or been omitted from taxation, the department may assess the property provided that the property is under the ownership or control of the same person who owned or controlled it at the time it escaped assessment, was erroneously assessed, or was omitted from taxation. All revised assessments must be made within 10 years after the end of the calendar year in which the original assessment was or should have been made.

(b) Within the time limits set by 15-23-116, whenever the department discovers property subject to assessment under Title 15, chapter 23, that has escaped assessment, been erroneously assessed, or been omitted from taxation, the department may issue a revised assessment to the person, firm, or corporation who owned the property at the time it escaped assessment, was erroneously assessed, or was omitted from taxation, regardless of the ownership of the property at the time of the department's revised assessment.

(c) If an erroneous assessment is due to a calculation error by the department, the department shall
 revise the assessment of like properties that were also erroneously assessed using the same calculation.

(2) When the department proposes to revise the statement reported by the taxpayer under 15-8-301,
 the action of the department is subject to the notice and conference provisions of this section. Revised
 assessments of centrally assessed property and industrial property that is assessed annually by the department
 are subject to review mediation pursuant to 15-1-211 [section 1].

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(3) (a) Notice of revised assessment pursuant to this section must be made by the department by

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postpaid letter addressed to the person interested within 10 days after the revised assessment has been made.
 If the property is locally assessed, the notice must include the opportunity for a conference on the matter, at the
 request of the person interested, within 30 days after notice is given.

4 (b) An assessment revision review conference is not a contested case as defined in the Montana
5 Administrative Procedure Act. The department shall keep minutes in writing of each assessment revision review
6 conference, and the minutes are public records.

(c) Following an assessment revision review conference or expiration of the opportunity for a conference,
the department shall order an assessment that it considers proper. Any party to the conference aggrieved by the
action of the department or a taxpayer who does not request a conference may appeal to the county tax appeal
board within 30 days of receipt of the revised assessment or the department's assessment made pursuant to the
conference.

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(4) The department shall enter in the property tax record all changes and corrections made by it."

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14 Section 8. Section 15-15-102, MCA, is amended to read:

15 16 by the county tax appeal board unless either the taxpayer or the taxpayer's agent makes and files a written 17 application for reduction with the county tax appeal board. The application for reduction may be obtained at the 18 local appraisal office or from the county tax appeal board. The completed application must be submitted to the 19 county clerk and recorder. The date of receipt is the date stamped on the appeal form by the county clerk and 20 recorder upon receipt of the form. The county tax appeal board is responsible for obtaining the applications from 21 the county clerk and recorder. The application must be submitted on or before the later of 22 (a) the first Monday in June; or 23 (b) 30 days after receiving either a notice of classification and appraisal or determination after review 24 under 15-7-102(3) from the department; or

25 (c) 60 days after mediation conducted pursuant to [section 1] has terminated unsuccessfully if the

26 <u>objector does not elect to file an action in district court or make a direct appeal to the state tax appeal board as</u>

27 provided in 15-2-302, whichever is later.

<u>(2)</u> If the department's determination after review is not made in time to allow the county tax appeal board
 to review the matter during the current tax year, the appeal must be reviewed during the next tax year, but the
 decision by the county tax appeal board is effective for the year in which the request for review was filed with the

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1	department. The application must state the post-office address of the applicant, specifically describe the property
2	involved, and state the facts upon which it is claimed the reduction should be made."
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4	Section 8. Section 15-23-102, MCA, is amended to read:
5	"15-23-102. Independent appraisal option. (1) The department of revenue may have property subject
6	to the provisions of this chapter assessed by a qualified independent appraiser when both the department and
7	the owner of the property subject to the assessment agree in writing:
8	(a) on a particular independent appraiser to do an appraisal;
9	(b) to share the costs of the independent appraisal; and
10	(c) to accept the results of the appraisal.
11	(2) Appeals from the decision of the department pursuant to 15-1-211 are subject to mediation under
12	[section 1] and may be taken to the county tax appeal board, state tax appeal board , or district court ."
13	
14	Section 9. Section 15-23-104, MCA, is amended to read:
15	"15-23-104. Failure to file estimate by department penalty. (1) If any person fails to file a report
16	or return within the time established in 15-23-103 or by a later date approved by the department, the department
17	shall estimate the value of the property that should have been reported on the basis of the best available
18	information. In estimating the value of the net proceeds of mines, the department shall proceed under 15-23-506,
19	and in estimating the value of the gross proceeds of coal mines, the department shall proceed under 15-35-107.
20	In estimating the value of all other property subject to assessment under parts 2 through 4 of this chapter, the
21	department shall proceed under 15-1-303. In estimating value under this section, the department may subpoena
22	a person or the person's agent as specified in 15-1-302. An assessment pursuant to parts 5, 7, and 8 of this
23	chapter based on estimated value or imputed value is subject to review mediation under 15-1-211 [section 1].
24	For each month or part of a month that a report is delinquent, the department shall impose and collect a \$25
25	penalty, with the total not to exceed \$200, and shall deposit the penalty to the credit of the general fund. The
26	department shall assess a penalty of 1% of the tax due for each month or part of a month that the report is
27	delinquent. The department shall notify the county treasurer of each affected county of the amount of the penalty,
28	and the treasurer shall collect the penalty in the same manner as the taxes to which the penalty applies.
29	(2) For a delinquency in reporting under 15-23-212, the department shall assess a penalty of 1% of the
30	tax due for each month or part of a month that the report is delinquent."

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1 2 Section 10. Section 15-24-3112, MCA, is amended to read: 3 "15-24-3112. Certification. (1) (a) Upon application by a taxpayer, the department of environmental 4 quality shall determine whether a facility or equipment qualifies for a tax abatement under 15-24-3111 or rules 5 adopted under 15-24-3116. If the department determines that a facility or equipment qualifies for abatement or 6 a classification, it shall issue a certification of eligibility. 7 (b) An application for certification must be made on forms available from the department. 8 (c) Certification remains in effect only as long as substantial compliance with this part continues. 9 (2) The department of environmental quality shall identify and track compliance with this part in the use 10 of certified property. The department may revoke a certification for failure to maintain substantial compliance with 11 eligibility requirements in 15-24-3111 or with rules adopted pursuant to 15-24-3116. Revocation of a certificate 12 must be reported to the department of revenue within 30 days of revocation. 13 (3) If a taxpayer's certification is revoked, the taxpayer forfeits the abatement or classification under 14 15-6-157 or 15-6-158. Upon revocation, the property must be assessed at 100% of its taxable value beginning 15 on January 1 of the year or years for which the certification is revoked. Any remaining abatement must be 16 forfeited. The taxpayer is immediately liable for any additional taxes, penalty, and interest resulting from the 17 revocation. 18 (4) A taxpayer that has forfeited any portion of its abatement because of revocation may not reapply for 19 an abatement under this part. 20 (5) A taxpayer aggrieved by a determination made by the department of environmental quality or the 21 department of revenue has the right to the review procedures in 15-1-211, to mediation under [section 1], or AND 22 to a hearing under Title 2, chapter 4, part 6." 23 24 NEW SECTION. Section 11. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 and 2] are intended to be codified 25 as an integral part of Title 15, chapter 1, part 2, and the provisions of Title 15, chapter 1, part 2, apply to [sections 26 1 and 2]. 27 28 NEW SECTION. Section 12. Effective dates. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is 29 effective on passage and approval.

30 (2) [Sections 2 and 6] are effective January 1, 2015.

[Legislative
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2	NEW SECTION. Section 13. Termination. [Section 5] terminates December 31, 2014.
3	- END -