Sixty-eighth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 2387

Introduced by

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Senator Luick

A BILL for an Act to create and enact two new sections to chapter 57-02 and a new section to chapter 57-15 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to limitations on true and full valuation of primary residences and agricultural property and limitations on the effective tax rate on a primary residence; to amend and reenact subsection 15 of section 57-02-08, sections 57-02-08.1, 57-02-14, 57-15-31.1, and 57-15-34, and subsection 2 of section 57-55-10 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to limitations on the effective tax rate on a primary residence and removal of the farm residence property tax exemption; and to provide an effective date for an Act to provide for a legislative management study relating to property tax reform.

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

11 SECTION 1. A new section to chapter 57-02 of the North Dakota Century Code is created 12 and enacted as follows: 13 <u>Limitations on true and full valuation on a primary residence.</u> 14 For purposes of this section: 15 "Consumer price index" means the percentage change in the consumer price 16 index for all urban consumers in the midwest region as determined by the United-17 States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics, for the most recent year-18 ending December thirty-first. 19 "Improvement" means any structural change to a parcel of taxable property used 20 as a primary residence made after the most recent assessment of the property 21 which increases the true and full value of the property. The term does not include: 22 (1) Ordinary maintenance of an existing structure or the grounds of the 23 property.

by a casualty or by wind or water damage, unless: (a) The square footage of the replacement structure exceeds that of the replaced structure as that structure existed before the casualty or damage occurred; or (b) The exterior of the replacement structure is of higher quality construction and composition than that of the replaced structure; c. "Primary residence" means a dwelling in this state owned and occupied by an individual as that individual's primary residence as of the assessment date of the taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include commercial property or property used for investment purposes. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection. 3. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable years. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index. whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	1	(2) A replacement structure for a structure rendered uninhabitable or unusable
replaced structure as that structure existed before the casualty or damage occurred; or (b) The exterior of the replacement structure is of higher quality construction and composition than that of the replaced structure. 8. "Primary residence" means a dwelling in this state owned and occupied by an individual as that individual's primary residence as of the assessment date of the taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include commercial property or property used for investment purposes. 2. Netwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection. a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2010 taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index. whichever is less. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index. whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and	2	by a casualty or by wind or water damage, unless:
damage occurred; or (b) The exterior of the replacement structure is of higher quality. construction and composition than that of the replaced structure. c. "Primary residence" means a dwelling in this state owned and occupied by an individual as that individual's primary residence as of the assessment date of the taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include commercial property or property used for investment purposes. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection: a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year shall year by two percent, or the consumer price index. whichever is less: (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and	3	(a) The square footage of the replacement structure exceeds that of the
(b) The exterior of the replacement structure is of higher quality senstruction and composition than that of the replaced structure. 8	4	replaced structure as that structure existed before the casualty or
construction and composition than that of the replaced structure. c. "Primary residence" means a dwelling in this state owned and occupied by an individual as that individual's primary residence as of the assessment date of the taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include commercial property or property used for investment purposes. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection. a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index. whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b: (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and	5	damage occurred; or
6. "Primary residence" means a dwelling in this state owned and occupied by an individual as that individual's primary residence as of the assessment date of the taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include sommercial property or property used for investment purposes. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection. a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index. whichever is less: (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b: (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and	6	(b) The exterior of the replacement structure is of higher quality
individual as that individual's primary residence as of the assessment date of the taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include commercial property or property used for investment purposes. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection. 3. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (2) For taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b: (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and	7	construction and composition than that of the replaced structure.
taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include commercial property or property used for investment purposes. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection. 3. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index. whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and	8	c. "Primary residence" means a dwelling in this state owned and occupied by an
commercial property or property used for investment purposes. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection. 3. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index. whichever is less: (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	9	individual as that individual's primary residence as of the assessment date of the
2. Notwithstanding any other prevision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited as provided in this subsection. a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ewnership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and	10	taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include
valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited. as provided in this subsection. a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b: (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	11	commercial property or property used for investment purposes.
as provided in this subsection. a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary- residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used.	12	2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full
a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used.	13	valuation of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence must be limited
residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	14	as provided in this subsection.
determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall: (1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	15	a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable property used as a primary
(1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	16	residence may not exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To
amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	17	determine the current base value of the property, the assessor shall:
the 2019 taxable year. (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, whichever is less. (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	18	(1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an
21 (2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index. 23 whichever is less. 24 (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the following: 25 (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; 28 (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and 29 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	19	amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in
22 previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index, 23 whichever is less. 24 (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the 25 following: 26 (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable 27 property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; 28 (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a 29 primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and 30 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	20	the 2019 taxable year.
23 whichever is less. 24 (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the 25 following: 26 (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable 27 property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; 28 (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a 29 primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and 30 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	21	(2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the
24 (3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the 25 following: 26 (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable 27 property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; 28 (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a 29 primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and 30 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	22	previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index,
25 following: 26 (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable 27 property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; 28 (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a 29 primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and 30 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	23	whichever is less.
26 (a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable 27 property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; 28 (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a 29 primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and 30 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	24	(3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the
27 property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b; 28 (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a 29 primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and 30 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	25	<u>following:</u>
28 (b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a 29 primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and 30 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	26	(a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable
29 <u>primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and</u> 30 <u>(c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used</u>	27	property used as a primary residence as provided in subdivision b;
30 (c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used	28	(b) An improvement made to the parcel of taxable property used as a
	29	primary residence as provided in subdivision c; and
	30	(c) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable property used
as a primary residence as provided in subdivision d.	31	as a primary residence as provided in subdivision d.

