Sixty-third Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

HOUSE BILL NO. 1465

Introduced by

Representatives Owens, K. Koppelman, Rohr, Weisz

1	A BILL for an Act to create and enact sections 46-03-10.1 , 57-02-08.9, and 57-15-01.2 of the
2	North Dakota Century Code, relating to statutory references to mills, property tax credits, and
3	property tax levy limitations; to amend and reenact sections 57-02-27 and 57-39.2-26.1 of the
4	North Dakota Century Code, relating to determination of taxable valuation and allocation of
5	revenue to the state aid distribution fund; to repeal section 57-15-01.1 of the North Dakota
6	Century Code, relating to property tax levies; to provide an appropriation; and to provide an
7	effective date.
8	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:
9	SECTION 1. Section 46-03-10.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted
10	as follows:
11	46-03-10.1. Expression of mills references in decimal form.
12	In arranging the laws for publication and in publishing and maintaining the laws, the
13	legislative council shall change statutory references to mills in reference to property tax
14	imposition to a decimal expression in numerals of the number of cents per dollar of taxable
15	valuation equivalent to the number of mills stated.
16	SECTION 2. Section 57-02-08.9 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted
17	as follows:
18	57-02-08.9. Residential, agricultural, and commercial property tax credit -
19	<u>Certification - Distribution.</u>
20	1. An individual is entitled to receive a reduction of four thousand dollars or fifty percent,
21	whichever is less, of the taxable valuation of the individual's primary residence as
22	provided in this section. A reduction under this section applies regardless of whether
23	the individual is the head of a family. If an individual is entitled to a reduction in taxable
24	valuation under this section and section 57-02-08.1 or 57-02-08.8, any reduction under

- sections 57-02-08.1 and 57-02-08.8 must be applied first and then the reduction under this section must be applied. The reduction under this section, alone or in combination with any other reduction allowed by law, may not exceed the taxable valuation of the primary residence.
- 2. An estate or trust, or a corporation or passthrough entity that owns residential property used as part of a farming or ranching operation is entitled to a reduction as provided in subsection 1 if that residential property is not exempt from property taxes as a farm residence and is occupied as a primary residence, as of the assessment date of the taxable year, by an individual who is a beneficiary of the estate or trust or who holds an ownership interest in the corporation or passthrough entity. Either the occupant or the entity that owns the residence may be the applicant for purposes of this subsection and the definition of primary residence under subsection 15. An estate, trust, corporation, or passthrough entity may not claim a reduction for more than one property under this subsection.
- 3. The reduction under subsection 1 or 2 continues to apply if the individual does not reside in the primary residence because the individual's absence is due to confinement in a nursing home, hospital, or other care facility, for as long as that confinement lasts and the portion of the primary residence previously occupied by the individual is not rented to another individual.
- 4. Individuals residing together, as spouses or when one or more is a dependent of another, are entitled to only one reduction between or among them under subsection 1 or 2. Individuals residing together, who are not spouses or dependents, who are coowners of the property are each entitled to a percentage of a full reduction under subsection 1 or 2 equal to their ownership interests in the property.
- 5. The owner of a parcel of commercial property is entitled to receive a reduction of two thousand dollars or fifty percent, whichever is less, of the taxable valuation of the property if all individuals collectively owning a majority of the ownership interest in that parcel of commercial property reside in a primary residence eligible for the reduction under subsection 1 or 2. If a parcel of commercial property is owned in whole or in part by a corporation or passthrough entity, the reduction under this subsection applies to that property only if all individuals collectively owning a majority of the ownership

interest in that corporation or passthrough entity reside in a primary residence eligible for the reduction under subsection 1 or 2. An owner of commercial property is entitled to the reduction under this subsection for only one parcel of commercial property in this state.

