

HOUSE BILL NO. 912

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND TAXATION OF
 CERTAIN LAND AS RECREATIONAL LAND FOR PROPERTY TAX PURPOSES; PROVIDING THAT
 CERTAIN CONTIGUOUS PARCELS ARE TAXED AS RECREATIONAL LAND UNLESS THE LAND IS BEING
 UTILIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN A MANNER THAT GENERATES AT LEAST THE
 PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY THAT THE AVERAGE MONTANA FARMER OR RANCHER COULD ACHIEVE;
 PROVIDING THAT A PROPERTY OWNER MAY PROVE THAT THE LAND IS BEING UTILIZED FOR
 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY SUBMITTING SITE-SPECIFIC AND PERTINENT AVAILABLE
 INFORMATION; PROVIDING FOR A RATE OF TAX THAT IS HIGHER THAN THE RATE OF TAX FOR
 AGRICULTURAL LAND; PROVIDING DEFINITIONS; PROVIDING RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; AMENDING
 SECTIONS 15-6-134, 15-6-229, 15-7-102, 15-7-111, 15-7-202, 15-8-111, AND 15-18-219, MCA; AND
 PROVIDING AN APPLICABILITY DATE."

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

**NEW SECTION. Section 1. Class nineteen property -- description of undeveloped recreational
 property -- taxable percentage.** (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), beginning January 1, 2025,
 class nineteen property includes contiguous parcels of land totaling 160 acres or more under one ownership

1 that does not qualify for valuation, assessment, and taxation as agricultural land each year under 15-7-202
2 because of the failure of the owner to satisfy the criteria in subsection (2). Property that is classified under this
3 section is referred to as undeveloped recreational property.

4 (b) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to land that was placed in a land conservation program
5 administered by the United States before [the effective date of this act] until after the expiration of the contract.

6 (2) Class nineteen recreational property does not include property classified as forest land under
7 15-6-143 and property described in subsection (1) if:

8 (a) the owner applies to the department requesting classification of the parcel as agricultural under
9 15-7-202;

10 (b) the land and any contiguous leased land of the owner is used primarily for raising and
11 marketing products that are agricultural by the owner or a lessee; and

12 (c) the department verifies that the land is being utilized for agricultural production in a manner that
13 generates at least the productive capacity that the average Montana farmer or rancher could achieve.

14 (3) In determining whether subsection (2)(c) is satisfied, the department shall consider soil type,
15 historic productive capacity in the surrounding area with similar property features, any available historical
16 productive capacity information for the subject property, soil surveys and maps, livestock per capita fees paid
17 by property owners in the county based on a per acreage basis, and all other site-specific and pertinent
18 available information, including any information provided by the taxpayer such as:

19 (a) information detailing actual climate conditions;

20 (b) information from the United States department of agriculture, including but not limited to:

21 (i) natural resources conservation service rangeland inventory materials;

22 (ii) farm service agency materials; and

23 (iii) Montana agriculture statistics information; and

24 (c) any other relevant documents or publicly available information that will assist the department in
25 reaching a determination that the land is being utilized for agricultural production in a manner that generates at
26 least the productive capacity that the average Montana farmer or rancher could achieve.

27 (4) Class nineteen property is taxed at the rate of tax for class three property in 15-6-133(2) of its
28 productive capacity value multiplied by 7.

1 (5) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

2 (a) (i) "Agricultural production" means the business of agricultural production, as agriculture is
3 defined in this section, including silviculture that is reported on net farm income reports for tax purposes as
4 required by the United States internal revenue service.

5 (ii) The term does not mean the business of processing, transporting, or marketing agricultural
6 products.

7 (b) "Agriculture" has the same meaning as "agricultural" as defined in 15-1-101.

8 (c) "Marketing" has the same meaning as provided in 15-7-202(1)(c).

9 (6) The department may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section.

10

11 **Section 2.** Section 15-6-134, MCA, is amended to read:

12 **"15-6-134. Class four property -- description -- taxable percentage.** (1) Class four property
13 includes:

14 (a) subject to subsection (1)(e), all land, except that specifically included in another class;

15 (b) subject to subsection (1)(e):

16 (i) all improvements, including single-family residences, trailers, manufactured homes, or mobile
17 homes used as a residence, except those specifically included in another class;

18 (ii) appurtenant improvements to the residences, including the parcels of land upon which the
19 residences are located and any leasehold improvements;

20 (iii) vacant residential lots; and

21 (iv) rental multifamily dwelling units.

22 (c) all improvements on land that is eligible for valuation, assessment, and taxation as agricultural
23 land under 15-7-202 or recreational property under [section 1], including 1 acre of real property beneath
24 improvements on land described in 15-6-133(1)(c) or [section 1]. The 1 acre must be valued at market value.

