

# Property Tax Study

Part 1: Basics

Part 2: General Data

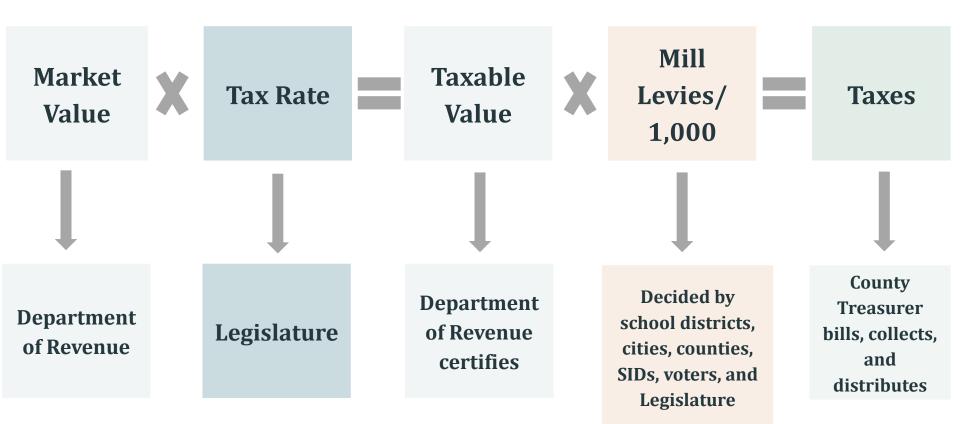
Part 3: Comparisons

Revenue Interim Committee September 18-19, 2023 Prepared by Megan Moore

### Part 1: Basics



### How are property taxes calculated?



# DOR Values Property

#### **Montana Constitution**

Article VIII, Section 3:

The state shall appraise, assess, and equalize the valuation of all property which is to be taxed in the manner provided by law.

#### **State Law**

- Market value except for agricultural, forest
- Approaches to value sales comparison, cost, income
- Reappraisal cycles
  - 2 year: residential, commercial, agricultural, certain centrally assessed in 2024, forest in 2025
  - 1 year: all other property



### Classes of Property Determine Tax Rates

| Class | Description   | Rate   |
|-------|---|--|
| 1     | Net proceeds of mines   | 100%   |
| 2     | Gross proceeds of metal mines   | 3%   |
| 3     | Agricultural land/non-qualified agricultural land   | 2.16%/15.12%   |
| 4     | Residential/commercial, industrial  | 1.35%/1.89%  |
| 5     | Rural electric cooperatives not in class 7, rural telephone co-ops, pollution                         | 3%   |
|       | control/carbon capture equipment, property to furnish telecommunications in rural areas               |  |
| 7     | Rural electric cooperatives not included in class nine, noncentrally assessed utilities               | 8%   |
| 8     | Business personal property  | First \$300,000 exempt,  |
|       |   | next \$6M, 1.5%; above \$6M, 3%                                |
| 9     | Non-electric generating property of electric utilities, pipelines                                     | 12%  |
| 10    | Forest land   | 0.29% in 2023  |
|       |   | 0.27% in 2024  |
|       |   |  |
| 40    |   | 0.37% after 2024   |
| 12    | Railroad and airline property   | 3.06% in 2022  |
| 13    | Electric generating property, telecommunications utilities  | 6%   |
| 14    | Renewable energy production and transmission property   | 3%   |
| 15    | Carbon dioxide and liquid pipeline property   | 3%, 1.5% for carbon sequestration                              |
|       |   | equipment with an abatement                                    |
| 16    | High voltage direct-current converter stations  | 2.25%  |
| 17    | Certain qualified data centers, dedicated communications infrastructure for 15 years (class 13 after) | 0.9%   |
| 18    | Green hydrogen facility, pipeline, or storage system property with construction                       | 1.5% for 15 years after construction or                        |
|       | beginning after 6/1/21  | 15 years after additional investment of \$25 million, 3% after |
|       |   | ΨΔJ IIIIIIUII, J /U altel                                      |