- 6. The owner of agricultural property is entitled to receive a reduction of two thousand dollars or fifty percent, whichever is less, of the taxable valuation of up to six hundred forty acres [258.99 hectares] of agricultural property owned by the applicant if all individuals collectively owning a majority of the ownership interest in that agricultural property reside in primary residences eligible for the reduction under subsection 1 or 2 and do not reside in residential property exempt from property taxes as a farm residence. If agricultural property is owned in whole or in part by a corporation or passthrough entity, the reduction under this subsection applies to that property only if individuals collectively owning a majority of the ownership interest in the corporation or passthrough entity reside in a primary residence eligible for the reduction under subsection 1 or 2 and do not reside in residential property exempt from property taxes as a farm residence. An owner of agricultural property is eligible for only one reduction under this section against all agricultural property owned by that person in this state.
- 7. To claim a reduction under this section, an applicant must sign and file with the assessor, by October first of the year for which a reduction is initially claimed, a claim form containing a verified statement of facts establishing the applicant's eligibility as of February first of that year. A claim of the reduction under this section remains in effect for the property until the ownership of the property changes.
- 8. The assessor shall attach the statement filed under subsection 7 to the assessment sheet and shall show the reduction on the assessment sheet.
 - 9. The tax commissioner shall prescribe, design, and make available all forms necessary to effectuate this section. Claim forms must include the full name, address, and social security or taxpayer identification number of the applicant, and any other information prescribed by the tax commissioner. The tax commissioner shall include on claim forms a statement to the effect that the applicant, by signing, declares the application to be true, correct, and complete and subject to the penalties under section 12.1-11-02.

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Supplemental certifications by the county auditor and the tax commissioner and supplemental payments by the state treasurer may be made after the dates prescribed in this section to make any corrections necessary because of errors or approval of any application for equalization or abatement filed by an individual or entity because all or part of the reduction under this section was not allowed.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENT. Section 57-02-27 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

57-02-27. Property to be valued at a percentage of assessed value - Classification of property - Limitation on valuation of annexed agricultural lands.

- All property subject to taxation based on the value thereof must be valued as follows:
- 1. All residential property to be valued at nineeight percent of assessed value. If any property is used for both residential and nonresidential purposes, the valuation mustbe prorated accordingly.
- All agricultural property to be valued at teneight percent of assessed value asdetermined pursuant to section 57-02-27.2.
- 3. All commercial property to be valued at tentwelve percent of assessed value.
- 4. All centrally assessed property to be valued at tentwelve percent of assessed valueexcept as provided in section 57-06-14.1.

The resulting amounts must be known as the taxable valuation. In determining the assessedvalue of real and personal property, except agricultural property, the assessor may not adopt a lower or different standard of value because the same is to serve as a basis of taxation, normay the assessor adopt as a criterion of value the price at which said property would sell at auction, or at forced sale, or in the aggregate with all the property in the town or district, but the assessor shall value each article or description by itself, and at such sum or price as the assessor believes the same to be fairly worth in money. In assessing any tract or lot of realproperty, there must be determined the value of the land, exclusive of improvements, and the value of all taxable improvements and structures thereon, and the aggregate value of the property, including all taxable structures and other improvements, excluding the value of cropsgrowing upon cultivated lands. In valuing any real property upon which there is a coal or othermine, or stone or other quarry, the same must be valued at such a price as such property, including the mine or quarry, would sell for at a fair voluntary sale for cash. Agricultural lands-

within the corporate limits of a city which are not platted constitute agricultural property and must be so classified and valued for ad valorem property tax purposes until such lands are put-to another use. Agricultural lands, whether within the corporate limits of a city or not, which were platted and assessed as agricultural property prior to March 30, 1981, must be assessed as agricultural property for ad valorem property tax purposes until put to another use. Such valuation must be uniform with the valuation of adjoining unannexed agricultural land.

SECTION 2. Section 57-15-01.2 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

57-15-01.2. CapLimit on property taxes levied by a taxing district without voter approval.