25 (d) 1 acre of real property beneath an improvement used as a residence on land eligible for
26 valuation, assessment, and taxation as forest land under 15-6-143. The 1 acre must be valued at market value.

27 (e) all commercial and industrial property, as defined in 15-1-101, and including:

28 (i) all commercial and industrial property that is used or owned by an individual, a business, a

1 trade, a corporation, a limited liability company, or a partnership and that is used primarily for the production of
2 income;

3 (ii) all golf courses, including land and improvements actually and necessarily used for that
4 purpose, that consist of at least nine holes and not less than 700 lineal yards;

5 (iii) commercial buildings and parcels of land upon which the buildings are situated; and

6 (iv) vacant commercial lots.

7 (2) If a property includes both residential and commercial uses, the property is classified and
8 appraised as follows:

9 (a) the land use with the highest percentage of total value is the use that is assigned to the
10 property; and

11 (b) the improvements are apportioned according to the use of the improvements.

12 (3) (a) Except as provided in 15-24-1402, 15-24-1501, 15-24-1502, and subsection (3)(b), class
13 four residential property described in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(d) of this section is taxed at 1.35% of
14 market value.

15 (b) The tax rate for the portion of the market value of a single-family residential dwelling in excess
16 of \$1.5 million is the residential property tax rate in subsection (3)(a) multiplied by 1.4.

17 (c) The tax rate for commercial property is the residential property tax rate in subsection (3)(a)
18 multiplied by 1.4.

19 (4) Property described in subsection (1)(e)(ii) is taxed at one-half the tax rate established in
20 subsection (3)(c)."

21

22 **Section 3.** Section 15-6-229, MCA, is amended to read:

23 **"15-6-229. Exemption for land adjacent to transmission line right-of-way easement --**

24 **application -- limitations.** (1) Subject to the conditions of this section, for tax years beginning after December
25 31, 2007, there is allowed an exemption from property taxes for land that is within 660 feet on either side of the
26 midpoint of a transmission line right-of-way or easement.

27 (2) (a) An owner or operator of a transmission line shall apply to the department for an exemption
28 under this section on a form provided by the department. The application must include a legal description and a

1 digitized certificate of survey prepared by a surveyor registered with the board of professional engineers and
2 professional land surveyors provided for in 2-15-1763 of the property in the county for which the exemption is
3 sought and other information required by the department. A separate application must be made for each county
4 in which an exemption is sought.

5 (b) An application for an exemption that would be in effect for the tax year and subsequent tax
6 years must be filed with the department by March 1 in the tax year that the exemption is sought.

7 (3) (a) The owner or operator of a transmission line shall inform the department of any change in
8 ownership of the land or other circumstances that may affect the eligibility of the land for the exemption. The
9 department shall determine whether any changes have occurred that affect the eligibility of the land for the
10 exemption.

11 (b) The exemption allowed under this section does not apply to:

12 (i) the boundaries of an incorporated or unincorporated city or town;

13 (ii) a platted and filed subdivision;

14 (iii) tracts of land used for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes; or

15 (iv) the 1 acre of land beneath improvements on land described in 15-6-133(1)(c), section 1, and
16 15-7-206(2).

17 (4) For the purposes of this section, "transmission line" means an electric line with a design
18 capacity of 30 megavoltamperes or greater that is constructed after January 1, 2007."

19

20 **Section 4.** Section 15-7-102, MCA, is amended to read:

21 **"15-7-102. Notice of classification, market value, and taxable value to owners -- appeals.** (1) (a)

22 Except as provided in 15-7-138, the department shall mail or provide electronically to each owner or purchaser
23 under contract for deed a notice that includes the land classification, market value, and taxable value of the
24 land and improvements owned or being purchased. A notice must be mailed or, with property owner consent,
25 provided electronically to the owner only if one or more of the following changes pertaining to the land or
26 improvements have been made since the last notice:

27 (i) change in ownership;

28 (ii) change in classification;

1 (iii) change in valuation; or

2 (iv) addition or subtraction of personal property affixed to the land.

3 (b) The notice must include the following for the taxpayer's informational and informal classification
4 and appraisal review purposes:

5 (i) a notice of the availability of all the property tax assistance programs available to property
6 taxpayers, including the intangible land value assistance program provided for in 15-6-240, the property tax
7 assistance programs provided for in Title 15, chapter 6, part 3, and the residential property tax credit for the
8 elderly provided for in 15-30-2337 through 15-30-2341;

9 (ii) the total amount of mills levied against the property in the prior year;

10 (iii) the market value for the prior reappraisal cycle;

11 (iv) if the market value has increased by more than 10%, an explanation for the increase in
12 valuation;

13 (v) a statement that the notice is not a tax bill; and

14 (vi) a taxpayer option to request an informal classification and appraisal review by checking a box
15 on the notice and returning it to the department.