1	(4) Reduce the base value calculated pursuant to paragraphs 1 through 3 by
2	fifty thousand dollars.
3	<u>b.</u> <u>Upon sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable</u>
4	property used as a primary residence, the assessor shall reassess the property
5	to reflect the current true and full value of the property as of the date of the sale,
6	<u>transfer, or change in ownership.</u>
7	c. If an owner of a parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence makes or
8	causes to be made an improvement to the property, the assessor shall:
9	(1) For an improvement that is an addition to the property and does not render
10	the property new or substantially equivalent to new, determine the true and
11	full value of the improvement and adjust the base value to include the
12	previous base value, plus an additional amount to account for improvements
13	made to the property.
14	(2) For an improvement that renders the property new or substantially
15	equivalent to new, reassess the property to reflect the current true and full
16	value of the property as of the date of construction completion, accounting
17	for improvements made to the property. The base value must be adjusted to
18	reflect the reassessed value.
19	(3) For an improvement that does not make a change to the land on which the
20	primary residence is situated, leave the base year value of the land
21	unchanged.
22	d. If the most recently assessed true and full value of a parcel of taxable property
23	used as a primary residence is less than the current base value of the taxable
24	property, the assessor shall adjust the base value of the property to reflect the
25	lower true and full value.
26	e. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the base year value of the
27	parcel of taxable property used as a primary residence that is rendered
28	uninhabitable or unusable by a casualty or by wind or water damage may be
29	transferred to a comparable property within the same county which is acquired or
30	newly constructed as a replacement for the uninhabitable or unusable property.

1	3. A city or county may not supersede or modify the application of this section under
2	home rule authority.
3	SECTION 2. A new section to chapter 57-02 of the North Dakota Century Code is created
4	and enacted as follows:
5	Limitation on agricultural property assessment increases.
6	1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of taxation, the true and full
7	valuation of a parcel of taxable agricultural property must be limited as provided in this
8	subsection.
9	a. The true and full valuation on a parcel of taxable agricultural property may not
10	exceed the base value as provided in this subsection. To determine the current
11	base value of the property, the assessor shall:
12	(1) For taxable year 2024, calculate the initial base value of the property as an
13	amount equal to the true and full valuation assessed against the property in
14	the 2019 taxable year.
15	(2) For taxable years after 2024, increase the base value calculated for the
16	previous taxable year by two percent, or the consumer price index,
17	whichever is less. For purposes of this paragraph, "consumer price index"
18	means the percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban-
19	consumers in the midwest region as determined by the United States
20	department of labor, bureau of labor statistics, for the most recent year
21	ending December thirty-first.
22	(3) Adjust the base value, including any increase in paragraph 2, for any of the
23	<u>following:</u>
24	(a) A sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable
25	agricultural property as provided in subdivision b; and
26	(b) A decrease in true and full value of the parcel of taxable agricultural
27	property as provided in subdivision c.
28	<u>b.</u> <u>Upon sale, transfer, or other change in ownership of the parcel of taxable</u>
29	agricultural property, the assessor shall reassess the property to reflect the
30	current true and full value of the property as of the date of the sale, transfer, or
31	change in ownership.

