

A scenic mountain landscape with snow patches and purple flowers in the foreground. The background features rugged, snow-dusted mountain peaks under a cloudy sky. The foreground is filled with green grass and several purple flowers with yellow centers.

PROPERTY TAX MODEL UPDATES

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE
DECEMBER 14, 2023

BACKGROUND

Property taxes are used to fund:

- State level – K-12 school equalization, universities, and vocational technology colleges
- Local level – district and countywide school funds, city and county services, and a variety of other services through the creation of special districts

School funding makes up the majority of property tax collections in the state of Montana. The city and county portions of property taxes are primarily used to fund local services such as roads, bridges, district courts, public safety, and others. There are also a number of special districts in Montana, which may levy mills or charge fees for search and rescue, local parks, water and sewer, and other similar functions.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is a method that allows a district to utilize property tax revenues to fund improvements or new developments to a specific area.

- Taxable values in the district are separated into a base amount and increment values
- Property tax revenue from the base amount is collected by the regular taxing jurisdiction
- As improvements are made in the district and property values increase, the incremental tax revenue is earmarked for further improvements within the TIF district



THE MODEL

Legislative staff created a master property tax model to better understand locally paid taxes and where the growth in property taxes has come from in the past. The model can also help to answer questions in greater detail and model certain proposed scenarios. This model is the result of new work on splitting out the amount of new tax burden from new property versus existing property.

Data was compiled from the following sources:

- Department of Revenue – property tax data base data, special district data, Tax Increment Financing (TIF) district data, and newly taxable property data
- Office of Public Instruction – school budget and expenditure data
- Department of Administration – local government ledger

This presentation includes select screen shots to illustrate key points, but the interactive model tool can be found here: <https://leg.mt.gov/lfd/mara-data-project/>. The interactive tool can show similar breakdowns from statewide down to the local municipality.

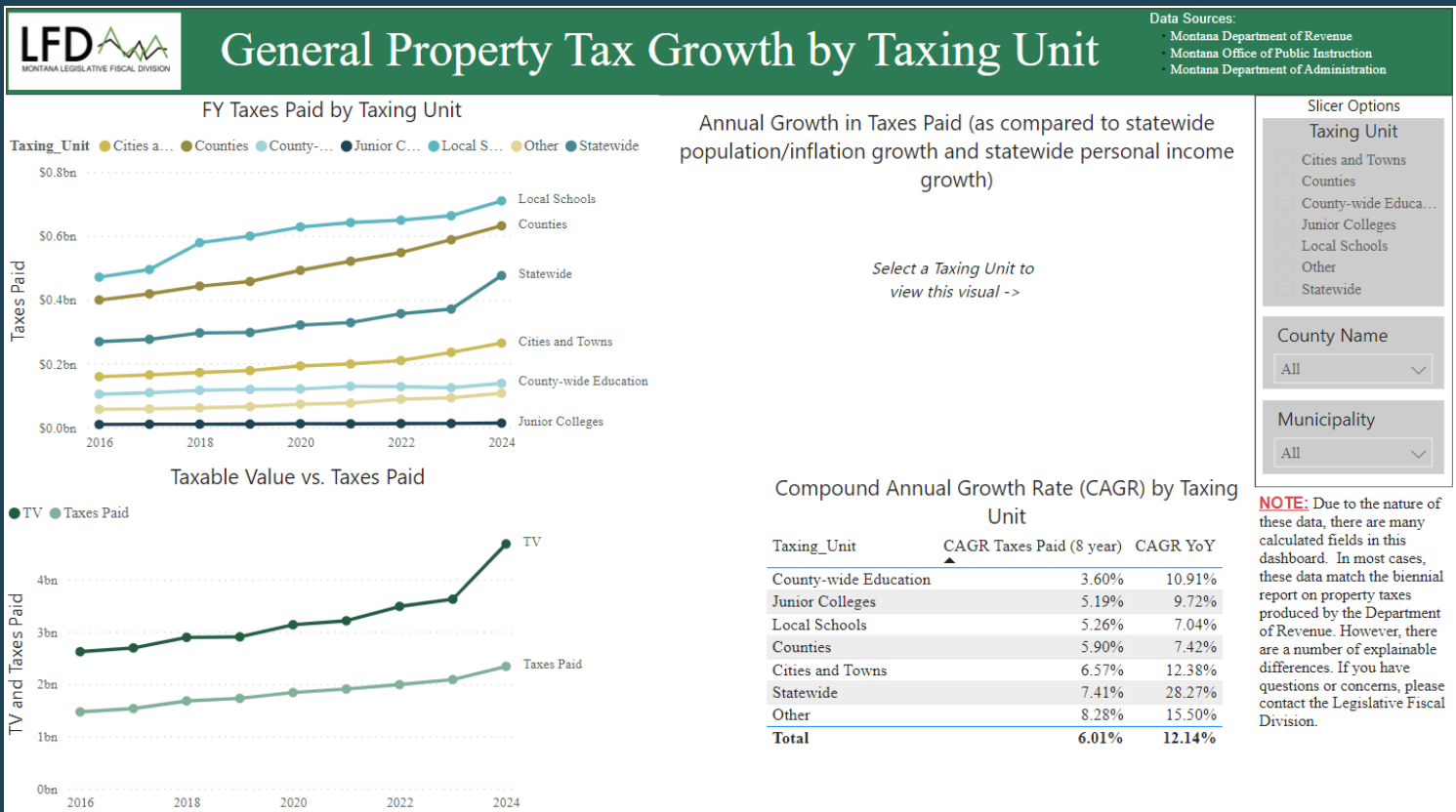
DISCLAIMER

Due to the nature of these data, there are many calculated fields in this dashboard. If you have questions or concerns, please contact the Legislative Fiscal Division.





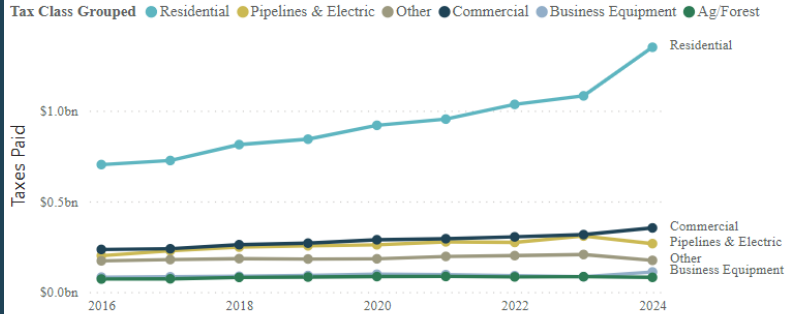
DASHBOARDS



General Property Tax Growth by Class

Data Sources:
Montana Department of Revenue
Montana Office of Public Instruction
Montana Department of Administration

Taxes Paid by Class



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Grouped Tax Class

Tax Class Grouped	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)
Other	0.19%
Ag/Forest	1.53%
Pipelines & Electric	3.64%
Business Equipment	3.78%
Commercial	5.23%
Residential	8.49%
Total	6.01%

Slicer Options

Tax Class (Grouped)

Ag/Forest
Business Equipment
Commercial
Other
Pipelines & Electric
Residential

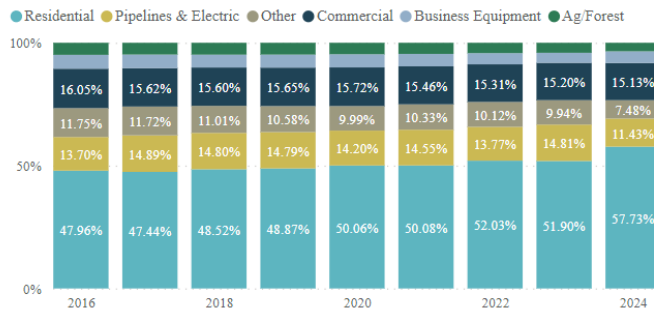
County Name

All

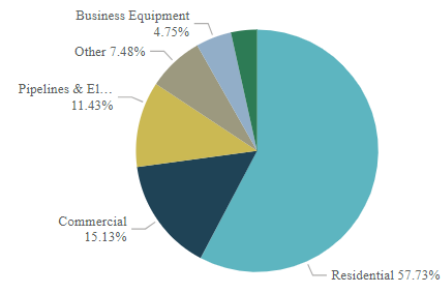
Municipality

All

Percent of Taxes Paid by Class



Percent of Taxes Paid by Class for FY 2024

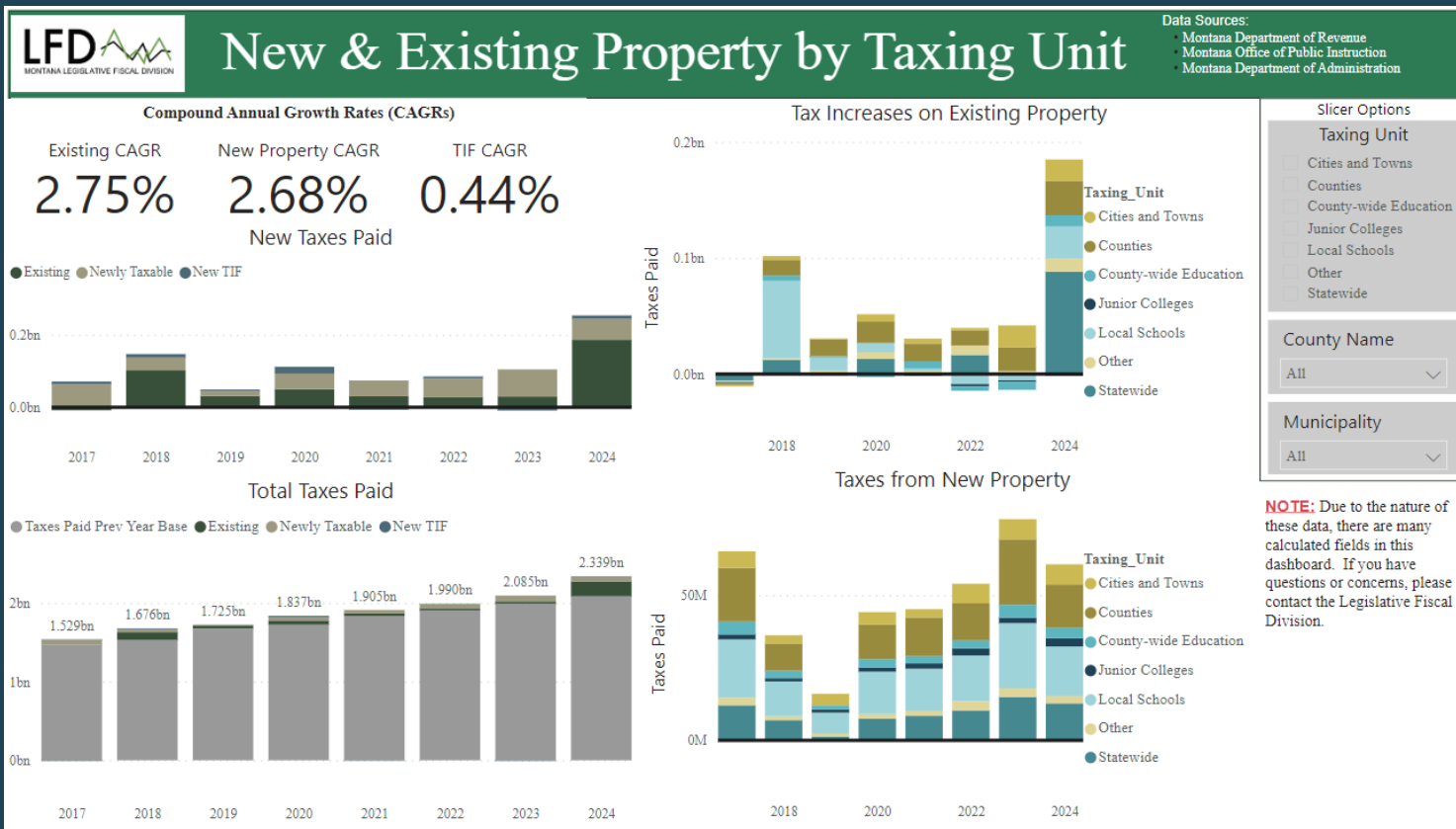


"Other" includes net proceeds of mines, gross proceeds of metal mines, pollution control equipment, noncentrally assessed utilities, airlines and railroads, telecommunication utilities and the electric generation property of electric utilities, renewable energy production and transmission property, carbon dioxide and liquid pipelines, high voltage converters, qualified data centers, and green hydrogen facilities.