16 (c) When the department uses an appraisal method that values land and improvements as a unit,
17 including the sales comparison approach for residential condominiums or the income approach for commercial
18 property, the notice must contain a combined appraised value of land and improvements.

19 (d) Any misinformation provided in the information required by subsection (1)(b) does not affect the
20 validity of the notice and may not be used as a basis for a challenge of the legality of the notice.

21 (2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(c), the department shall assign each classification and
22 appraisal to the correct owner or purchaser under contract for deed and mail or provide electronically the notice
23 in written or electronic form, adopted by the department, containing sufficient information in a comprehensible
24 manner designed to fully inform the taxpayer as to the classification and appraisal of the property and of
25 changes over the prior tax year.

26 (b) The notice must advise the taxpayer that in order to be eligible for a refund of taxes from an
27 appeal of the classification or appraisal, the taxpayer is required to pay the taxes under protest as provided in
28 15-1-402.

1 (c) The department is not required to mail or provide electronically the notice to a new owner or
 2 purchaser under contract for deed unless the department has received the realty transfer certificate from the
 3 clerk and recorder as provided in 15-7-304 and has processed the certificate before the notices required by
 4 subsection (2)(a) are mailed or provided electronically. The department shall notify the county tax appeal board
 5 of the date of the mailing or the date when the taxpayer is informed the information is available electronically.

6 (3) (a) If the owner of any land and improvements is dissatisfied with the appraisal as it reflects the
 7 market value of the property as determined by the department or with the classification of the land or
 8 improvements, the owner may request an informal classification and appraisal review by submitting an
 9 objection on written or electronic forms provided by the department for that purpose or by checking a box on the
 10 notice and returning it to the department in a manner prescribed by the department.

11 (i) For property other than class three property described in 15-6-133, class four property
 12 described in 15-6-134, ~~and~~ class ten property described in 15-6-143, and class nineteen property described in
 13 [section 1], the objection must be submitted within 30 days from the date on the notice.

14 (ii) For class three property described in 15-6-133, ~~and~~ class four property described in 15-6-134,
 15 and class nineteen property described in [section 1], the objection may be made only once each valuation
 16 cycle. An objection must be made in writing or by checking a box on the notice within 30 days from the date on
 17 the classification and appraisal notice for a reduction in the appraised value to be considered for both years of
 18 the 2-year valuation cycle. An objection made more than 30 days from the date of the classification and
 19 appraisal notice will be applicable only for the second year of the 2-year valuation cycle. For an objection to
 20 apply to the second year of the valuation cycle, the taxpayer shall make the objection in writing or by checking a
 21 box on the notice no later than June 1 of the second year of the valuation cycle or, if a classification and
 22 appraisal notice is received in the second year of the valuation cycle, within 30 days from the date on the
 23 notice.

24 (iii) For class ten property described in 15-6-143, the objection may be made at any time but only
 25 once each valuation cycle. An objection must be made in writing or by checking a box on the notice within 30
 26 days from the date on the classification and appraisal notice for a reduction in the appraised value to be
 27 considered for all years of the 6-year appraisal cycle. An objection made more than 30 days after the date of
 28 the classification and appraisal notice applies only for the subsequent remaining years of the 6-year reappraisal

1 cycle. For an objection to apply to any subsequent year of the valuation cycle, the taxpayer shall make the
 2 objection in writing or by checking a box on the notice no later than June 1 of the year for which the value is
 3 being appealed or, if a classification and appraisal notice is received after the first year of the valuation cycle,
 4 within 30 days from the date on the notice.

5 (b) If the objection relates to residential or commercial property and the objector agrees to the
 6 confidentiality requirements, the department shall provide to the objector, by posted mail or electronically, within
 7 8 weeks of submission of the objection, the following information:

8 (i) the methodology and sources of data used by the department in the valuation of the property;
 9 and

10 (ii) if the department uses a blend of evaluations developed from various sources, the reasons that
 11 the methodology was used.

12 (c) At the request of the objector or a representative of the objector, and only if the objector or
 13 representative signs a written or electronic confidentiality agreement, the department shall provide in written or
 14 electronic form:

15 (i) comparable sales data used by the department to value the property;

16 (ii) sales data used by the department to value residential property in the property taxpayer's
 17 market model area; and

18 (iii) if the cost approach was used by the department to value residential property, the
 19 documentation required in 15-8-111(3) regarding why the comparable sales approach was not reliable.