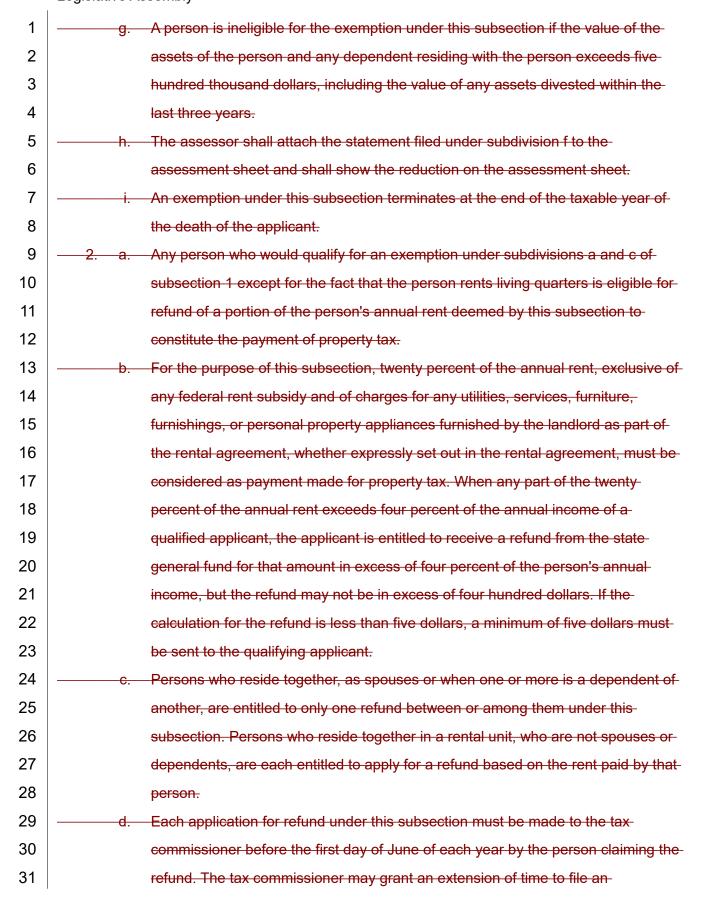
1	c. If the most recently assessed true and full value of a parcel of taxable agricultural
2	property is less than the current base value of the taxable property, the assessor
3	shall adjust the base value of the property to reflect the lower true and full value.
4	2. A city or county may not supersede or modify the application of this section under
5	home rule authority.
6	SECTION 3. AMENDMENT. Subsection 15 of section 57-02-08 of the North Dakota
7	Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:
8	— 15. a. All farm structures and improvements located on agricultural lands.
9	—— (1) <u>a.</u> This subsection must be construed to exempt farm buildings and improvements
10	only, and may not be construed to exempt from taxation farm residences,
11	structures used to provide housing for a farm employee, industrial plants, or
12	structures of any kind not used or intended for use as a part of a farm plant, or as-
13	a farm residence.
14	(2)b. "Farm buildings and improvements" includes a greenhouse or other building used
15	primarily for the growing of horticultural or nursery products from seed, cuttings,
16	or roots, if not used on more than an occasional basis for a showroom for the
17	retail sale of horticultural or nursery products. A greenhouse or building used
18	primarily for display and sale of grown horticultural or nursery products is not a
19	farm building or improvement.
20	——— (3)c. Any structure or improvement used primarily in connection with a retail or
21	wholesale business other than farming, any structure or improvement located on
22	platted land within the corporate limits of a city, any structure or improvement-
23	used by a manufacturing facility as defined in section 19-24.1-01, or any structure
24	or improvement located on railroad operating property subject to assessment
25	under chapter 57-05 is not exempt under this subsection. For purposes of this-
26	paragraphsubdivision, "business other than farming" includes processing to
27	produce a value-added physical or chemical change in an agricultural commodity-
28	beyond the ordinary handling of that commodity by a farmer prior to sale.
29	—— (4)d. The following factors may not be considered in application of the exemption
30	under this subsection:
31	(a)(1) Whether the farmer grows or purchases feed for animals raised on the farm.