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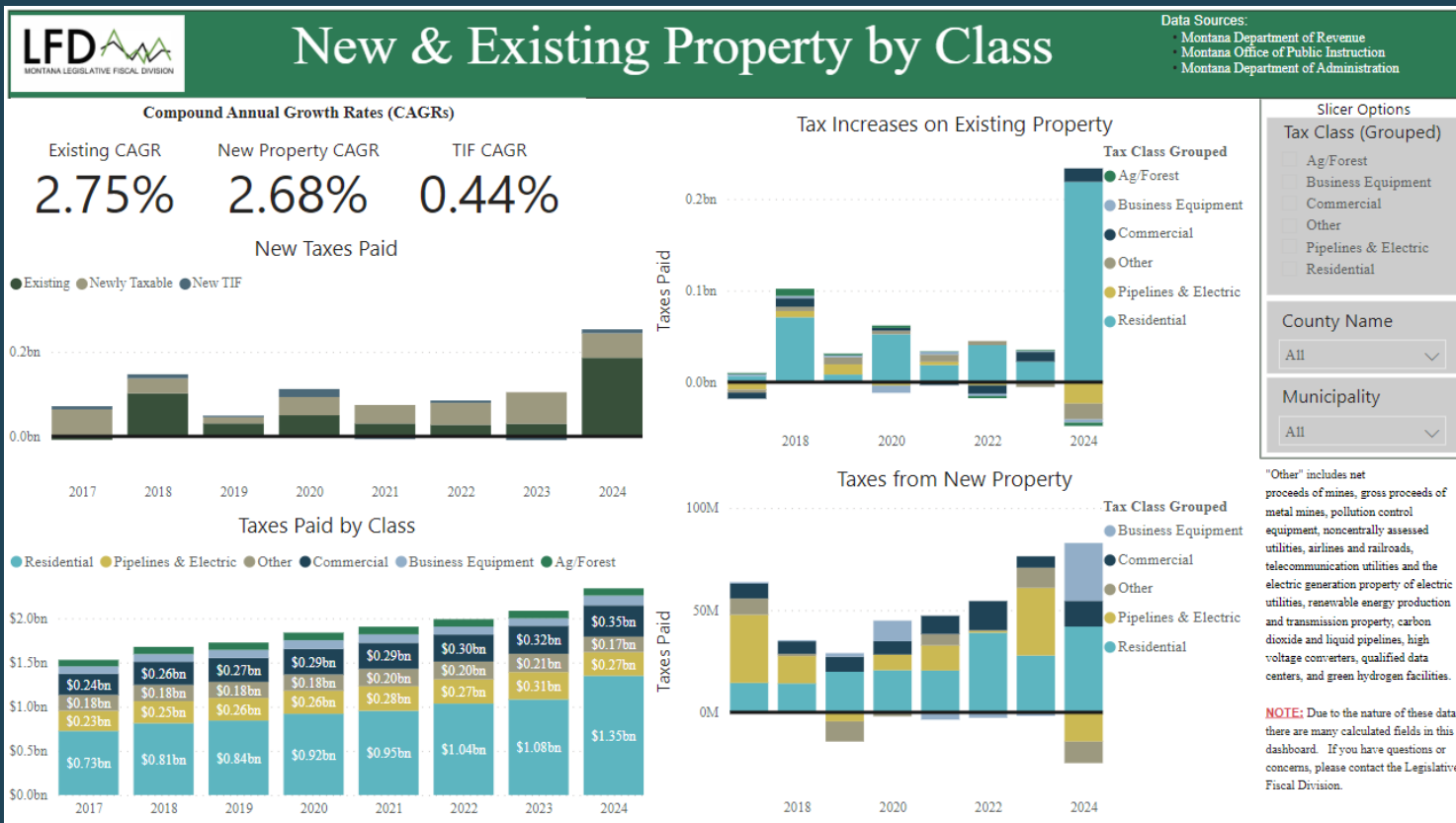
GENERAL PROPERTY TAX GROWTH BY CLASS

DASHBOARD 2



NEW AND
EXISTING
PROPERTY
BY TAXING
UNIT

DASHBOARD 3



NEW AND EXISTING PROPERTY BY CLASS

DASHBOARD 4

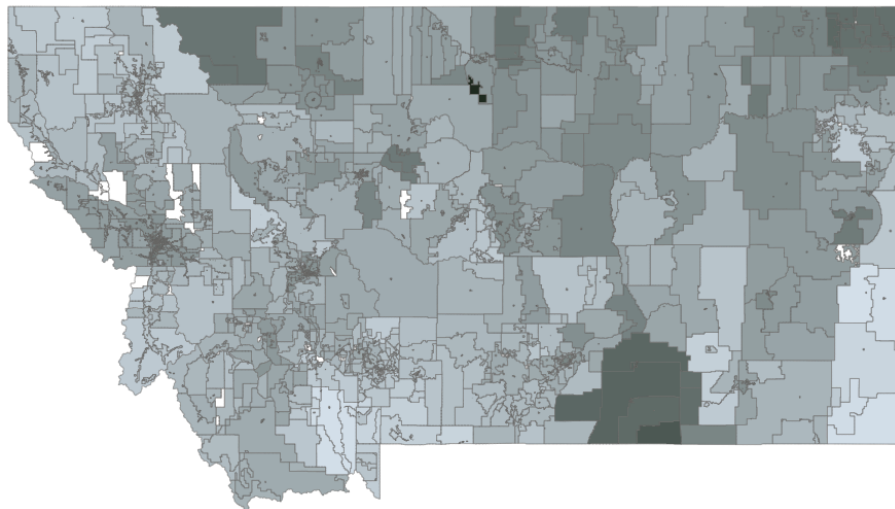
FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

Data Sources:
· Montana Department of Revenue
· Montana Office of Public Instruction
· Montana Department of Administration

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

0.6618%

Effective Tax Rate



Slicer Options

Tax Class Grou...

- Ag/Forest
- Business Equipment
- Commercial
- Other
- Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

County Name

All

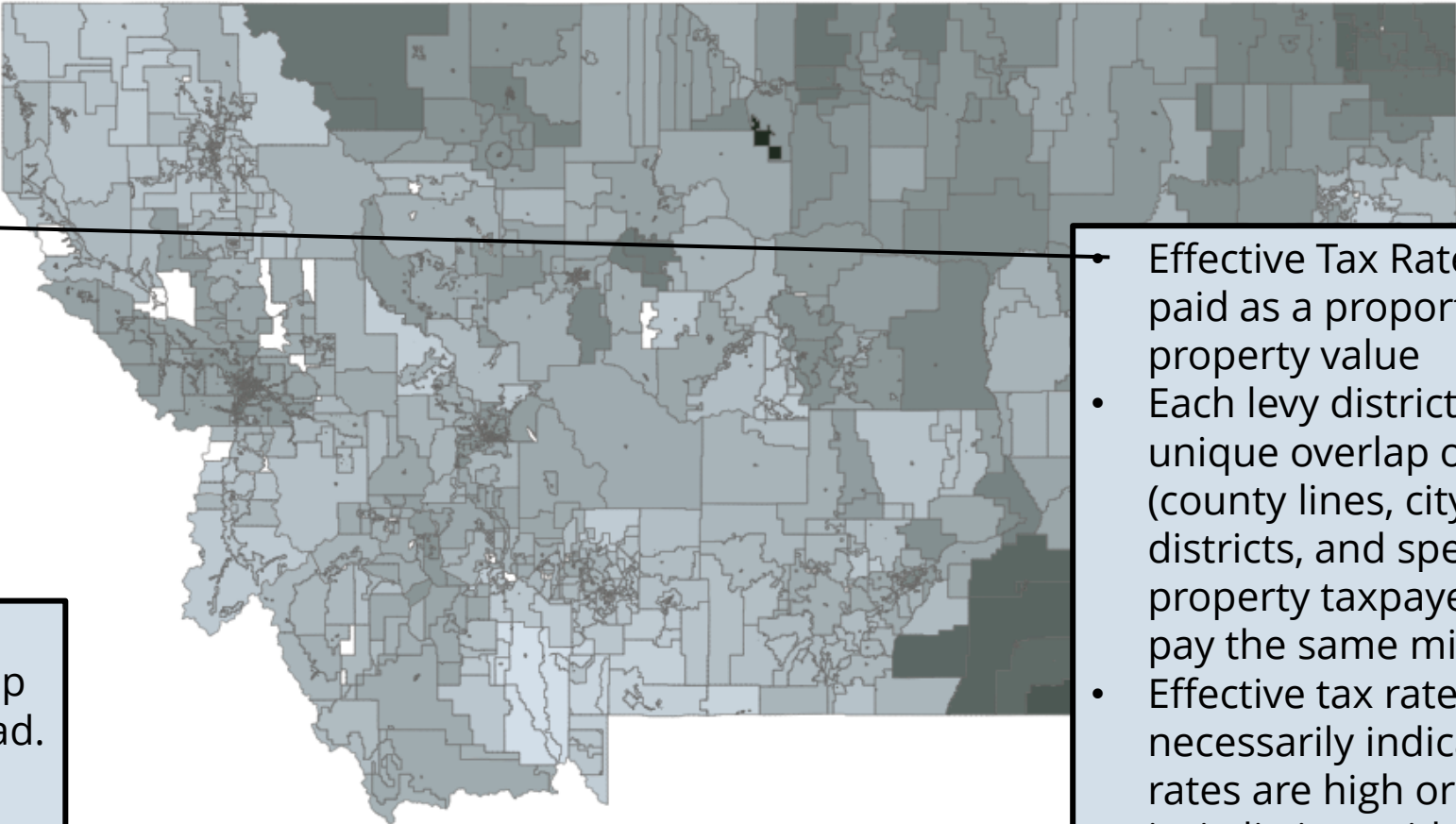
NOTE: Due to the limitations of this software, the map may take a few seconds to load when a slicer option is selected. If you have questions or concerns, please contact the Legislative Fiscal Division.