20 (d) For properties valued using the income approach as one approximation of market value, notice
 21 must be provided that the taxpayer will be given a form to acknowledge confidentiality requirements for the
 22 receipt of all aggregate model output that the department used in the valuation model for the property.

23 (e) The review must be conducted informally and is not subject to the contested case procedures
 24 of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. As a part of the review, the department may consider the actual
 25 selling price of the property and other relevant information presented by the taxpayer in support of the
 26 taxpayer's opinion as to the market value of the property. The department shall consider an independent
 27 appraisal provided by the taxpayer if the appraisal meets standards set by the Montana board of real estate
 28 appraisers and the appraisal was completed within 6 months of the valuation date pursuant to 15-8-201. If the

1 department does not use the appraisal provided by the taxpayer in conducting the appeal, the department shall
2 provide to the taxpayer the reason for not using the appraisal. The department shall give reasonable notice to
3 the taxpayer of the time and place of the review.

4 (f) After the review, the department shall determine the correct appraisal and classification of the
5 land or improvements and notify the taxpayer of its determination by mail or electronically. The department may
6 not determine an appraised value that is higher than the value that was the subject of the objection unless the
7 reason for an increase was the result of a physical change in the property or caused by an error in the
8 description of the property or data available for the property that is kept by the department and used for
9 calculating the appraised value. In the notification, the department shall state its reasons for revising the
10 classification or appraisal. When the proper appraisal and classification have been determined, the land must
11 be classified and the improvements appraised in the manner ordered by the department.

12 (4) Whether a review as provided in subsection (3) is held or not, the department may not adjust
13 an appraisal or classification upon the taxpayer's objection unless:

14 (a) the taxpayer has submitted an objection on written or electronic forms provided by the
15 department or by checking a box on the notice; and

16 (b) the department has provided to the objector by mail or electronically its stated reason in writing
17 for making the adjustment.

18 (5) A taxpayer's written objection or objection made by checking a box on the notice and
19 supplemental information provided by a taxpayer that elects to check a box on the notice to a classification or
20 appraisal and the department's notification to the taxpayer of its determination and the reason for that
21 determination are public records. The department shall make the records available for inspection during regular
22 office hours.

23 (6) If a property owner feels aggrieved by the classification or appraisal made by the department
24 after the review provided for in subsection (3), the property owner has the right to first appeal to the county tax
25 appeal board and then to the Montana tax appeal board, whose findings are final subject to the right of review
26 in the courts. The appeal to the county tax appeal board, pursuant to 15-15-102, must be filed within 30 days
27 from the date on the notice of the department's determination. A county tax appeal board or the Montana tax
28 appeal board may consider the actual selling price of the property, independent appraisals of the property, and

1 other relevant information presented by the taxpayer as evidence of the market value of the property. If the
2 county tax appeal board or the Montana tax appeal board determines that an adjustment should be made, the
3 department shall adjust the base value of the property in accordance with the board's order."
4

5 **Section 5.** Section 15-7-111, MCA, is amended to read:

6 **"15-7-111. Periodic reappraisal of certain taxable property.** (1) The department shall administer
7 and supervise a program for the reappraisal of all taxable property within class three under 15-6-133, class four
8 under 15-6-134, ~~and class ten under 15-6-143, and class nineteen under [section 1]~~ as provided in this section.
9 All other property must be revalued annually. ~~Beginning January 1, 2015, all~~ All property within class three, ~~and~~
10 class four, and class nineteen must be revalued every 2 years, and all property within class ten must be
11 revalued every 6 years.

12 (2) The department shall value newly constructed, remodeled, or reclassified property in a manner
13 consistent with the valuation within the same class and the values established pursuant to subsection (1) and
14 shall phase in the value of class ten property. The department shall adopt rules for determining the assessed
15 valuation of new, remodeled, or reclassified property within the same class and the phased-in value of class ten
16 property.

17 (3) The reappraisal of class three, ~~and class four, and class nineteen~~ property is complete on
18 December 31 of every second year of the reappraisal cycle, and the reappraisal of class ten property is
19 complete on December 31 of the sixth year of the reappraisal cycle. The amount of the change in valuation
20 from the base year for class ten property must be phased in each year at the rate of 16.66% of the change in
21 valuation.

22 (4) During the second year of each reappraisal cycle, the department shall provide the revenue
23 interim committee with a report, in accordance with 5-11-210, of tax rates for the upcoming reappraisal cycle
24 that will result in taxable value neutrality for each property class.