### DOR Certifies Taxable Values

- Due by first Monday in August
- Used by local governments to calculate mill levies
- Available on DOR website:

  https://syc.mt.gov/dor/property/c

https://svc.mt.gov/dor/property/cov



### How are mill levies set?

#### **State**

- Mills set in state law:
  - 95 mills for state equalization
  - 6 mills for university system
  - 1.5 mills for vo-tech (certain counties)

#### City, County, Local School

- Authority in state law, mills set locally
  - Permissive vs. voted
  - Required or formulaic (schools)



### County and City Levies Limited

- Limited to 1996 levels
- 15-10-420 allows inflationary adjustment
- Voted levies
  - Exceed 15-10-420 authority
  - Increase levy requiring voter approval
  - Impose new mill levy



### Local School Levies Formula Driven

- Schools funded with federal, state, local revenue
- State and local revenue based on formula
  - Number of students
  - Amount of state aid
  - Availability of other revenue



# Countywide School Levies

- Fund school district employee retirement and part of pupil transportation
- State formulas determine expenditure amount and other revenues required to offset property tax
- Multi-county district levies prorated based on pupil residency



# Taxes Due in Nov. and May

- County treasurers bill, collect, distribute
- Half due Nov. 30 and May 31 (following year)
- Personal property not affixed to real property
  - Mobile homes: May 31 & Nov. 30 (current year)
  - Other personal property: 30 days from billing date
- 2024: Optional alternative payment schedule for primary residences



### Property Tax Assistance



#### Property Tax Assistance Program

- Reduces taxable value on \$200,000 of market value (\$350,000 in 2024) to 20%, 50%, or 70% of value, based on income
- Maximum 2023 income: \$24,607 single/\$32,810 married or head of household
- Ownership and occupancy for 7 months of the year



#### <u>Disabled Veteran Program</u>

- Reduces taxable value of 100% disabled veteran or surviving spouse to 0%, 20%, 30%, or 50% of value, based on income
- Maximum 2023 income of \$56,892 single/\$65,645 married or head of household/\$49,599 surviving spouse
- Ownership and occupancy for 7 months of the year



### Property Tax Assistance



#### **Intangible Land Value Exemption**

- For up to 5 acres of land valued disproportionately higher than the primary residence located on the land
- Land value above 150% of the primary residence value is exempt (subject to the statewide average value of land)
- Requires ownership by applicant or family for 30 years



#### **Elderly Homeowner & Renter Credit**

- Refundable income tax credit of up to \$1,150 for homeowners and renters age 62+
- Credit for property taxes or 15% of rent paid, based on income
- Maximum income of \$45,000
- Must reside in Montana for 9 months of the year



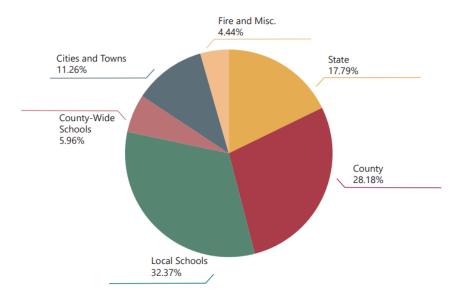
### Part 2: General Data



# Taxes Levied by Jurisdiction

|                        | FY 2022         |                     | FY 2023         |                     |  |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| Taxing Jurisdiction    | Tax Revenue     | Percent of<br>Total | Tax Revenue     | Percent of<br>Total |  |
| State                  | \$356,591,368   | 17.90%              | \$371,026,095   | 17.79%              |  |
| County                 | \$549,771,437   | 27.59%              | \$587,697,349   | 28.18%              |  |
| Local Schools          | \$657,987,701   | 33.02%              | \$675,085,981   | 32.37%              |  |
| County-Wide Schools    | \$129,563,295   | 6.50%               | \$124,370,782   | 5.96%               |  |
| Cities and Towns       | \$209,355,673   | 10.51%              | \$234,949,526   | 11.26%              |  |
| Fire and Miscellaneous | \$89,350,291    | 4.48%               | \$92,582,726    | 4.44%               |  |
| Total                  | \$1,992,619,764 | 100.00%             | \$2,085,712,459 | 100.00%             |  |