EFFECTIVE TAX RATE BY LEVY DISTRICT

DASHBOARD 5

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

0.6618%
Effective Tax Rate



Slicer Options

Tax Class Gr... ▾

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

County Name ▾

All ▾

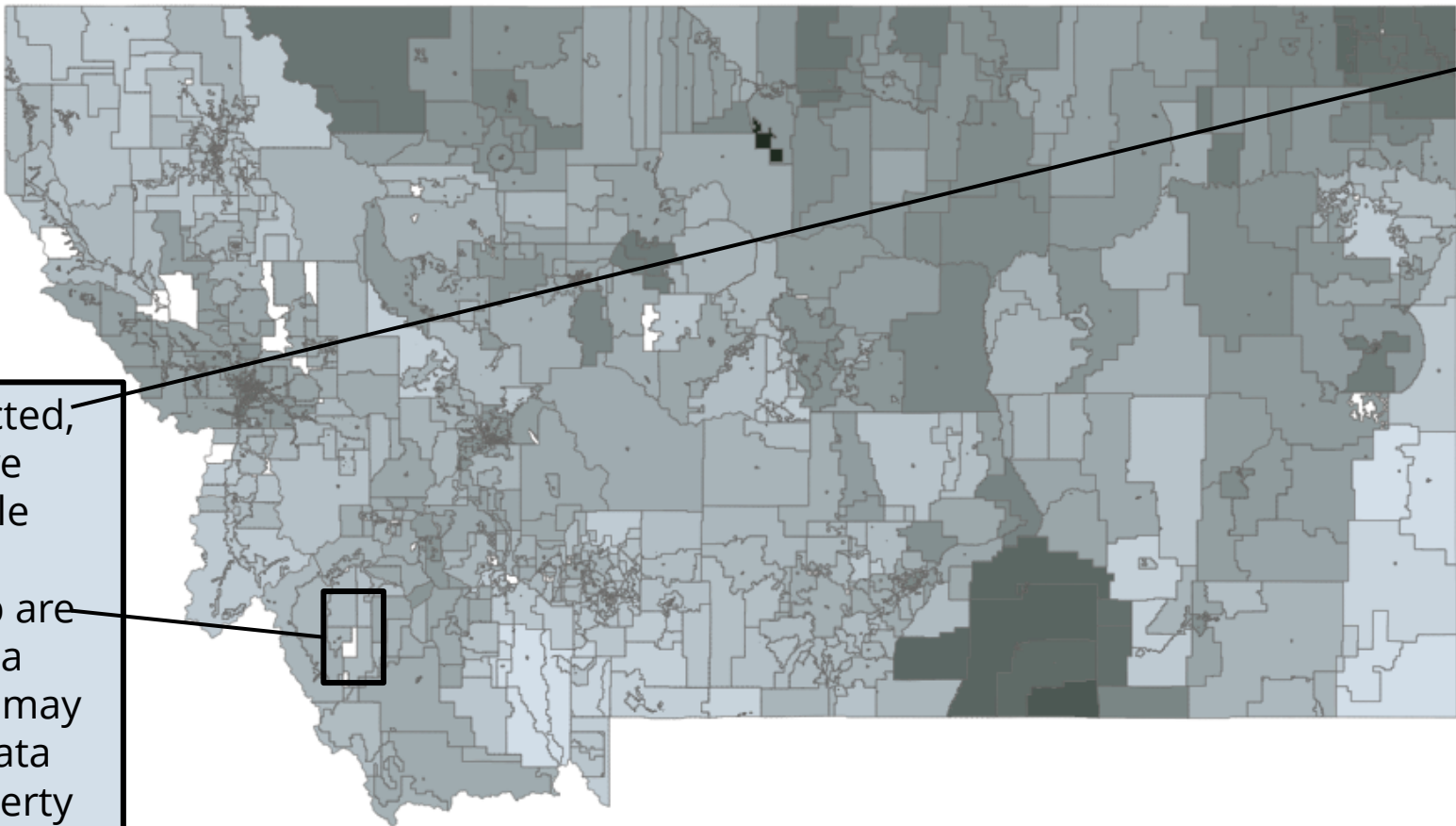
• NOTE: The software used to create this map can be very slow to load. Please give the map a few seconds to load after selecting a slicer option

- Effective Tax Rate is defined as taxes paid as a proportion of assessed property value
- Each levy district on the map is the unique overlap of taxing jurisdictions (county lines, city limits, school districts, and special districts). All property taxpayers in a levy district pay the same mills
- Effective tax rate alone does not necessarily indicate whether tax rates are high or low in a particular jurisdiction, without taking property classifications and their different statutory tax rates into account


FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

0.6618%


Effective Tax Rate



Slicer Options

Tax Class Gr... 

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

County Name 

All 

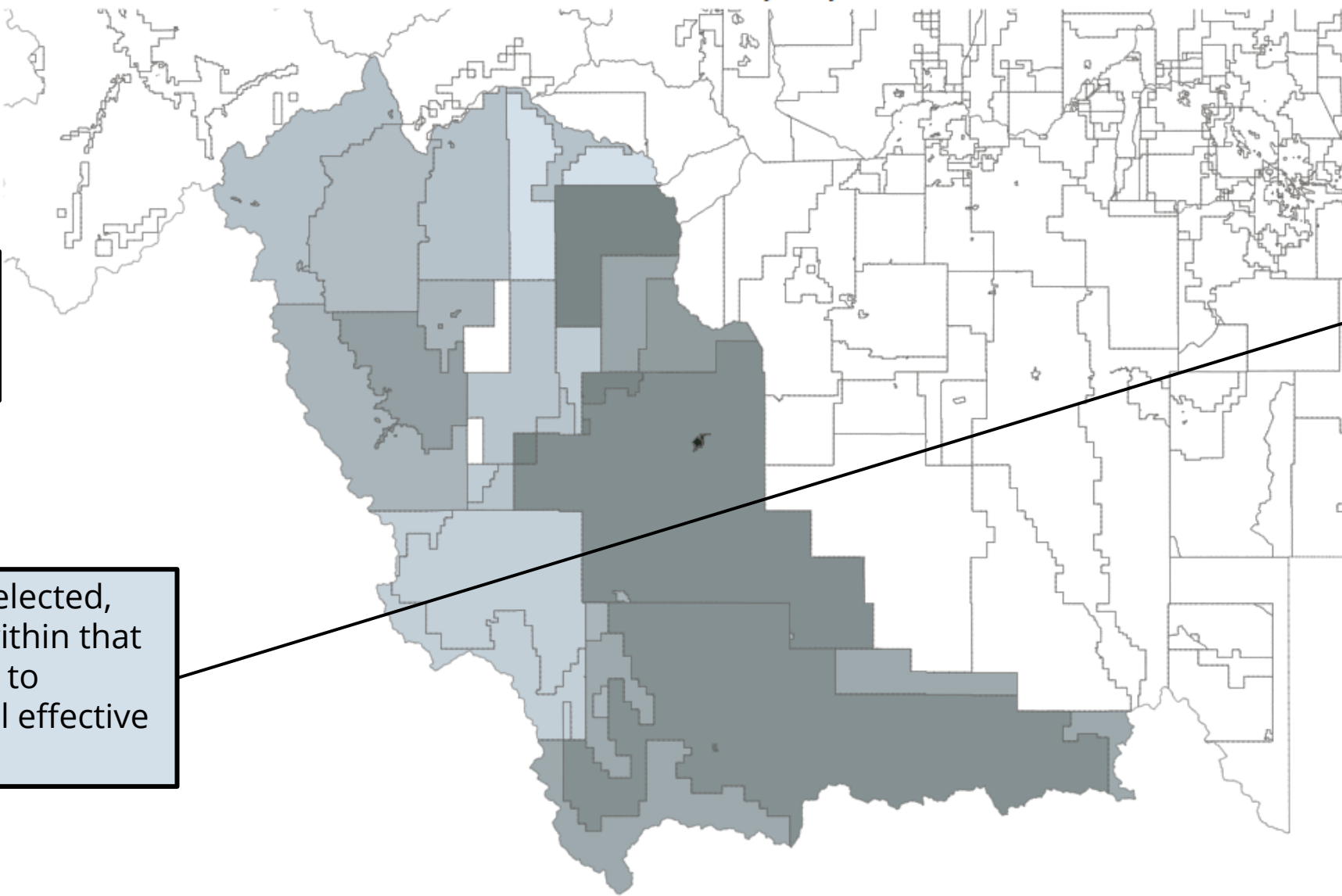
NOTE: Due to the limitations of this software, the map may take a few seconds to load when a slicer option is selected. If you have questions or concerns, please contact the Legislative Fiscal Division.

- When a tax class is selected, the effective tax rates are more directly comparable between levy districts
- White zones on the map are levy districts with no data
 - For example, there may be zones with no data for residential property due to their location within national forest boundaries

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

0.6761%
Effective Tax Rate

• When a county is selected, only levy districts within that county will be used to calculate the overall effective tax rate



Slicer Options

Tax Class Group...

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

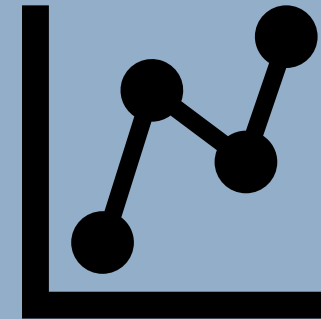
County Name

Beaverhead ▼

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FY 2024



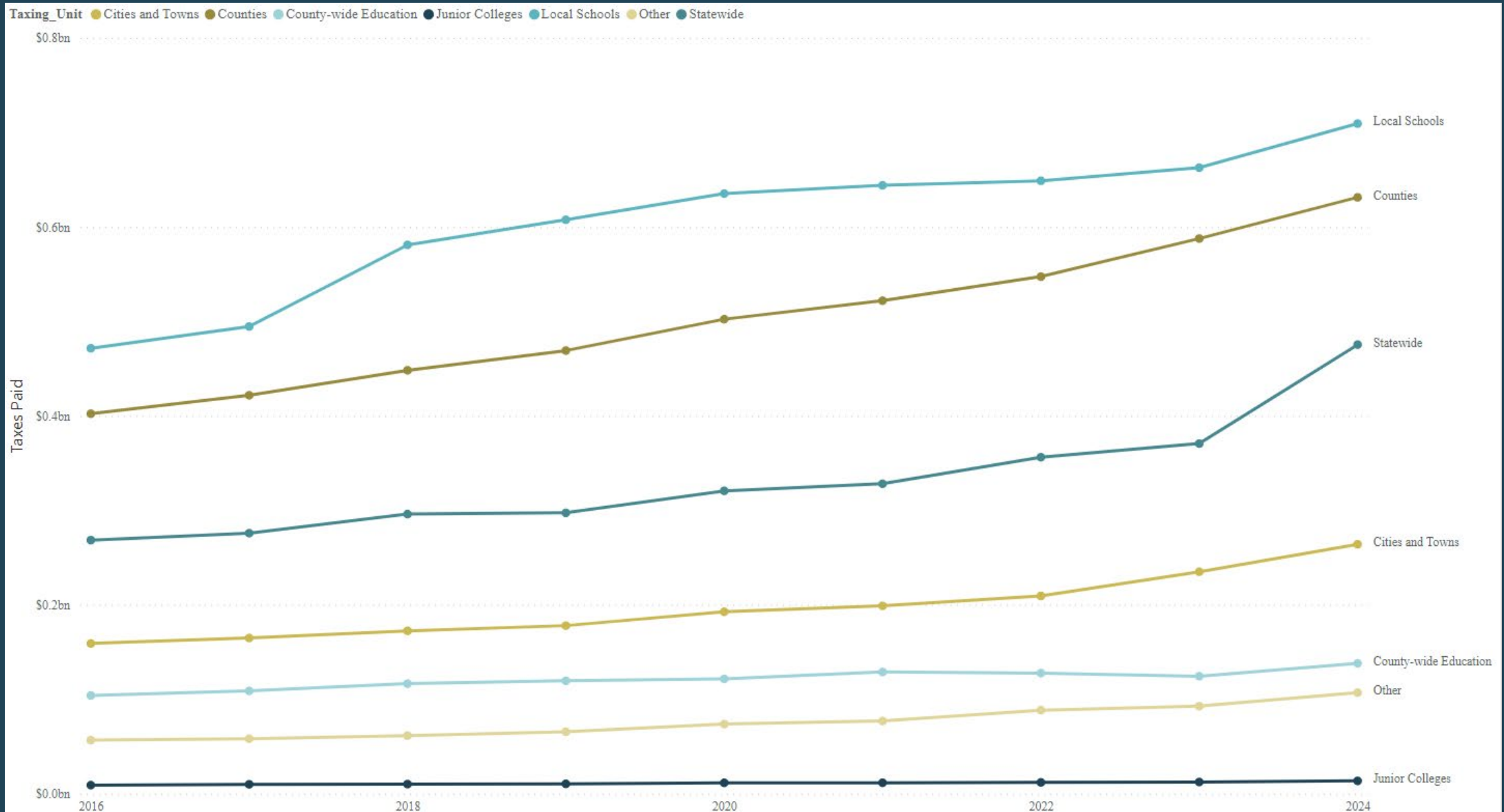
FY 2024

Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit

Taxing Unit	FY 2023	FY 2024	Percent Change
Local Schools	\$ 662,750,000	\$ 709,410,000	7.0%
Counties	\$ 587,700,000	\$ 631,300,000	7.4%
Statewide	\$ 370,610,000	\$ 475,380,000	28.3%
Cities and Towns	\$ 234,950,000	\$ 264,050,000	12.4%
County-wide Education	\$ 124,370,000	\$ 137,940,000	10.9%
Other	\$ 92,580,000	\$ 106,930,000	15.5%
Junior Colleges	\$ 12,330,000	\$ 13,530,000	9.7%