25 (5) The department shall administer and supervise a program for the reappraisal of all taxable
26 property within classes three and four. The department shall adopt a reappraisal plan by rule. The reappraisal
27 plan adopted must provide that all class three, ~~and class four, and class nineteen~~ property in each county is
28 revalued by January 1 of the second year of the reappraisal cycle, effective for January 1 of the following year,

1 and each succeeding 2 years, and must provide that all class ten property in each county is revalued by
 2 ~~January 1, 2015, effective for January 1, 2015, and~~ each succeeding 6 years. The resulting valuation changes
 3 for class ten property must be phased in for each year until the next reappraisal. If a percentage of change for
 4 each year is not established, then the percentage of phase in for class ten property each year is 16.66%.

5 (6) (a) In completing the appraisal or adjustments under subsection (5), the department shall, as
 6 provided in the reappraisal plan, conduct individual property inspections, building permit reviews, sales data
 7 verification reviews, and electronic data reviews. The department may adopt new technologies for recognizing
 8 changes to property.

9 (b) The department shall conduct a field inspection of a sufficient number of taxable properties to
 10 meet the requirements of subsection (5).

11 (7) (a) In each notice of reappraisal sent to a taxpayer, the department, with the support of the
 12 department of administration, shall provide to the taxpayer information on:

13 (i) the consumer price index adjusted for population and the average annual growth rate of
 14 Montana personal income; and

15 (ii) the estimated annualized change in property taxes levied over the previous 10 years by the
 16 state, county, and any incorporated cities or towns within the county and local school average mills by county.

17 (b) In every even-numbered year, the department shall publish in a newspaper of general
 18 circulation in each county the information required pursuant to subsection (7)(a) by the second Monday in
 19 October."

20

21 **Section 6.** Section 15-7-202, MCA, is amended to read:

22 **"15-7-202. Eligibility of land for valuation as agricultural.** (1) (a) ~~Contiguous~~ Except as provided in
 23 [section 1], contiguous parcels of land totaling 160 acres or more under one ownership are eligible for valuation,
 24 assessment, and taxation as agricultural land each year that none of the parcels is devoted to a residential,
 25 commercial, undeveloped recreational, or industrial use.

26 (b) (i) Contiguous parcels of land of 20 acres or more but less than 160 acres under one
 27 ownership that are actively devoted to agricultural use are eligible for valuation, assessment, and taxation as
 28 agricultural land if:

1 (A) the land is used primarily for raising and marketing, as defined in subsection (1)(c), products
 2 that meet the definition of agricultural in 15-1-101 and if, except as provided in subsection (3), the owner or the
 3 owner's immediate family members, agent, employee, or lessee markets not less than \$1,500 in annual gross
 4 income from the raising of agricultural products produced by the land; or

5 (B) the parcels would have met the qualification set out in subsection (1)(b)(i)(A) were it not for
 6 independent, intervening causes of production failure beyond the control of the producer or a marketing delay
 7 for economic advantage, in which case proof of qualification in a prior year will suffice.

8 (ii) Noncontiguous parcels of land that meet the income requirement of subsection (1)(b)(i) are
 9 eligible for valuation, assessment, and taxation as agricultural land under subsection (1)(b)(i) if:

10 (A) the land is an integral part of a bona fide agricultural operation undertaken by the persons set
 11 forth in subsection (1)(b)(i) as defined in this section; and

12 (B) the land is not devoted to a residential, commercial, or industrial use.

13 (iii) Parcels of land that are part of a family-operated farm, family corporation, family partnership,
 14 sole proprietorship, or family trust that is involved in Montana agricultural production consisting of 20 acres or
 15 more but less than 160 acres that do not meet the income requirement of subsection (1)(b)(i) may also be
 16 valued, assessed, and taxed as agricultural land if the owner:

17 (A) applies to the department requesting classification of the parcel as agricultural;

18 (B) verifies that the parcel of land is greater than 20 acres but less than 160 acres and that the
 19 parcel is located within 15 air miles of the family-operated farming entity referred to in subsection (1)(b)(iii)(C);
 20 and

21 (C) verifies that:

22 (I) the owner of the parcel is involved in agricultural production by submitting proof that 51% or
 23 more of the owner's Montana annual gross income is derived from agricultural production; and

24 (II) property taxes on the property are paid by a family corporation, family partnership, sole
 25 proprietorship, or family trust that is involved in Montana agricultural production and 51% of the entity's
 26 Montana annual gross income is derived from agricultural production; or

27 (III) the owner is a shareholder, partner, owner, or member of the family corporation, family
 28 partnership, sole proprietorship, or family trust that is involved in Montana agricultural production and 51% of

1 the person's or entity's Montana annual gross income is derived from agricultural production.