- 1. Notwithstanding that a taxing district may have unused or excess levy authority under any other provision of law, this section limits that authority. This section may not be interpreted as authority to increase any levy limitation otherwise provided by law and may be applied only to limit any levy authority that a taxing district may otherwise be entitled to use.
- 2. Property taxes in dollars levied by a taxing district for all purposesits consolidated tax levy may not exceed by more than three percent the amount levied in dollars by that taxing district for all purposesits consolidated tax levy against taxable property in that taxing district in the preceding taxable year-adjusted by a percentage equal to the percentage change in the consumer price index for urban consumers in the midwest region as compiled by the bureau of labor statistics for the most recently ended calendar year, subject to the following:
 - a. When a taxable improvement to property has been made or property has been added to the taxing district which was not taxable in the previous taxable year, the additional taxable valuation attributable to the improvement or additional property is taxable and not subject to the limitation under this subsectionthe amount of property taxes in dollars levied by the taxing district in the previous taxable year for purposes of this section must be increased by an amount equal to the sum determined by the application of the previous year's calculated mill rate for that taxing district to the taxable valuation of that property.

1 When a property tax exemption that existed in the previous taxable year has 2 been reduced or no longer exists, the portion of the taxable valuation of the 3 property which is no longer exempt is taxable and not subject to the limitation in 4 this subsection the amount of property taxes in dollars levied by the taxing district 5 in the previous taxable year for purposes of this section must be increased by an 6 amount equal to the sum determined by the application of the previous year's 7 calculated mill rate for that taxing district to the taxable valuation of that property. 8 When a property tax exemption exists for property that was taxable in the <u>C.</u> 9 previous year, the amount levied in dollars in the previous taxable year by the 10 taxing district in the previous year for purposes of this section must be reduced 11 by the amount determined by applying the previous year's calculated mill rate for 12 that taxing district to the previous year's taxable valuation of that property before 13 the increase allowable under this subsection is applied. 14 When temporary mill levy increases authorized by the electors of the taxing <u>d.</u> 15 district or mill levies authorized by state law existed in the previous taxable year 16 but are no longer applicable or have been reduced, the amount levied in dollars 17 in the previous taxable year by the taxing district must be adjusted to reflect the 18 expired temporary mill levy increases and the reduced or eliminated mill levies 19 authorized by state law before the increase allowable under this subsection is 20 applied. 21 A taxing district may consolidate any general or special fund mill levy authority to 22 which it is entitled under any other provision of law if its consolidated tax levy 23 remains within the limitations provided by this section. 24 <u>3.</u> The limitation under subsection 2 does not apply to: 25 New or increased mill levies authorized by state law or the electors of the taxing <u>a.</u> 26 district which did not exist in the previous taxable year. 27 <u>b.</u> Any irrepealable tax to pay bonded indebtedness levied under section 16 of 28 article X of the Constitution of North Dakota. 29 The mill rate applied to property that was not taxed in the previous taxable year may 30 not exceed the mill rate determined by law for the current taxable year for property that 31 was taxed in the previous taxable year.

1	<u>5.</u>	The limitation under this section may not be superseded by a city or county under		
2		<u>hom</u>	ne rule authority but:	
3		<u>a.</u>	The allowable percentage increase under subsection 2 may be doubled if the	
4			governing body provides notice published one each week for two consecutive	
5			weeks in the official newspaper or website, or both, of the taxing district and	
6			states in that notice when a public hearing will be held at which the governing	
7			body will hear and consider protests of the increase; and	
8		<u>b.</u>	The percentage increase limitations of this section may be suspended within a	
9			taxing district by approval of at least fifty-five percent of electors of the taxing	
10			district voting on the question at a regular or special election of the taxing district.	
11			A ballot measure for levy increase authority under this subsection must state the	
12			percentage rate of the proposed increase in levy authority in dollars and state for	
13			which years the increase in levy authority would apply.	
14	<u>6.</u>	<u>The</u>	limitation determined for a school district under this section is also subject to the	
15		follo	owing adjustments:	
16		<u>a.</u>	The dollar amount levied in the base year must be increased by the amount the	
17			school district's mill levy reduction grant under section 57-64-02 for the base year	
18			exceeds the amount of the school district's mill levy reduction grant under section	
19			57-64-02 for the budget year.	
20		<u>b.</u>	The dollar amount levied in the base year must be reduced by the amount the	
21			school district's mill levy reduction grant under section 57-64-02 for the budget	
22			year exceeds the amount of the school district's mill levy reduction grant under	
23			section 57-64-02 for the base year.	
24	7.	The	limitation under this section does not apply to the county human services levy	
25		und	er chapter 50-03 if the board of county commissioners makes the finding that any	
26		exc	ess human services levy is attributable to an expenditure mandated by state or	
27		fede	eral law.	
28	-SEC	IOIT	N 5. AMENDMENT. Section 57-39.2-26.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is	
29	amended and reenacted as follows:			