STATEWIDE

FY 2024 Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit



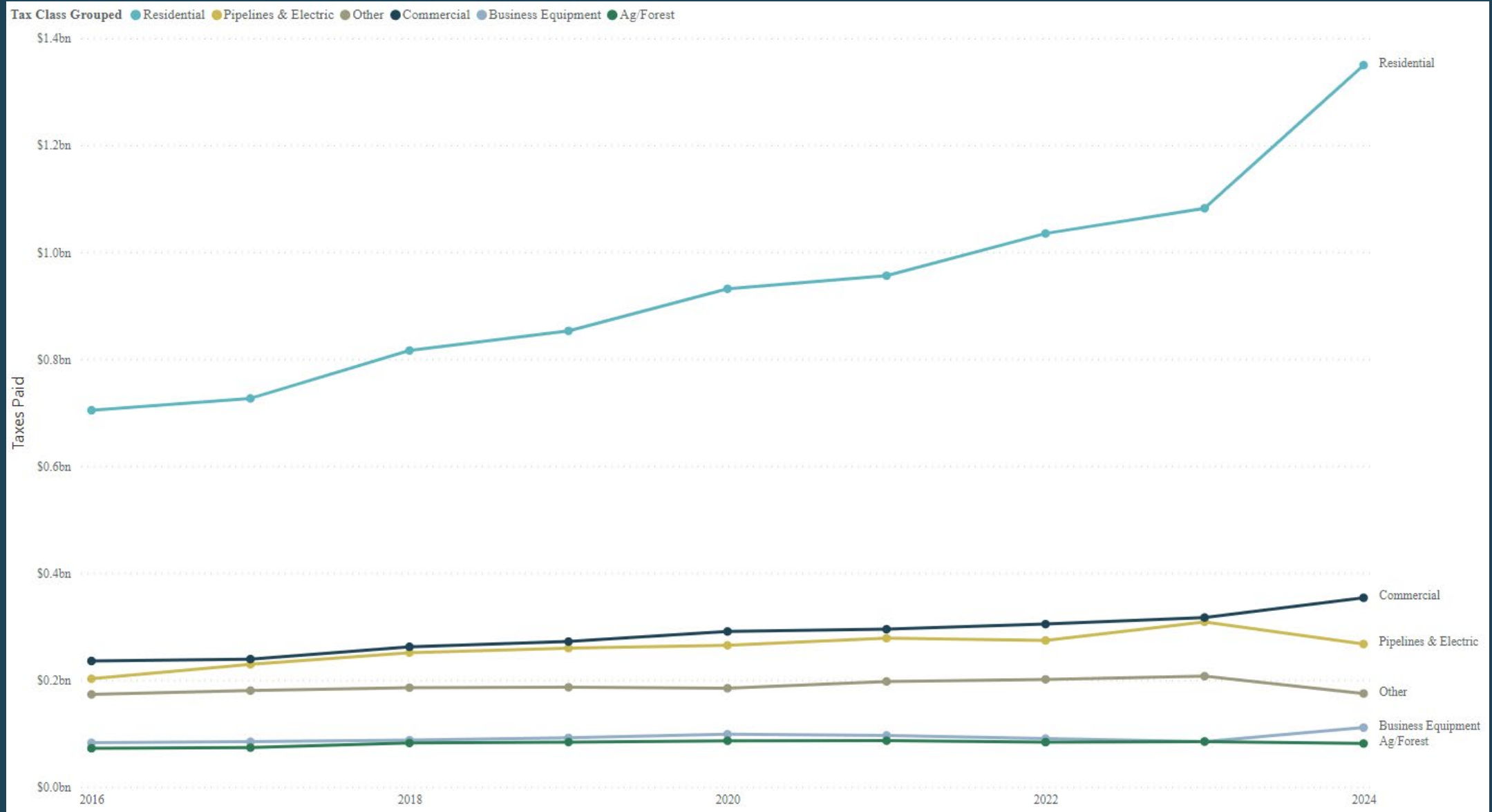
FY 2024

Taxes Paid by Tax Class

Tax Class		FY 2023		FY 2024	Percent Change
1 - Mine Net Proceeds	\$	1,590,000	\$	1,380,000	-13.2%
2 - Mine Gross Proceeds	\$	25,740,000	\$	16,800,000	-34.7%
3 - Ag Land	\$	82,670,000	\$	79,290,000	-4.1%
4 - Residential	\$	1,082,210,000	\$	1,350,020,000	24.7%
4 - Commercial	\$	316,950,000	\$	353,870,000	11.6%
5 - Pollution Control Equipment	\$	30,880,000	\$	30,010,000	-2.8%
7 - Non-Centrally Assessed	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	0.0%
8 - Business Equipment	\$	84,980,000	\$	111,130,000	30.8%
9 - Pipelines & Electric Utilities	\$	308,900,000	\$	267,300,000	-13.5%
10 - Forest Land	\$	2,390,000	\$	2,050,000	-14.2%
12 - Railroads & Airlines	\$	56,330,000	\$	49,320,000	-12.4%
13 - Telecomm & Electric Gen	\$	79,440,000	\$	65,290,000	-17.8%
14 - Wind Generation	\$	10,830,000	\$	10,510,000	-3.0%
15 - CO2/Qual Pipelines	\$	940,000	\$	1,050,000	11.7%
17 - Data Centers	\$	1,450,000	\$	500,000	-65.5%

STATEWIDE

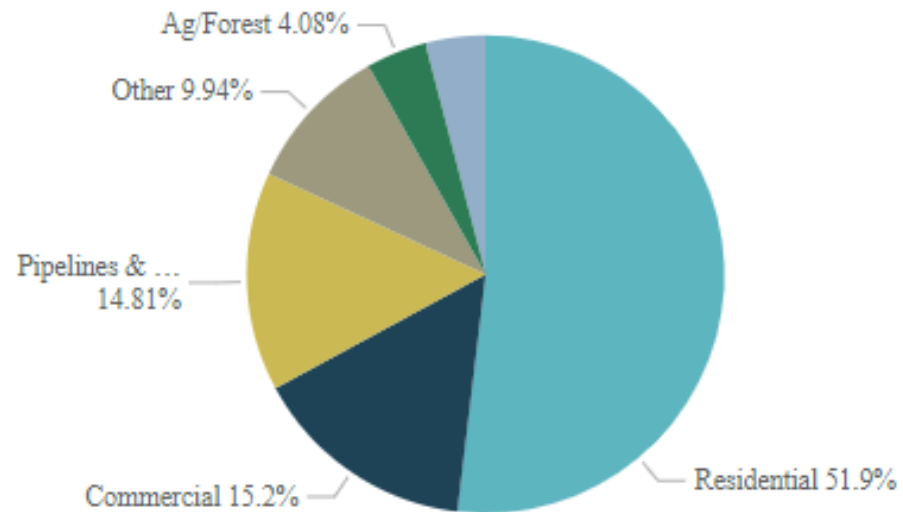
FY 2024 Taxes Paid by Tax Class



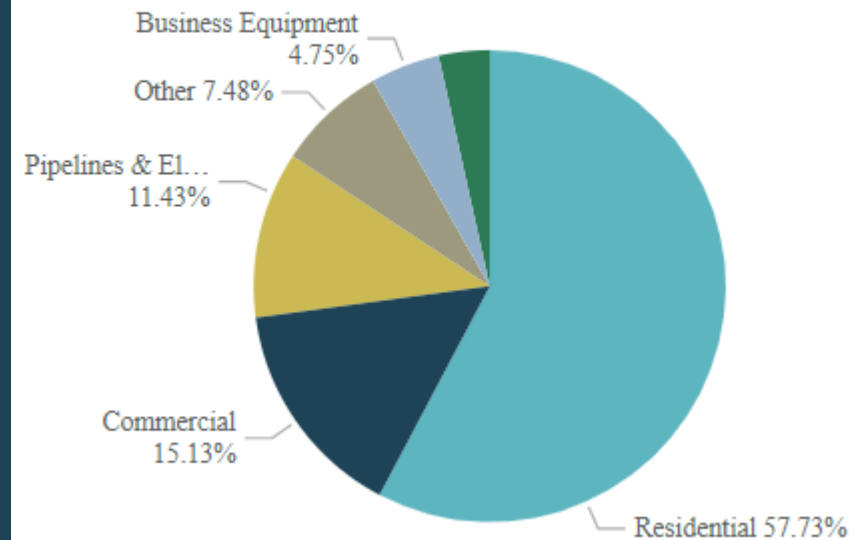
FY 2024 Taxes Paid Change and Percent Makeup

STATEWIDE

Percent of Taxes Paid by Class for FY 2023



Percent of Taxes Paid by Class for FY 2024



FY 2024 Assessed Value Change

Tax Class	MV FY 2023		MV FY 2024	Percent Change
1 - Mine Net Proceeds	\$	4,380,000	\$ 4,100,000	-6.4%
2 - Mine Gross Proceeds	\$	1,582,320,000	\$ 1,133,350,000	-28.4%
3 - Ag Land	\$	6,623,110,000	\$ 6,660,710,000	0.6%
4 - Commercial	\$	25,306,710,000	\$ 33,449,570,000	32.2%
4 - Residential	\$	137,806,330,000	\$ 203,984,610,000	48.0%
5 - Pollution Control Equip	\$	2,256,220,000	\$ 2,037,600,000	-9.7%
7 - Non-Centrally Assessed	\$	220,000	\$ 250,000	13.6%
8 - Business Equipment	\$	6,265,760,000	\$ 8,466,830,000	35.1%
9 - Pipelines & Electric Utilities	\$	5,216,760,000	\$ 4,965,300,000	-4.8%
10 - Forest Land	\$	1,526,650,000	\$ 1,642,400,000	7.6%
12 - Railroads & Airlines	\$	3,211,430,000	\$ 2,997,640,000	-6.7%
13 - Telecomm & Electric Gen	\$	2,462,750,000	\$ 2,143,470,000	-13.0%
14 - Wind Generation	\$	1,178,780,000	\$ 1,362,540,000	15.6%
15 - CO2/Qual Pipelines	\$	190,530,000	\$ 216,070,000	13.4%
17 - Data Centers	\$	196,820,000	\$ 87,200,000	-55.7%