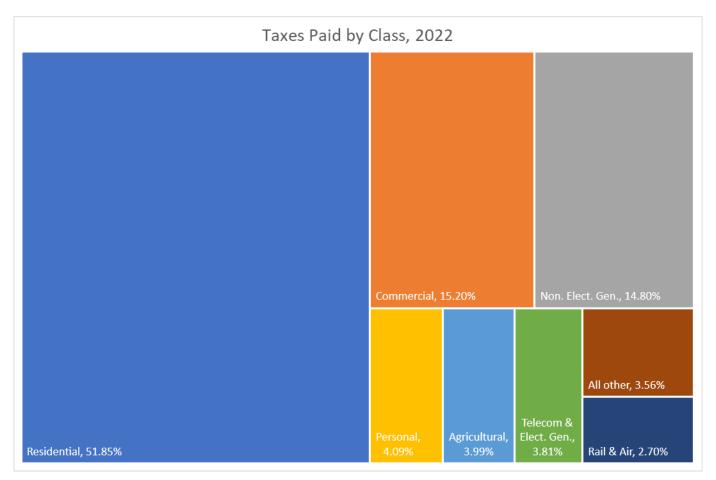
The following pie chart presents the allocation of property tax usage by each type of taxing jurisdiction for Fiscal Year 2023.



Source: 2020-2022 Biennial Report, p. 238



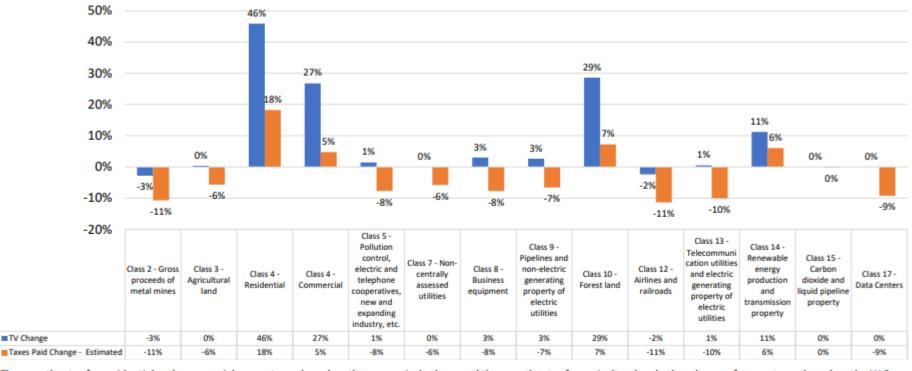
### Residential Pays Largest Share of Taxes



Source: 2020-2022 Biennial Report



# Estimated Growth in Taxes Paid vs. Growth in Taxable Value by Class Between TY 2022 and TY 2023



The growth rates for residential and commercial property are based on the reappraisal values, and the growth rates for agricultural and other classes of property are based on the HJ 2 growth rate estimates. The estimates also assume all taxing jurisdictions (besides the state mills) increased their budgets by the ten-year average population-adjusted inflation factor. These numbers show the isolated effects of reappraisal and do not include newly taxable property. Source: DOR