1	57-39.2-26.1. Allocation of revenues among political subdivisions.		
2	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a portion of sales, gross receipts, use, and		
3	motor vehicle excise tax collections, equal to forty percent of an amount determined by		
4	multiplying the quotient of one percent divided by the general sales tax rate, that was in effect		
5	when the taxes were collected, times the net sales, gross receipts, use, and motor vehicle		
6	excise tax collections under chapters 57-39.2, 57-39.5, 57-39.6, 57-40.2, and 57-40.3 must be		
7	deposited by the state treasurer so the first twenty million dollars each month is deposited in the		
8	residential, agricultural, and commercial property tax credit fund and the remainder is deposited		
9	in the state aid distribution fund. The state tax commissioner shall certify to the state treasurer		
10	the portion of sales, gross receipts, use, and motor vehicle excise tax net revenues that must be		
11	deposited in the residential, agricultural, and commercial property tax credit fund and the state-		
12	aid distribution fund as determined under this section. If the residential, agricultural, and		
13	commercial property tax credit fund ceases to be used for residential, agricultural, and		
14	commercial property tax credit allocations, any unexpended and unobligated balance in the		
15	fund must be transferred by the state treasurer to the state aid distribution fund. Revenues		
16	deposited in the state aid distribution fund are provided as a standing and continuing		
17	appropriation and must be allocated as follows:		
18	1. Fifty-three and seven-tenths percent of the revenues must be allocated to counties in		
19	the first month after each quarterly period as provided in this subsection.		
20	a. Sixty-four percent of the amount must be allocated among the seventeen		
21	counties with the greatest population, in the following manner:		
22	(1) Thirty-two percent of the amount must be allocated equally among the		
23	counties; and		
24	(2) The remaining amount must be allocated based upon the proportion each		
25	such county's population bears to the total population of all such counties.		
26	b. Thirty-six percent of the amount must be allocated among all counties, excluding		
27	the seventeen counties with the greatest population, in the following manner:		
28	(1) Forty percent of the amount must be allocated equally among the counties;		
29	and		
30	(2) The remaining amount must be allocated based upon the proportion each		
31	such county's population bears to the total population of all such counties.		

A county shall deposit all revenues received under this subsection in the county general fund. Each county shall reserve a portion of its allocation under this subsection for further distribution to, or expenditure on behalf of, townships, rural fire protection districts, rural ambulance districts, soil conservation districts, county recreation service districts, county hospital districts, the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District, the southwest water authority, and other taxing districts within the county, excluding school districts, cities, and taxing districts within cities. The share of the county allocation under this subsection to be distributed to a township must be equal to the percentage of the county share of state aid distribution fund allocations that township received during calendar year 1996. The governing boards of the county and township may agree to a different distribution.

2. Forty-six and three-tenths percent of the revenues must be allocated to cities in the first month after each quarterly period based upon the proportion each city's population bears to the total population of all cities.

A city shall deposit all revenues received under this subsection in the city general fund. Each city shall reserve a portion of its allocation under this subsection for further-distribution to, or expenditure on behalf of, park districts and other taxing districts within the city, excluding school districts. The share of the city allocation under this subsection to be distributed to a park district must be equal to the percentage of the city share of state aid distribution fund allocations that park district received during calendar year 1996, up to a maximum of thirty percent. The governing boards of the city and park district may agree to a different distribution.

SECTION 3. REPEAL. Section 57-15-01.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is repealed.

SECTION 5. APPROPRIATION. There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$240,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the tax commissioner for the purpose of residential, agricultural, and commercial property tax credit allocations under section 2 of this Act, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2013, and ending June 30, 2015.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. Sections 2, 3, 4, and 63 of this Act are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. Section 5 of this Act is effective for taxable events occurring after June 30, 2013.