STATEWIDE

FY 2024 Taxable Value Change

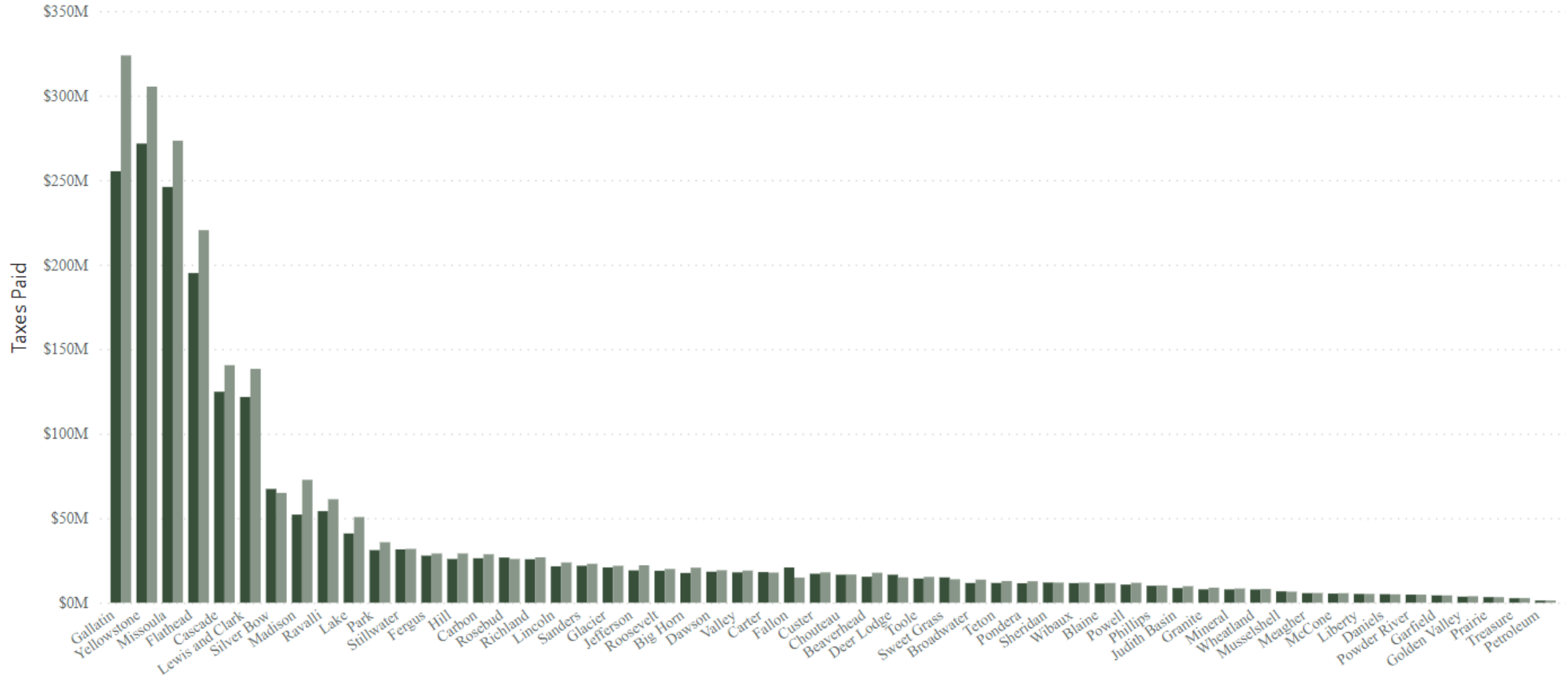
Tax Class	TV FY 2023		TV FY 2024	Percent Change
1 - Mine Net Proceeds	\$	4,380,000	\$ 4,100,000	-6.4%
2 - Mine Gross Proceeds	\$	47,470,000	\$ 34,000,000	-28.4%
3 - Ag Land	\$	151,060,000	\$ 151,880,000	0.5%
4 - Commercial	\$	474,930,000	\$ 627,760,000	32.2%
4 - Residential	\$	1,851,740,000	\$ 2,767,740,000	49.5%
5 - Pollution Control Equip	\$	54,500,000	\$ 57,240,000	5.0%
7 - Non-Centrally Assessed	\$	20,000	\$ 20,000	0.0%
8 - Business Equipment	\$	147,660,000	\$ 201,300,000	36.3%
9 - Pipelines & Electric Utilities	\$	618,480,000	\$ 589,690,000	-4.7%
10 - Forest Land	\$	4,730,000	\$ 4,760,000	0.6%
12 - Railroads & Airlines	\$	98,270,000	\$ 91,730,000	-6.7%
13 - Telecomm & Electric Gen	\$	147,730,000	\$ 128,010,000	-13.3%
14 - Wind Generation	\$	20,770,000	\$ 23,630,000	13.8%
15 - CO2/Qual Pipelines	\$	2,580,000	\$ 2,920,000	13.2%
17 - Data Centers	\$	1,770,000	\$ 780,000	-55.9%

STATEWIDE

FY 2024 Taxes Paid by County

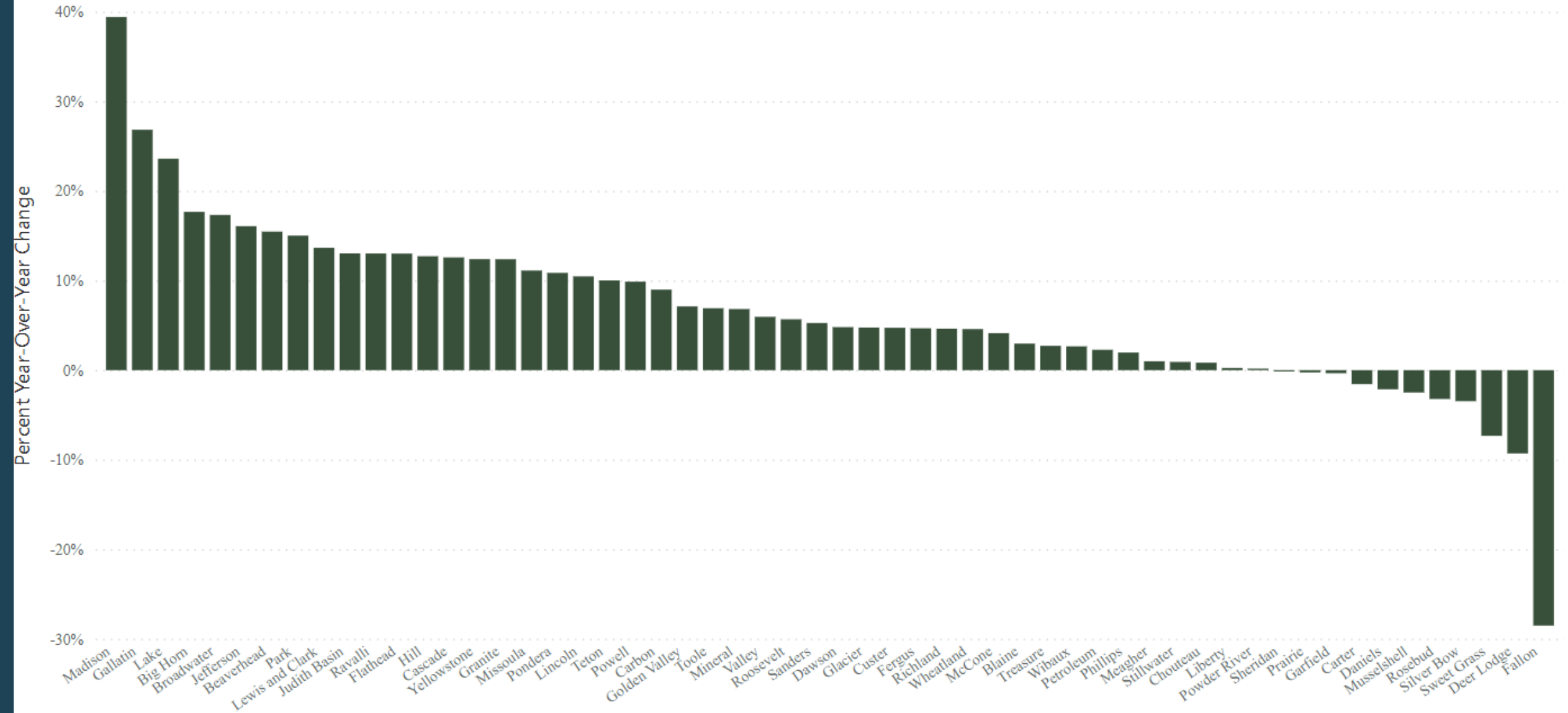
FY 2023 & 2024 Total Taxes Paid by County