2 (c) For the purposes of this subsection (1):

3 (i) "marketing" means the selling of agricultural products produced by the land and includes but is
4 not limited to:

5 (A) rental or lease of the land as long as the land is actively used for grazing livestock or for other
6 agricultural purposes; and

7 (B) rental payments made under the federal conservation reserve program or a successor to that
8 program;

9 (ii) land that is devoted to residential use or that is used for agricultural buildings and is included in
10 or is contiguous to land under the same ownership that is classified as agricultural land, other than nonqualified
11 agricultural land described in 15-6-133(1)(c), must be classified as agricultural land, and the land must be
12 valued as provided in 15-7-206.

13 (2) Contiguous or noncontiguous parcels of land totaling less than 20 acres under one ownership
14 that are actively devoted to agricultural use are eligible for valuation, assessment, and taxation as agricultural
15 each year that the parcels meet any of the following qualifications:

16 (a) except as provided in subsection (3), the parcels produce and the owner or the owner's agent,
17 employee, or lessee markets not less than \$1,500 in annual gross income from the raising of agricultural
18 products as defined in 15-1-101;

19 (b) the parcels would have met the qualification set out in subsection (2)(a) were it not for
20 independent, intervening causes of production failure beyond the control of the producer or marketing delay for
21 economic advantage, in which case proof of qualification in a prior year will suffice; or

22 (c) in a prior year, the parcels totaled 20 acres or more and qualified as agricultural land under this
23 section, but the number of acres was reduced to less than 20 acres for a public use described in 70-30-102 by
24 the federal government, the state, a county, or a municipality, and since that reduction in acres, the parcels
25 have not been further divided.

26 (3) For grazing land to be eligible for classification as agricultural land under subsections (1)(b)
27 and (2), the land must be capable of sustaining a minimum number of animal unit months of carrying capacity.
28 The minimum number of animal unit months of carrying capacity must equate to \$1,500 in annual gross income

1 as determined by the Montana state university-Bozeman college of agriculture.

2 (4) The grazing on land by a horse or other animals kept as a hobby and not as a part of a bona
3 fide agricultural enterprise is not considered a bona fide agricultural operation.

4 (5) (a) Upon application by the property owner, the following parcels of land are eligible for
5 provisional agricultural classification for 5 years to allow crops to reach salable maturity:

6 (i) a fruit orchard consisting of a minimum of 100 live fruit trees maintained using accepted fruit
7 tree husbandry practices, including pest and disease management, fencing, and a watering system;

8 (ii) a vineyard containing a minimum of 120 live vines maintained using accepted husbandry
9 practices, including weed and grass maintenance, pest and disease management, pruning, and trellising and
10 staking; and

11 (iii) property containing a minimum of 2,000 live Christmas trees cultivated according to accepted
12 husbandry practices, including regular shearing.

13 (b) Following the 5th year of provisional agricultural classification, the property owner shall submit
14 an application for agricultural classification. The application must include documentation proving that the
15 property continues to meet the requirements of subsection (5)(a) and that the income requirements of
16 subsection (2)(a) have been met.

17 (6) The department may not classify land ~~less than 160 acres~~ as agricultural unless the owner has
18 applied to have land classified as agricultural land. Land of 20 acres or more but less than 160 acres for which
19 no application for agricultural classification has been made is valued as provided in 15-6-133(1)(c) and is taxed
20 as provided in 15-6-133(3). If land has been valued, assessed, and taxed as agricultural land in any year, it
21 must continue to be valued, assessed, and taxed as agricultural until change of ownership or until the
22 department reclassifies the property. A reclassification does not mean revaluation pursuant to 15-7-111.

23 (7) For the purposes of this part, growing timber is not an agricultural use."
24

25 **Section 7.** Section 15-8-111, MCA, is amended to read:

26 **"15-8-111. Appraisal -- market value standard -- exceptions.** (1) All taxable property must be
27 appraised at 100% of its market value except as otherwise provided.

28 (2) (a) Market value is the value at which property would change hands between a willing buyer

1 and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or to sell and both having reasonable knowledge
2 of relevant facts.

3 (b) If the department uses the cost approach as one approximation of market value, the
4 department shall fully consider reduction in value caused by depreciation, whether through physical
5 depreciation, functional obsolescence, or economic obsolescence.

6 (c) If the department uses the income approach as one approximation of market value and
7 sufficient, relevant information on comparable sales and construction cost exists, the department shall rely upon
8 the two methods that provide a similar market value as the better indicators of market value.

9 (d) Except as provided in subsection (4), the market value of special mobile equipment and
10 agricultural tools, implements, and machinery is the average wholesale value shown in national appraisal
11 guides and manuals or the value before reconditioning and profit margin. The department shall prepare
12 valuation schedules showing the average wholesale value when a national appraisal guide does not exist.