1	(b)(2) Whether animals being raised on the farm are owned by the farmer.
2	(c)(3) Whether the farm's replacement animals are produced on the farm.
3	(d)(4) Whether the farmer is engaged in contract feeding of animals on the farm.
4	b. It is the intent of the legislative assembly that this exemption as applied to a
5	residence must be strictly construed and interpreted to exempt only a residence
6	that is situated on a farm and which is occupied or used by a person who is a
7	farmer and that the exemption may not be applied to property which is occupied
8	or used by a person who is not a farmer. For purposes of this subdivision:
9	(1) "Farm" means a single tract or contiguous tracts of agricultural land
10	containing a minimum of ten acres [4.05 hectares] and for which the farmer,
11	actually farming the land or engaged in the raising of livestock or other
12	similar operations normally associated with farming and ranching, has
13	annual gross income from farming activities which is sixty-six percent or
14	more of annual gross income, including gross income of a spouse if
15	married, during any of the two preceding calendar years.
16	(2) "Farmer" means an individual who normally devotes the major portion of
17	time to the activities of producing products of the soil, with the exception of
18	marijuana grown under chapter 19-24.1; poultry; livestock; or dairy farming-
19	in such products' unmanufactured state and has received annual gross
20	income from farming activities which is sixty-six percent or more of annual
21	gross income, including gross income of a spouse if married, during any of
22	the two preceding calendar years. For purposes of this paragraph, "farmer"
23	includes a:
24	(a) "Beginning farmer", which means an individual who has begun-
25	occupancy and operation of a farm within the two preceding calendar
26	years; who normally devotes the major portion of time to the activities
27	of producing products of the soil, poultry, livestock, or dairy farming in
28	such products' unmanufactured state; and who does not have a
29	history of farm income from farm operation for each of the two-
30	preceding calendar years.

1	1 (b) "Retired farme	r", which means an individual who is retired because of
2	2 illness or age a	and who at the time of retirement owned and occupied
3	as a farmer the	residence in which the person lives and for which the
4	exemption is c	aimed.
5	5 (c) "Surviving spec	use of a farmer", which means the surviving spouse of
6	an individual w	ho is deceased, who at the time of death owned and
7	occupied as a	farmer the residence in which the surviving spouse
8	B lives and for w	nich the exemption is claimed. The exemption under
9	this subparagra	aph expires at the end of the fifth taxable year after the
10	taxable year of	death of an individual who at the time of death was an
11	1 active farmer.	The exemption under this subparagraph applies for as-
12	2 long as the res	idence is continuously occupied by the surviving
13	spouse of an ir	ndividual who at the time of death was a retired farmer.
14	4 (3) "Gross income" mea	ns gross income as defined under the federal Internal
15	Revenue Code and o	does not include a gain from the sale or exchange of
16	farm machinery as co	omputed for federal income tax purposes. For purposes
17	of this paragraph, "fa	rm machinery" means all vehicular implements and
18	3 attachment units des	igned and sold for direct use in planting, cultivating, or
19	harvesting farm prod	ucts or used in connection with the production of
20	agricultural produce	or products, livestock, or poultry on farms, which are
21	1 operated, drawn, or j	propelled by motor or animal power. "Farm machinery"
22	2 does not include veh	icular implements operated wholly by hand or a motor
23	3 vehicle that is require	ed to be registered under chapter 57-40.3.
24	4 (4) "Gross income from	farming activities" means gross income from farming as-
25	defined for purposes	of determining if an individual is a farmer eligible to use
26	the special estimated	l income tax payment rules for farmers under section
27	7 6654 of the federal Ir	nternal Revenue Code [26 U.S.C. 6654].
28	3 (5) When exemption is a	slaimed under this subdivision for a residence, the
29	occupant of the resid	lence who it is claimed is a farmer shall provide to the
30	assessor for the year	or years specified by the assessor a written statement
31	in which it is stated the	nat sixty-six percent or more of the gross income of that

