

Fiscal Note 2023 Biennium

Bill#	SB0263	Ti	itle:	Revise forest lands property taxes and rates	
Primary Sponsor:	Cuffe, Mike	St	tatus:	As Amended in Senate Committee	
⊠Significant Loc	cal Gov Impact	□Needs to be included in H	В 2	☐Technical Concerns	
☐ Included in the Executive Budget		☐ Significant Long-Term Impacts		☐Dedicated Revenue Form Attached	

FISCAL SUMMARY

	FY 2022 Difference	FY 2023 Difference	FY 2024 <u>Difference</u>	FY 2025 Difference
Expenditures:				
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenue:	×	*	<i>t</i>	
General Fund	(\$37,000)	(\$75,000)	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue	(\$2,000)	(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0
Net Impact-General Fund Balance:	(\$37,000)	(\$75,000)	\$0	\$0

<u>Description of fiscal impact:</u> SB 263 as amended, changes the tax rates for class 10 property at varying percentages of forest productivity value for tax years (TY) 2021 and 2022 before returning to the current law rate in TY 2023.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Assumptions:

Department of Revenue

- 1. Under current law, class 10 forest land property has a six-year reappraisal cycle. The last year of the current cycle is TY 2020. TY 2021 will be the first year of the next six-year cycle. The current law tax rate for class 10 property is 0.37%.
- 2. SB 263 as amended changes the rates for class 10 property in TY 2021 to 0.34% and to 0.31% in TY 2022. Starting in TY 2023, SB 263 returns the class 10 rate equal to 0.37% which is the same as current law.
- 3. The following table shows the class 10 property market value, taxable value under current law, the taxable value under SB 263, and the difference in taxable value for TY 2020 through TY 2024.

Class 10 Forest Land Values Under Curent Law and SB 263 as Amended					
Tax Year	Productivity Value	Taxable Value	Taxable Value under SB 263	Change	
2020	\$1,316,347,000	\$4,870,000	\$4,870,000	\$0	
2021	\$1,313,041,000	\$4,858,000	\$4,464,000	(\$394,000)	
2022	\$1,309,743,000	\$4,846,000	\$4,060,000	(\$786,000)	
2023	\$1,306,453,000	\$4,834,000	\$4,834,000	\$0	
2024	\$1,303,172,000	\$4,822,000	\$4,822,000	\$0	

- 4. The TY 2021 and TY 2022 difference in taxable value is then multiplied by the state general fund mills and the Montana University System (MUS) mills. Real property taxes are billed in the fiscal year subsequent to the tax year. The general fund revenue reduction in FY 2022 is \$37,000, and in FY 2023 the reduction is \$75,000. The University 6-mill state special revenue reduction in FY 2022 is \$2,000, and \$5,000 in FY 2023.
- 5. The costs associated with administering SB 263 are expected to be minimal and would be absorbed as part of the department's annual processes.

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025			
Fiscal Impact:	Difference	Difference	Difference	Difference			
Department of Revenue							
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Expenditures:							
Personal Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
TOTAL Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Funding of Expenditures:							
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
TOTAL Funding of Exp.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Revenues:							
General Fund (01)	(\$37,000)	(\$75,000)	\$0	\$0			
State Special Revenue (02)	(\$2,000)	(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0 \$0			
TOTAL Revenues	(\$39,000)	(\$80,000)		\$0			
10171E Revenues	(\$37,000)	(\$60,000)	<u>Φ0</u>	\$0			
Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Funding of Expenditures):							
General Fund (01)	(\$37,000)	(\$75,000)	\$0	\$0			
State Special Revenue (02)	(\$2,000)	(\$5,000)	\$0	\$0			

Effect on County or Other Local Revenues or Expenditures:

The statewide taxable value reduction due to SB 263 is 0.011% of the FY 2022 statewide tax base, and -0.022% of the FY 2023 statewide tax base. Local mills in jurisdictions with property affected by SB 263 would rise proportionally, offsetting the loss of tax base.