13 (3) (a) In valuing class four residential and commercial property described in 15-6-134, the
14 department shall conduct the appraisal following the appropriate uniform standards of professional appraisal
15 practice for mass appraisal promulgated by the appraisal standards board of the appraisal foundation. In
16 valuing the property, the department shall use information available from any source considered reliable.
17 Comparable properties used for valuation must represent similar properties within an acceptable proximity of
18 the property being valued. The department shall use the same valuation method to value residential properties
19 in the same neighborhood or subdivision unless there is a compelling reason to use a different approach.

20 (b) When valuing residential property under the cost approach, the department shall document
21 why the comparable sales model does not support usage of the comparable sales approach, including an
22 analysis of whether the cost approach is used for other class four residential property in the market area.

23 (4) The department may not adopt a lower or different standard of value from market value in
24 making the official assessment and appraisal of the value of property, except:

25 (a) the market value for agricultural implements and machinery is the average wholesale value
26 category as provided in published national agricultural and implement valuation guides. The valuation guide
27 must provide average wholesale values specific to the state of Montana or a region that includes the state of
28 Montana. The department shall adopt by rule the valuation guides used as provided in this subsection (4)(a). If

1 the average wholesale value category is unavailable, the department shall use a comparable wholesale value
2 category.

3 (b) for agricultural implements and machinery not listed in an official guide, the department shall
4 prepare a supplemental manual in which the values reflect the same depreciation as those found in the official
5 guide;

6 (c) (i) for condominium property, the department shall establish the value as provided in
7 subsection (5); and

8 (ii) for a townhome or townhouse, as defined in 70-23-102, the department shall determine the
9 value in a manner established by the department by rule; and

10 (d) as otherwise authorized in Titles 15 and 61.

11 (5) (a) Subject to subsection (5)(c), if sufficient, relevant information on comparable sales is
12 available, the department shall use the sales comparison approach to appraise residential condominium units.
13 Because the undivided interest in common elements is included in the sales price of the condominium units, the
14 department is not required to separately allocate the value of the common elements to the individual units being
15 valued.

16 (b) Subject to subsection (5)(c), if sufficient, relevant information on income is made available to
17 the department, the department shall use the income approach to appraise commercial condominium units.
18 Because the undivided interest in common elements contributes directly to the income-producing capability of
19 the individual units, the department is not required to separately allocate the value of the common elements to
20 the individual units being valued.

21 (c) If sufficient, relevant information on comparable sales is not available for residential
22 condominium units or if sufficient, relevant information on income is not made available for commercial
23 condominium units, the department shall value condominiums using the cost approach. When using the cost
24 approach, the department shall determine the value of the entire condominium project and allocate a
25 percentage of the total value to each individual unit. The allocation is equal to the percentage of undivided
26 interest in the common elements for the unit as expressed in the declaration made pursuant to 70-23-403,
27 regardless of whether the percentage expressed in the declaration conforms to market value.

28 (6) For purposes of taxation, assessed value is the same as appraised value.

1 (7) The taxable value for all property is the market value multiplied by the tax rate for each class of
2 property.

3 (8) The market value of properties in 15-6-131 through 15-6-134, 15-6-143, and 15-6-145 is as
4 follows:

5 (a) Properties in 15-6-131, under class one, are assessed at 100% of the annual net proceeds
6 after deducting the expenses specified and allowed by 15-23-503 or, if applicable, as provided in 15-23-515,
7 15-23-516, 15-23-517, or 15-23-518.

8 (b) Properties in 15-6-132, under class two, are assessed at 100% of the annual gross proceeds.

9 (c) Properties in 15-6-133, under class three, are assessed at 100% of the productive capacity of
10 the lands when valued for agricultural purposes. All lands that meet the qualifications of 15-7-202 are valued as
11 agricultural lands for tax purposes.

12 (d) Properties in 15-6-134, under class four, are assessed at 100% of market value.

13 (e) Properties in 15-6-143, under class ten, are assessed at 100% of the forest productivity value
14 of the land when valued as forest land.

15 (f) Railroad transportation properties in 15-6-145 are assessed based on the valuation formula
16 described in 15-23-205.

17 (g) Properties in [section 1], under class nineteen, are assessed at 100% of the productive
18 capacity of the lands and valued in the same manner as agricultural purposes.

19 (9) Land and the improvements on the land are separately assessed when any of the following
20 conditions occur:

21 (a) ownership of the improvements is different from ownership of the land;

22 (b) the taxpayer makes a written request; or

23 (c) the land is outside an incorporated city or town.

24 (10) For the purpose of this section, the term "compelling reason" includes but is not limited to the
25 following:

26 (a) there are no comparable sales in the neighborhood or subdivision;

27 (b) the comparable sales model prepared by the department shows that the subject property
28 cannot be valued using the market sales approach; or

1 (c) other residential properties in the same neighborhood or subdivision are also valued using the
2 cost approach and not the market sales approach."