FY_Num ● 2023 ● 2024

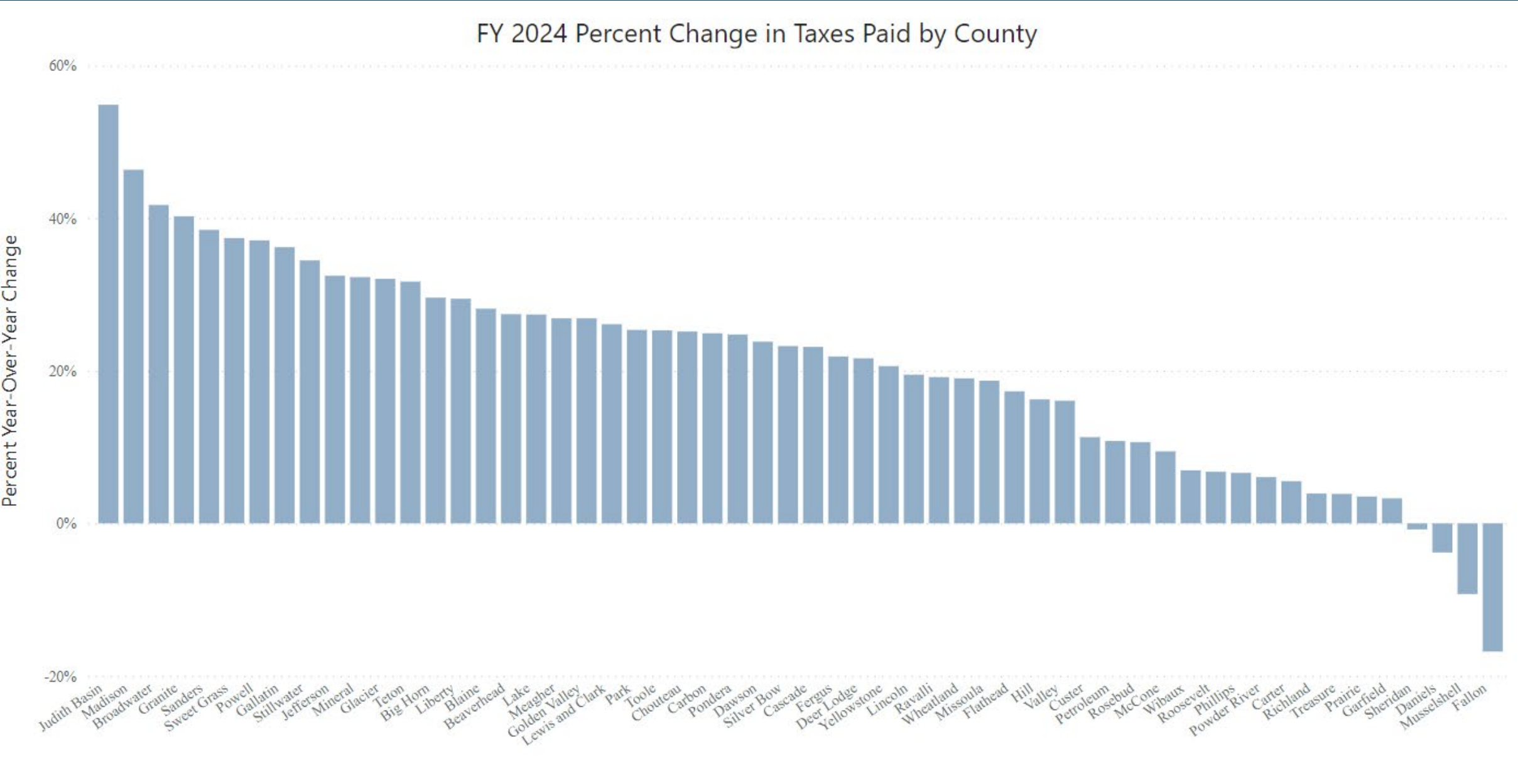


FY 2024 Year-Over-Year Percent Change

FY 2024 Percent Change in Taxes Paid by County



FY 2024 Residential Year-Over-Year Percent Change



FY 2023 Residential Effective Tax Rate



FY 2023 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

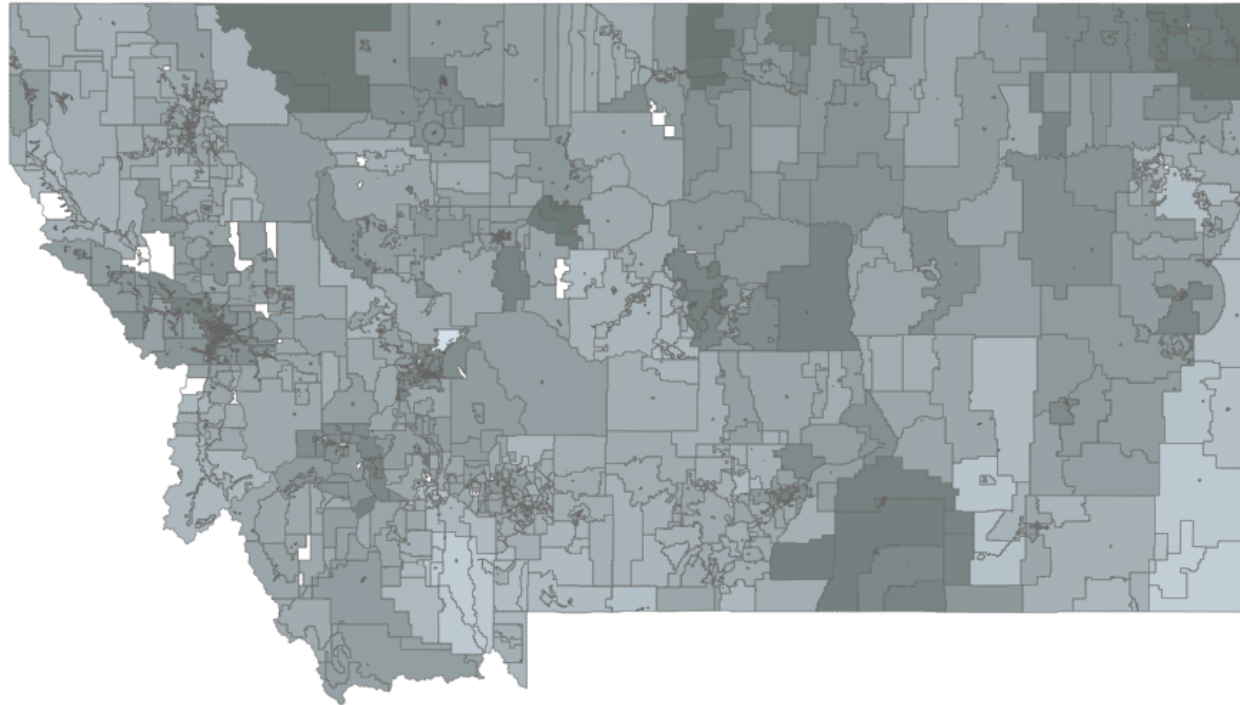
Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

FY 2023 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

0.7853%

Effective Tax Rate



Slicer Options

Tax Class Gr... ▾

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

County Name ▾

All ▾

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FY 2024 Residential Effective Tax Rate



FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

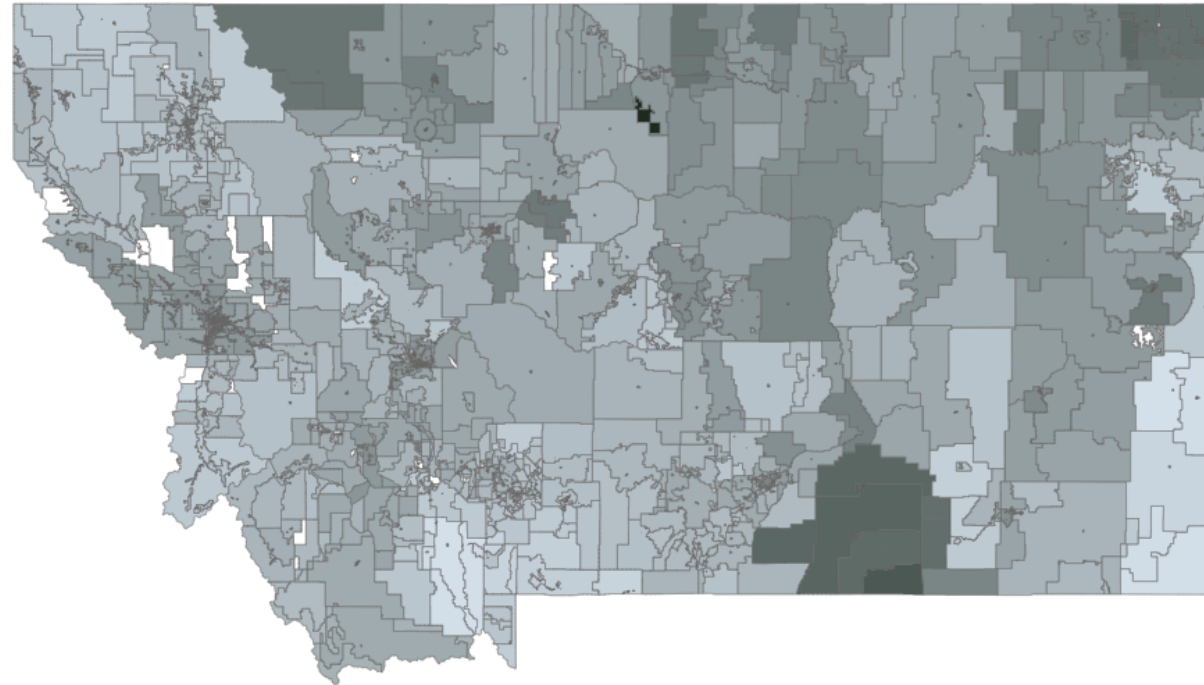
Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

0.6618%

Effective Tax Rate



Slicer Options

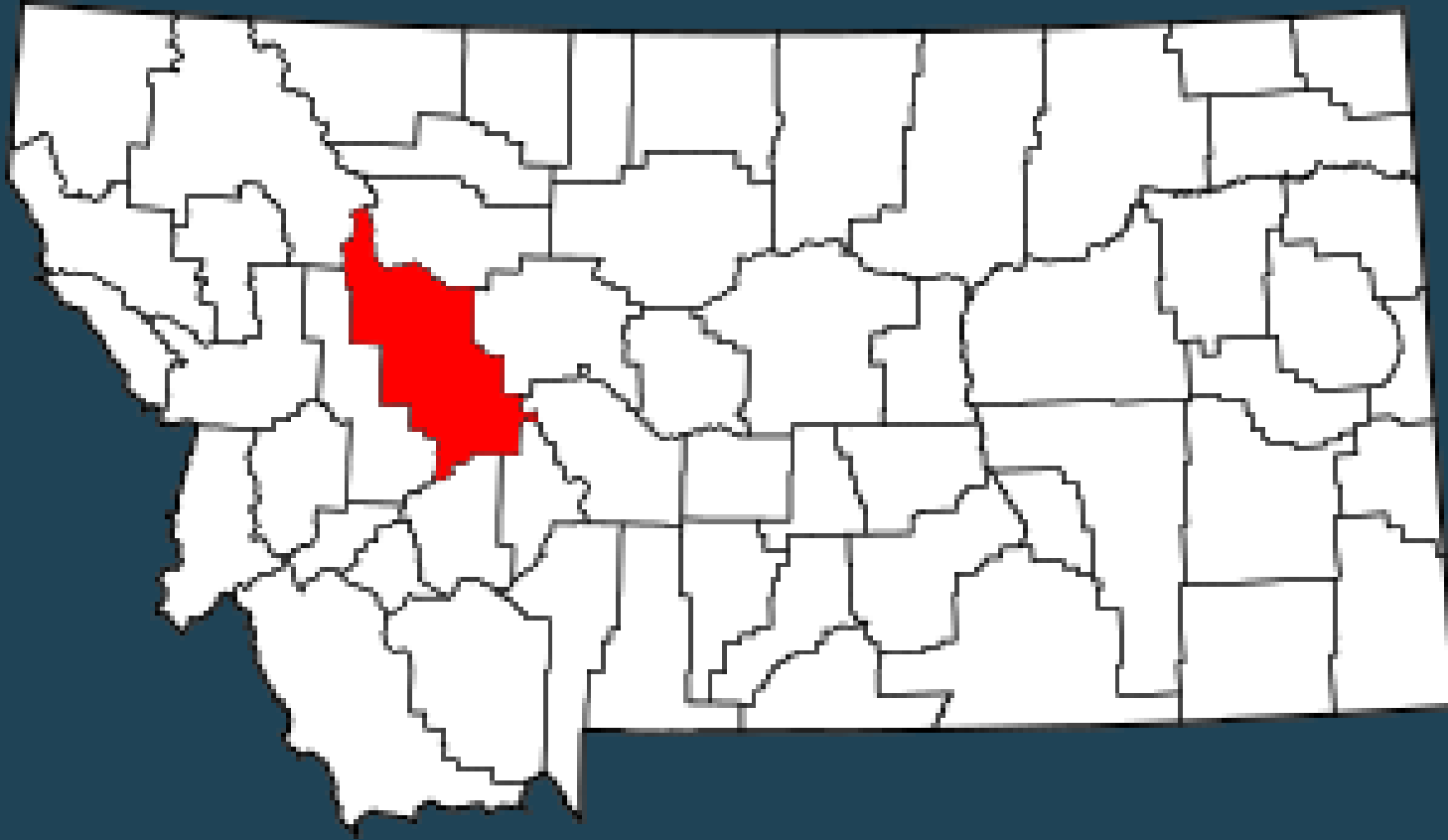
Tax Class Group...

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

County Name

All

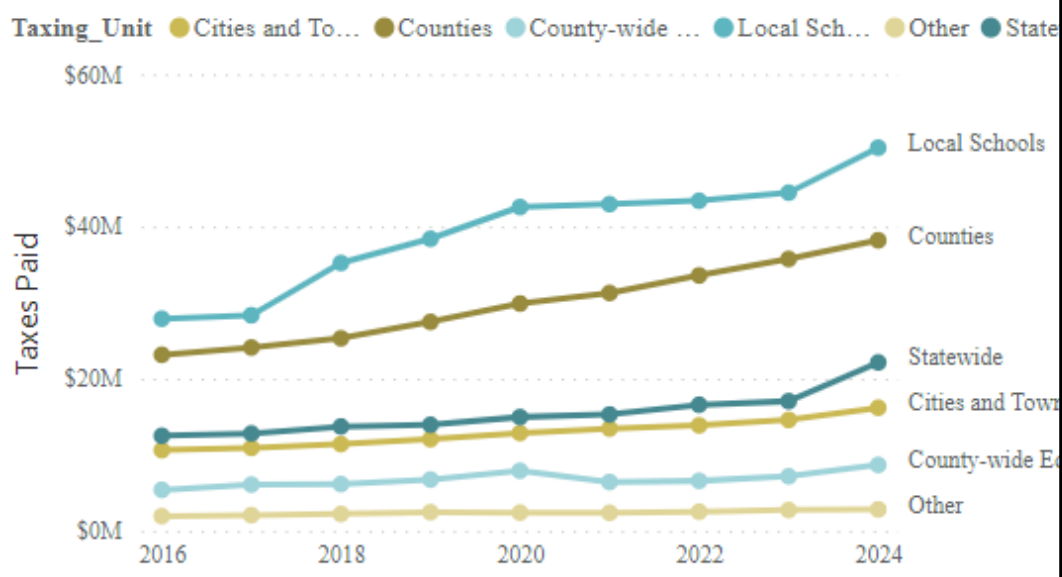
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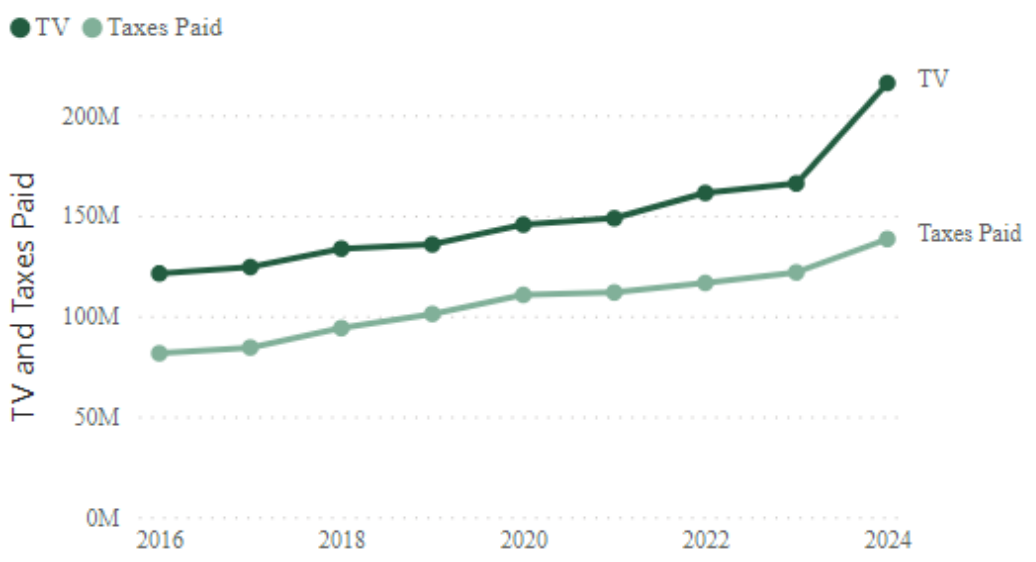
LEWIS &
CLARK
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
"TYPICAL" INCREASES

FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit



Taxable Value vs. Taxes Paid



- Lewis & Clark County year-over-year growth from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is relatively consistent with the overall growth statewide
 - The taxable value increase is reflected in the increase in taxes paid **statewide**
 - The year-over-year growth in other taxing units (**cities and towns**, **counties**, **county-wide education**, and **local schools**) was higher than the 8 year CAGR from FY 2016 to FY 2024, but not as high as the growth in **statewide**

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Taxing Unit

Unit		
Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
Other	4.78%	2.73%
Cities and Towns	5.42%	11.00%
County-wide Education	6.13%	20.83%
Counties	6.46%	6.87%
Statewide	7.41%	29.90%
Local Schools	7.67%	13.30%
Total	6.85%	13.67%

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

☒ Cities and Towns

☒ Counties

☒ County-wide Educa...

☒ Junior Colleges

☒ Local Schools

☒ Other

☒ Statewide

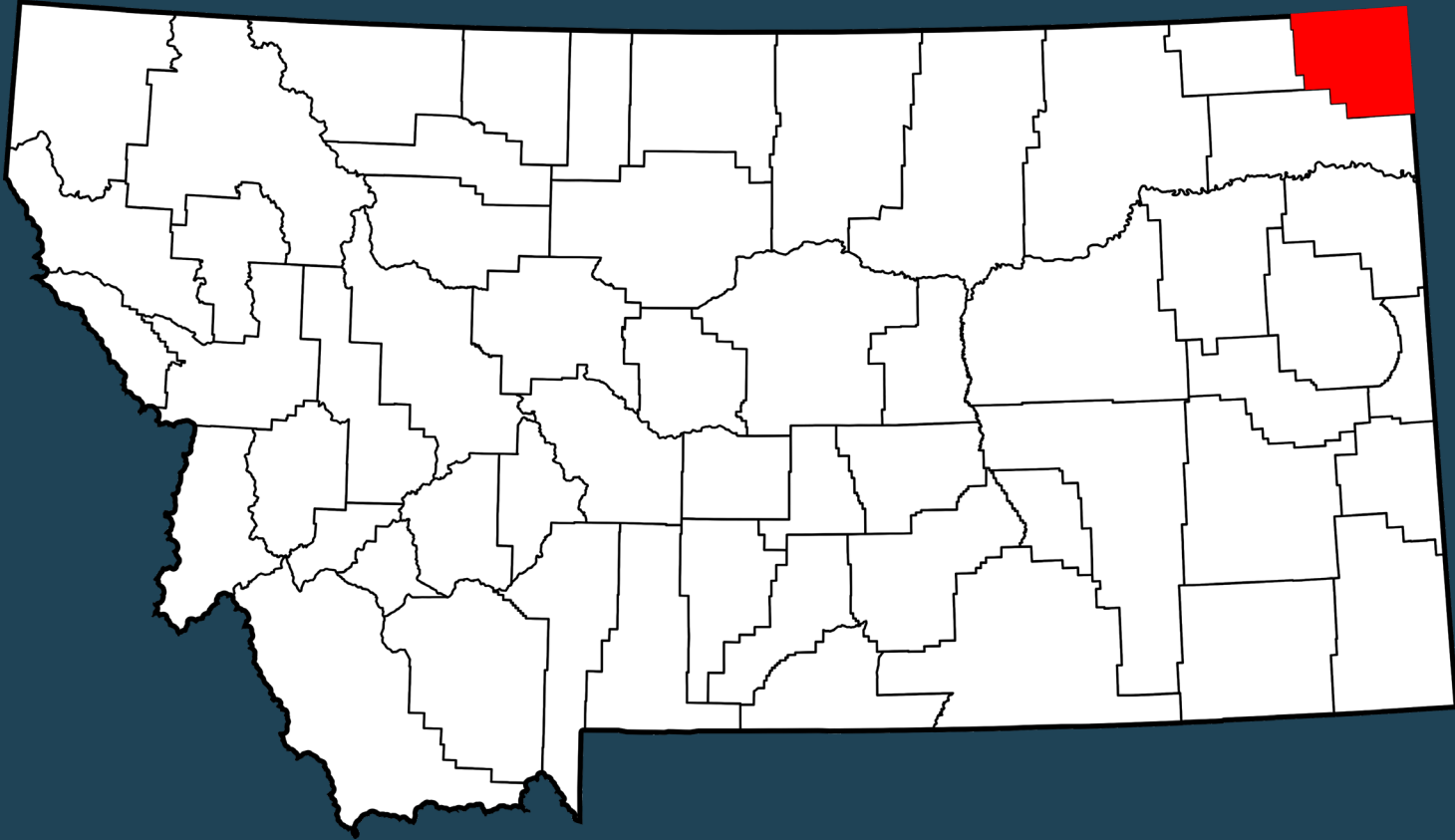
County Name

Lewis and Clark

Municipality

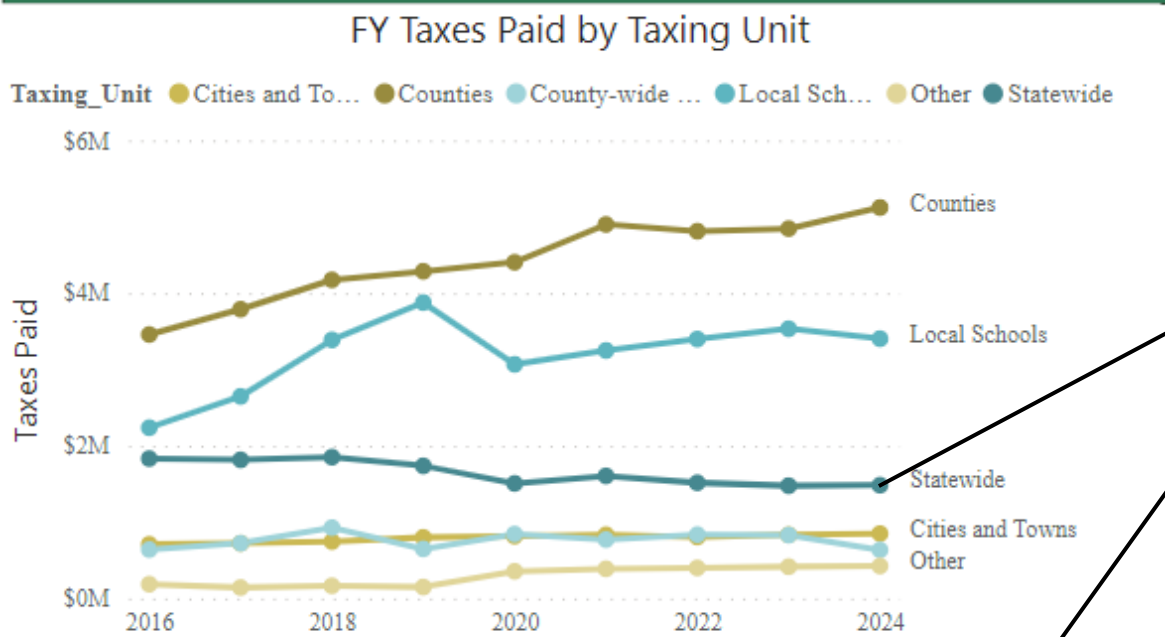
All

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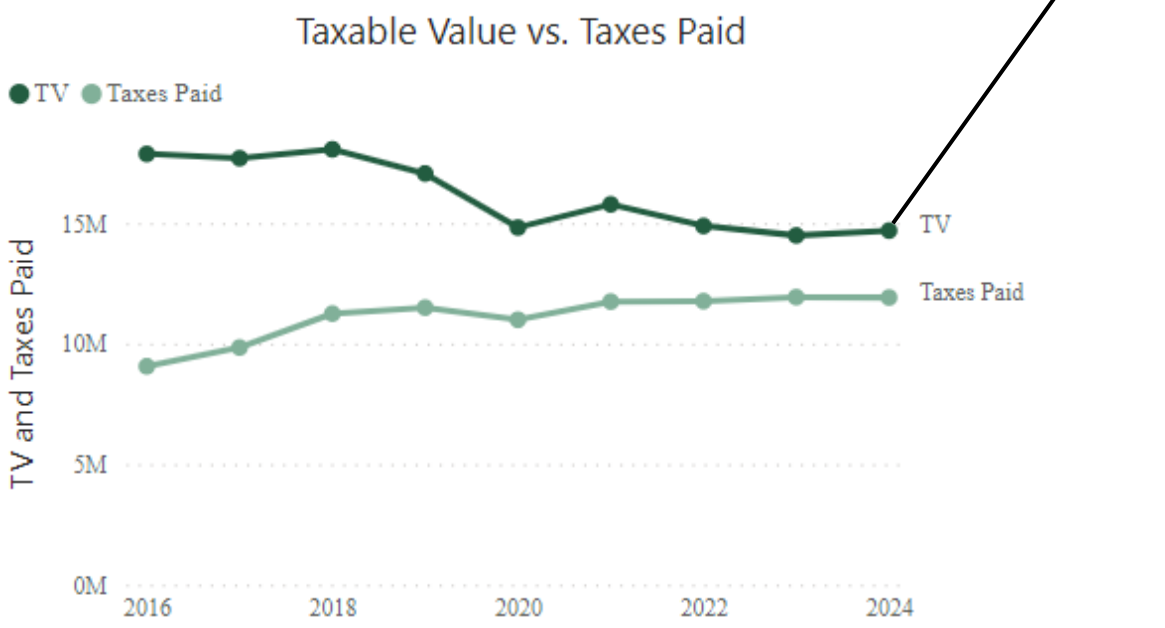
SHERIDAN COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
MINIMAL FY 2024 GROWTH



Annual Growth in Taxes Paid (as compared to statewide population/inflation growth and statewide personal income growth)

- Sheridan County did not experience the expected FY 2024 jump in **taxable value**, and therefore the **statewide** taxing unit also did not experience a corresponding jump in taxes paid



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
Statewide	-2.60%	0.49%
County-wide Education	-0.11%	-23.48%
Cities and Towns	2.27%	1.90%
Counties	5.03%	5.69%
Local Schools	5.38%	-3.67%
Other	10.83%	2.11%
Total	3.48%	-0.14%

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

☐ Cities and Towns

☐ Counties

☐ County-wide Educa...