1	occupant, and spouse if married and both spouses occupy the residence,
2	was, or was not, gross income from farming activities. The individual
3	claiming the exemption also shall provide to the assessor, on a form
4	prescribed by the tax commissioner, the necessary income information to-
5	demonstrate eligibility. Any income information provided to the assessor
6	regarding eligibility for an exemption claimed under this subdivision is a
7	confidential record.
8	(6) For purposes of this subsection, "livestock" includes "nontraditional-
9	livestock" as defined in section 36-01-00.1.
10	(7) A farmer operating a bed and breakfast facility in the farm residence
11	occupied by that farmer is entitled to the exemption under this section for-
12	that residence if the farmer and the residence would qualify for exemption
13	under this section except for the use of the residence as a bed and
14	breakfast facility.
15	SECTION 4. AMENDMENT. Section 57-02-08.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is
16	amended and reenacted as follows:
17	57-02-08.1. Homestead credit.
18	1. a. Any person sixty-five years of age or older or permanently and totally disabled, in
19	the year in which the tax was levied, with an income that does not exceed the
20	limitations of subdivision c is entitled to receive a reduction in the assessment on
21	the taxable valuation on the person's homestead. An exemption under this-
22	subsection applies regardless of whether the person is the head of a family.
23	b. The exemption under this subsection continues to apply if the person does not
24	reside in the homestead and the person's absence is due to confinement in a
25	nursing home, hospital, or other care facility, for as long as the portion of the
26	homestead previously occupied by the person is not rented to another person.
27	c. The exemption must be determined according to the following schedule:
28	(1) If the person's income is not in excess of twenty-two thousand dollars, a
29	reduction of one hundred percent of the taxable valuation of the person's
30	homestead up to a maximum reduction of five thousand six hundred
31	twenty-five dollars of taxable valuation.

1	(2) If the person's income is in excess of twenty-two thousand dollars and not in
2	excess of twenty-six thousand dollars, a reduction of eighty percent of the
3	taxable valuation of the person's homestead up to a maximum reduction of
4	four thousand five hundred dollars of taxable valuation.
5	(3) If the person's income is in excess of twenty-six thousand dollars and not in
6	excess of thirty thousand dollars, a reduction of sixty percent of the taxable
7	valuation of the person's homestead up to a maximum reduction of three-
8	thousand three hundred seventy-five dollars of taxable valuation.
9	(4) If the person's income is in excess of thirty thousand dollars and not in
10	excess of thirty-four thousand dollars, a reduction of forty percent of the
11	taxable valuation of the person's homestead up to a maximum reduction of
12	two thousand two hundred fifty dollars of taxable valuation.
13	(5) If the person's income is in excess of thirty-four thousand dollars and not in
14	excess of thirty-eight thousand dollars, a reduction of twenty percent of the
15	taxable valuation of the person's homestead up to a maximum reduction of
16	one thousand one hundred twenty-five dollars of taxable valuation.
17	(6) If the person's income is in excess of thirty-eight thousand dollars and not in-
18	excess of forty-two thousand dollars, a reduction of ten percent of the
19	taxable valuation of the person's homestead up to a maximum reduction of
20	five hundred sixty-three dollars of taxable valuation.
21	d. Persons residing together, as spouses or when one or more is a dependent of
22	another, are entitled to only one exemption between or among them under this
23	subsection. Persons residing together, who are not spouses or dependents, who-
24	are co-owners of the property are each entitled to a percentage of a full
25	exemption under this subsection equal to their ownership interests in the
26	property.
27	e. This subsection does not reduce the liability of any person for special
28	assessments levied upon any property.
29	f. Any person claiming the exemption under this subsection shall sign a verified
30	statement of facts establishing the person's eligibility. Any income information
31	contained in the statement of facts is a confidential record.



1	mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or has lasted or can
2	be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months as-
3	established by a certificate from a licensed physician or a written determination of
4	disability from the social security administration or any federal or state agency
5	that has authority to certify an individual's disability.
6	SECTION 5. AMENDMENT. Section 57-02-14 of the North Dakota Century Code is
7	amended and reenacted as follows:
8	— 57-02-14. Valuation of real property exempt from taxation.
9	At the time of making the assessment of real property, the assessor shall enter in a
10	separate list each description of property exempt by law and shall value it in the same manner
11	as other property, designating in each case to whom such property belongs and for what-
12	purpose used. This section does not apply to property of the United States, this state, or a
13	political subdivision of this state or farm buildings or farm residences exempt from property
14	taxes by law.
15	SECTION 6. A new section to chapter 57-15 of the North Dakota Century Code is created
16	and enacted as follows:
17	Limitation on effective tax rate on property.
18	1. For purposes of this section:
19	a. "Effective tax rate" means the rate generated by dividing the dollar amount of
20	property tax levied against an individual parcel of property by all taxing districts,
21	except a levy approved by electors for a designated project under subsection 4,
22	by the true and full value of the individual parcel of property.
23	<u>b. "Primary residence" means a dwelling in this state owned and occupied by an</u>
24	individual as that individual's primary residence as of the assessment date of the
25	taxable year. The term includes a farm residence. The term does not include
26	commercial property or property used for investment purposes.
27	2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the effective tax rate on any parcel of
28	taxable property used as a primary residence may not exceed one percent, unless a
29	greater effective tax rate is approved by electors as provided in subsection 3.
30	3. An effective tax rate greater than the limitation provided in subsection 2 may be
31	permitted upon approval of a ballot measure, stating the proposed maximum allowable.