3

4 **Section 8.** Section 15-18-219, MCA, is amended to read:

5 **"15-18-219. Application for tax deed for residential property -- fee -- notice.** (1) (a) If a property
6 tax lien attached to the property provided for in subsection (1)(b) is not redeemed in the time allowed under 15-
7 18-111, the assignee may file an application after the redemption period has expired with the county treasurer
8 for a tax deed for the property. The tax deed application must contain the same information as is required in 15-
9 18-211(1). The county treasurer shall charge the assignee a \$25 application fee. The fee must be deposited in
10 the county general fund.

11 (b) The following property is subject to the provisions of this section if it contains a dwelling that is
12 currently occupied by the legal titleholder of record:

- 13 (i) land classified as residential pursuant to 15-6-134;
- 14 (ii) land classified as agricultural pursuant to 15-6-133(1)(a) and (1)(c); ~~and~~
- 15 (iii) land classified as forest property pursuant to 15-6-143; and
- 16 (iv) land classified as recreational property pursuant to [section 1].

17 (c) For the property provided for in subsection (1)(b)(ii) ~~and (1)(b)(iii)~~ through (1)(b)(iv), the
18 provisions of this section also apply to other property of the same class that is included on the same tax bill.

19 (2) An assignee who applies for a tax deed pursuant to this section shall pay the county treasurer
20 at the time of the tax deed application:

- 21 (a) the amount required to redeem any unassigned tax liens or tax liens held by other assignees;
- 22 (b) any delinquent taxes, penalties, and interest; and
- 23 (c) current taxes due for the property.

24 (3) (a) The county treasurer shall have the county clerk and recorder file a notice of the tax deed
25 application.

26 (b) A person acquiring an interest in the property after the tax deed application notice has been
27 filed is considered to be on notice of the pending tax deed auction, and no additional notice is required. The
28 sale at auction of the property automatically releases any filed notice of tax deed application for the property.

1 (c) If the property is redeemed, the county treasurer shall file a redemption certificate, which
2 releases the notice of tax deed application.

3 (4) (a) Between May 1 and May 30 of the year in which the redemption period expires, an
4 assignee applying for a tax deed shall notify the parties as required in subsection (4)(b) that a tax deed will be
5 auctioned unless the property tax lien is redeemed before the date of the auction.

6 (b) The notice required under subsection (4)(a) must be made by certified mail, return receipt
7 requested, in the form required by 15-18-215 and as provided in 7-1-2121, to the current occupant, if any, of the
8 property and to each party, other than a utility, listed on a litigation guarantee, provided that the guarantee:

9 (i) has been approved by the insurance commissioner and issued by a licensed title insurance
10 producer;

11 (ii) was ordered on the property by the person required to give notice; and

12 (iii) lists the identities and addresses of the parties of record that have an interest or possible claim
13 of an interest in the property designed to disclose all parties of record that would otherwise be necessary to
14 name in a quiet title action.

15 (c) The address to which the notice must be sent is, for each party, the address disclosed by the
16 records in the office of the county clerk and recorder or in the litigation guarantee and, for the occupant, the
17 street address or other known address of the subject property.

18 (5) The amount of interest and costs continues to accrue until the date of redemption. The total
19 amount of interest and costs that must be paid for redemption must be calculated by the county treasurer as of
20 the date of payment.

21 (6) (a) The county treasurer shall notify the assignee of the obligation to give notice under
22 subsection (4) between January 1 and January 31 of the year in which the redemption period expires. The
23 notice of obligation must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the assignee at the address
24 contained on the assignment certificate provided for in 15-17-323.

25 (b) If the assignee fails to give notice as required by subsection (4), as evidenced by failure to file
26 proof of notice with the county clerk and recorder as required in subsection (6)(c), the county treasurer shall
27 cancel the property tax lien evidenced by the tax lien certificate and the assignment certificate. Upon
28 cancellation of the property tax lien, the county treasurer shall file with the county clerk and recorder a notice of

1 cancellation on a form provided for in 15-18-217.

2 (c) Proof of notice must be given as provided in 15-18-216 and must be filed with the county clerk
3 and recorder. An assignee must file proof of notice with the county clerk and recorder within 30 days of the
4 mailing or publishing of the notice. Once filed, the proof of notice is prima facie evidence of the sufficiency of
5 the notice."

6
7 **NEW SECTION. Section 9. Codification instruction.** [Section 1] is intended to be codified as an
8 integral part of Title 15, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 15, chapter 6, part 1, apply to [section 1].

9
10 **NEW SECTION. Section 10. Applicability.** [This act] applies to property tax years beginning after
11 December 31, 2024.

12 - END -