Graph by Julia Pattin, Legislative Fiscal Division



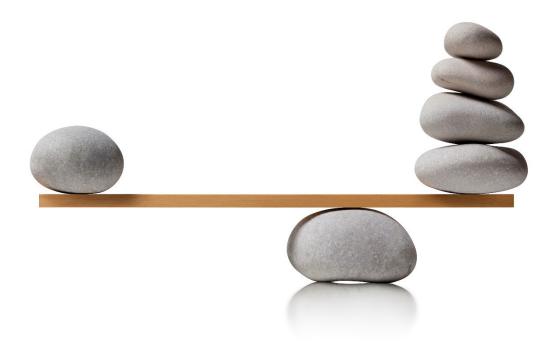
# Property Tax Assistance

| Program                                 | Participants | Loss in<br>State<br>Revenue | Tax Shift    | Total Benefit to<br>Participants | Average<br>Benefit |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Property Tax<br>Assistance<br>Program   | 21,527       | \$2,845,918                 | \$15,292,524 | \$18,138,442                     | \$843              |
| Elderly<br>Homeowner &<br>Renter Credit | 13,071       | \$7,049,440                 | -            | \$7,049,440                      | \$539              |
| Disabled<br>Veteran<br>Program          | 3,028        | \$972,630                   | \$4,970,760  | \$5,943,390                      | \$1,963            |
| Intangible<br>Land Value<br>Exemption   | 166          | \$71,092                    | \$294,711    | \$365,803                        | \$2,204            |

Source: 2020-2022 Biennial Report

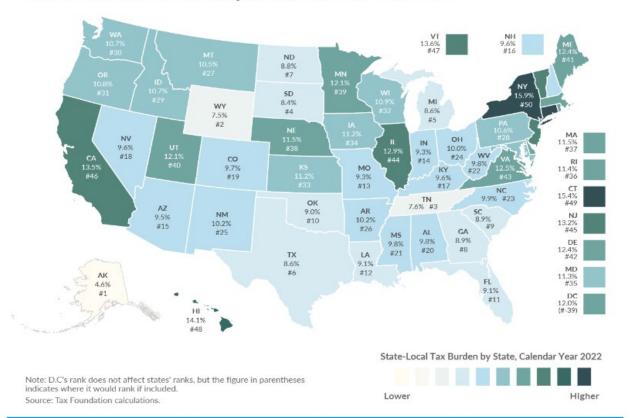


# Part 3: Comparisons



### State-Local Tax Burden by State

#### State-Local Tax Burdens by State, Calendar Year 2022



- State and local taxes paid divided by state's share of net national product
- Accounts for taxes paid in other states

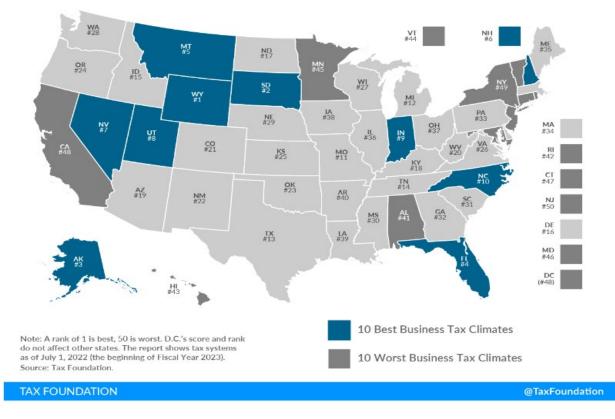
TAX FOUNDATION @TaxFoundation

Source: https://taxfoundation.org/data/all/state/tax-burden-by-state-2022/



### State Business Tax Climate

#### 2023 State Business Tax Climate Index

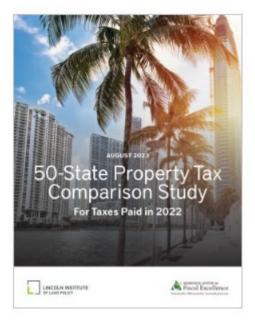


Source: <a href="https://taxfoundation.org/research/all/state/2023-state-business-tax-climate-index/">https://taxfoundation.org/research/all/state/2023-state-business-tax-climate-index/</a>

- Montana ranks 5<sup>th</sup>
- Lack of general sales tax drives high ranking
- Rankings:
  - Corporate: 22
  - Individual: 24
  - Sales: 3
  - Property: 21
  - Unemployment Insurance: 18
- Doesn't include SB 399 changes (2024)



# 50-State Property Tax Comparison Study



- Data for 74 large U.S. cities and rural municipalities in each state
- Four property types: homestead, commercial, industrial, apartment

Tax bills and effective tax rates

https://www.lincolninst.edu/publications/other/50-state-property-tax-comparison-study-2022