1	special assessment and improvement district funds and revenue bond and
2	<u>reserve funds.</u>
3	e. Taxes levied pursuant to law for the proportion of the cost to any taxing district for
4	a special improvement project by general taxation.
5	f. Taxes levied under sections 40-24-10, 40-43-01, 57-15-41, and 61-21-52.
6	6. A city or county may not supersede or modify the application of this section under
7	home rule authority.
8	SECTION 7. AMENDMENT. Section 57-15-31.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is
9	amended and reenacted as follows:
10	57-15-31.1. Deadline date for amending budgets and certifying taxes.
11	No taxing district may certify any taxes or amend its current budget and no county auditor
12	may accept a certification of taxes or amended budget after the tenth day of October of each
13	year if such certification or amendment results in a change in the amount of tax levied. The
14	current budget, except for property taxes, may be amended during the year for any revenues
15	and appropriations not anticipated at the time the budget was prepared and to reflect any
16	reductions required pursuant to section 6 of this Act.
17	SECTION 8. AMENDMENT. Section 57-15-34 of the North Dakota Century Code is
18	amended and reenacted as follows:
19	57-15-34. Duty of county auditor upon certification of levy.
20	— The county auditor of each county, upon
21	1. Upon receipt of tax levies certified to the county auditor by the proper authorities of the
22	state or any taxing district or municipality, the county auditor of each county
23	immediately shall acknowledge receipt thereofof the tax levies to the official so
24	certifying them immediately upon receiving such certifying the levies.
25	2. As soon as practicable following the receipt of all tax levy certifications, the county
26	auditor shall calculate the effective tax rate for each parcel of taxable property used as
27	a primary residence in the county and reduce the amounts certified under subsection 1
28	in accordance with section 6 of this Act.
29	3. The county auditor shall notify the proper authority of the taxing district or municipality
30	of any reductions to the amount certified under subsection 1.

1	SECTION 9. AMENDMENT. Subsection 2 of section 57-55-10 of the North Dakota Century
2	Code is amended and reenacted as follows:
3	2. This chapter does not apply to a mobile home that:
4	a. Is used only for the temporary living quarters of the owner or other occupant
5	while the person is engaged in recreational or vacation activities, provided the
6	unit:
7	(1) Displays a current travel trailer license; or
8	(2) Is a park model trailer that is used only for seasonal or recreational living
9	quarters and not as a primary residence, and which is located in a trailer
10	park or campground, and for which the owner has paid a park model trailer
11	fee under section 39-18-03.2. For purposes of this paragraph, "park model"
12	trailer means a recreational vehicle not exceeding forty feet [12.19 meters]
13	in length which is primarily designed to provide temporary living quarters for
14	recreation, camping, or seasonal use, is built on a single chassis, is
15	mounted on wheels, has a gross trailer area not exceeding four hundred
16	square feet [37.16 square meters] of enclosed living space in the setup-
17	mode, and is certified by the manufacturer as complying with American
18	national standards institute standard A119.5.
19	b. Qualifies as a farm residence as described by subsection 15 of section 57-02-08,
20	provided such mobile home is permanently attached to a foundation.
21	c. Is permanently attached to a foundation and is assessed as real property,
22	provided the owner of such mobile home also owns the land on which such
23	mobile home is located or is in possession of the real property under the terms of
24	a lease in recordable form which has a term that continues for at least twenty
25	years after the date of execution with the consent of the lessor of the real
26	property.
27	d.c. Is owned by a licensed mobile home dealer who holds such mobile home solely
28	for the purpose of resale, and provided that such mobile home is not used as
29	living quarters or as the place for the conducting of any business.
30	SECTION 10. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Act is effective for taxable years beginning after-
31	December 31, 2023.

1	SECTION 1. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - PROPERTY TAX REFORM
2	THROUGH GRADUATED ASSESSMENTS. During the 2023-24 interim, the legislative
3	management shall consider studying the feasibility and desirability of implementing property tax
4	reform through the use of a graduated property assessment method in which property is
5	assessed at a base property value and then is subject to an annual rate of property valuation
6	increase. The study must include consideration of potential benefits and challenges associated
7	with a graduated property assessment method. The legislative management shall report its
8	findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the
9	recommendations, to the sixty-ninth legislative assembly.