### 50-State Comparison: Montana

| Property<br>Type            | Billings              |          | Glasgow |                       |          |      |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|----------|------|
|                             | Effective<br>Tax Rate | Tax Bill | Rank    | Effective<br>Tax Rate | Tax Bill | Rank |
| Homestead<br>- Median       | 0.93%                 | \$2,704  | 34      | 1.14%                 | \$1,887  | 21   |
| Apartment -<br>\$600,000    | 0.89%                 | \$5,594  | 44      | 1.09%                 | \$6,850  | 30   |
| Commercial<br>- \$1 Million | 1.09%                 | \$13,130 | 46      | 1.51%                 | \$18,117 | 27   |
| Industrial -<br>\$1 Million | 0.81%                 | \$16,105 | 41      | 1.09%                 | \$21,843 | 22   |

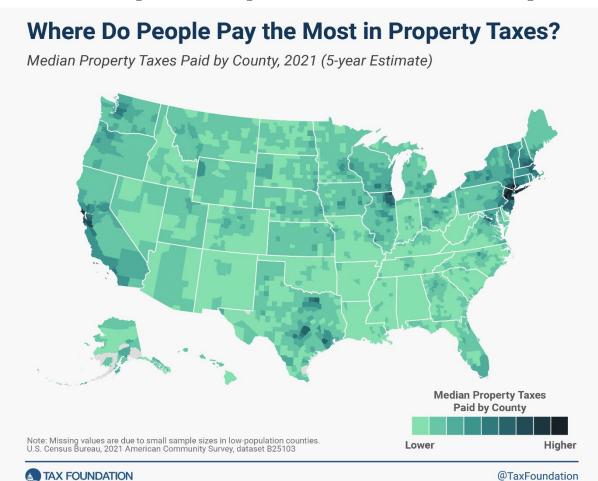
# 50-State Comparison: Why Tax Rates Vary

|                               | Homestead | Commercial |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Tax Rate                      | 0.93%     | 1.09%      |
| Tax Rate Rank                 | 39        | 66         |
| Property Tax Reliance         | 0.18%     | 0.17%      |
| Property Tax Reliance<br>Rank | 20        | 20         |
| Median Home Value             | 0.01%     | 0.02%      |
| Median Home Value Rank        | 39        | 39         |
| Local Spending                | -0.23%    | -0.34%     |
| Local Spending Rank           | 69        | 69         |
| Classification Ratio          | 0.09%     | -0.11%     |
| Classification Ratio Rank     | 36        | 36         |

- How factor affects tax rate relative to scenario with average value for that variable, OR
- If had average for all other characteristics, rate would be X% points higher/lower



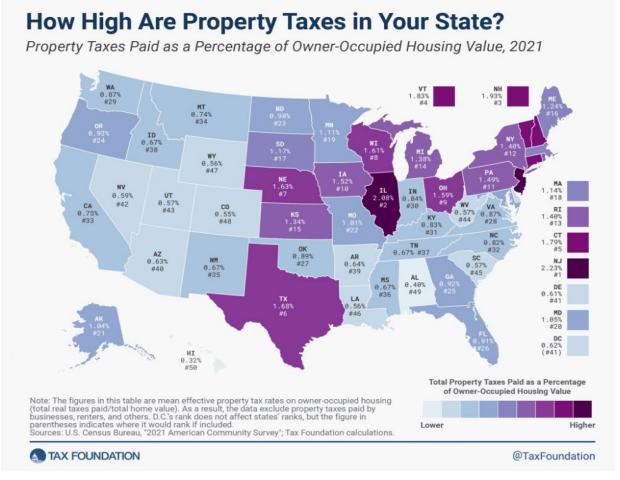
### Property Tax Comparison



Interactive map: <a href="https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.taxfoundation.org/median-property-tax-collections-2021/index.html">https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.taxfoundation.org/median-property-tax-collections-2021/index.html</a>



### Property Tax Comparison



Source: https://taxfoundation.org/data/all/state/property-taxes-by-state-county-2023/