☐ Junior Colleges

☐ Local Schools

☐ Other

☐ Statewide

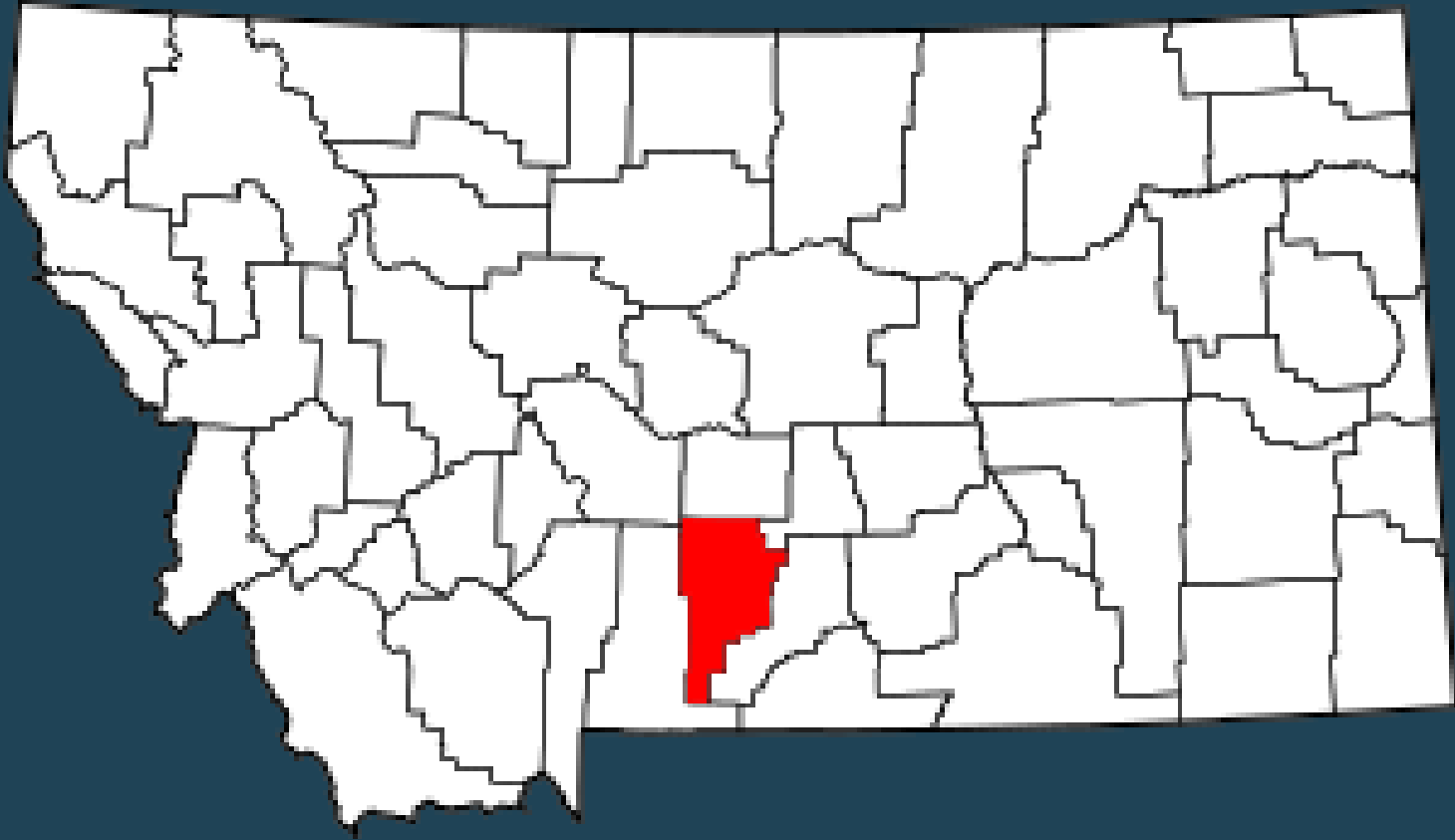
County Name

Sheridan

Municipality

All

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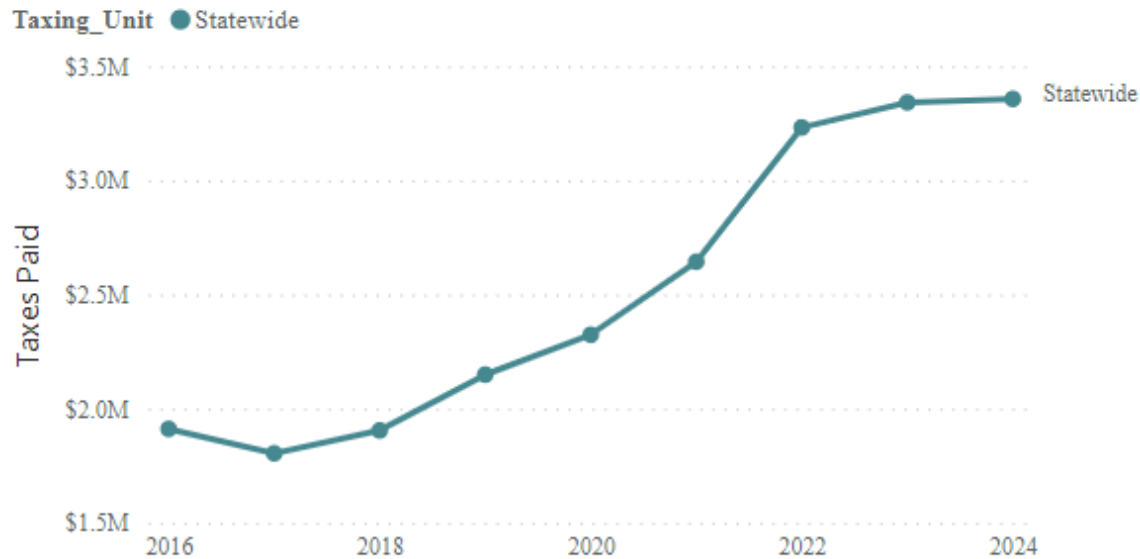
SWEET GRASS COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
TAX CLASS OFFSET

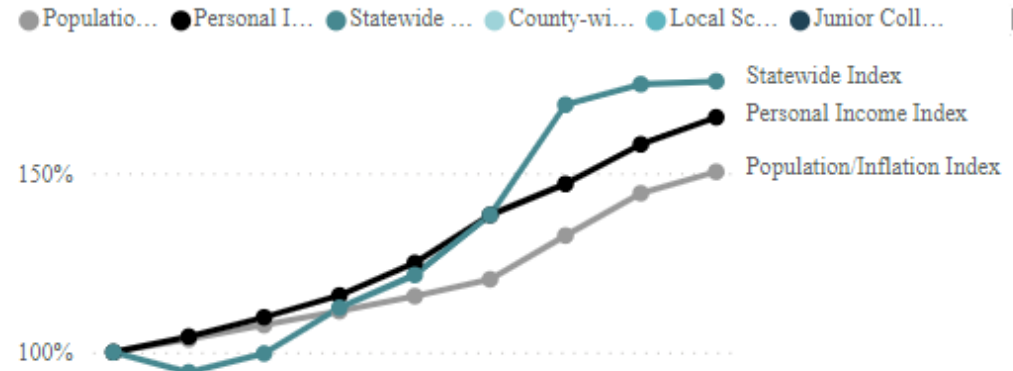
General Property Tax Growth by Taxing Unit

Sweet Grass County - Tax Class Offset

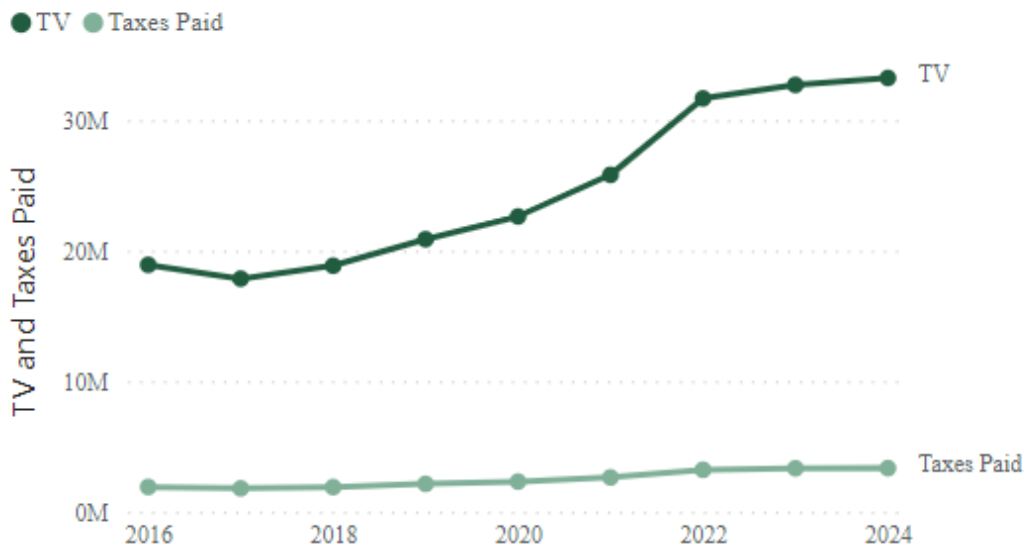
FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit



Annual Growth in Taxes Paid (as compared to statewide population/inflation growth and statewide personal income growth)



Taxable Value vs. Taxes Paid



- Despite having large growth in residential property values, Sweet Grass County saw minimal increase in total **taxable value** and taxes paid for the **statewide** taxing jurisdiction
 - This was due to lower production from the mine and a decline in certain metal prices, which offset rising residential property values in the county

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

- ☒ Cities and Towns
- ☐ Counties
- ☐ County-wide Educa...
- ☐ Junior Colleges
- ☐ Local Schools
- ☐ Other

Statewide

County Name

Sweet Grass

Municipality

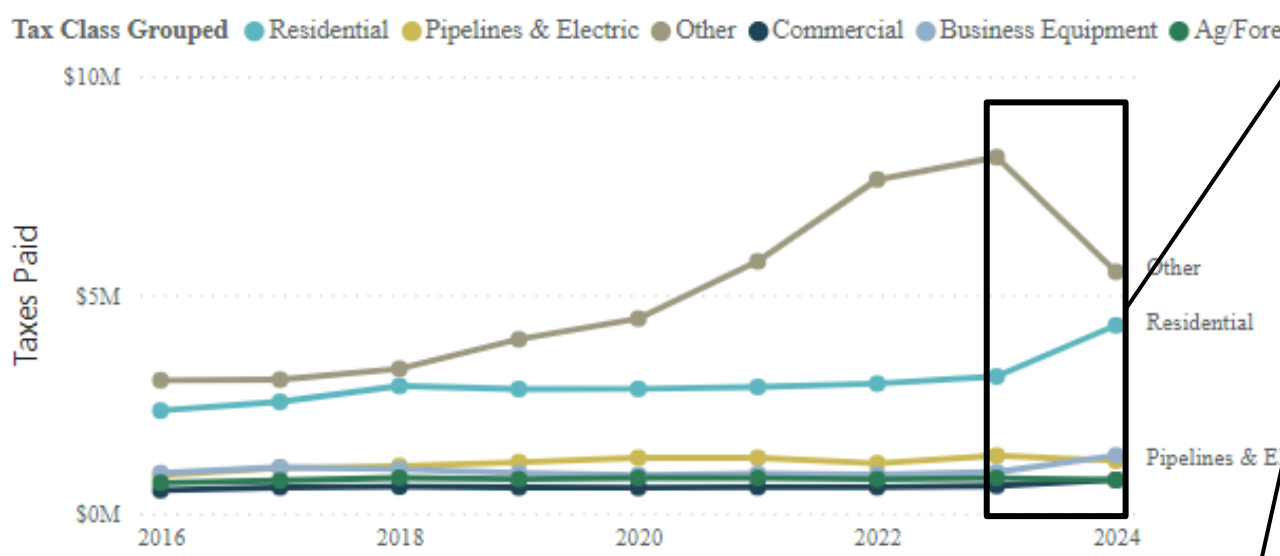
All

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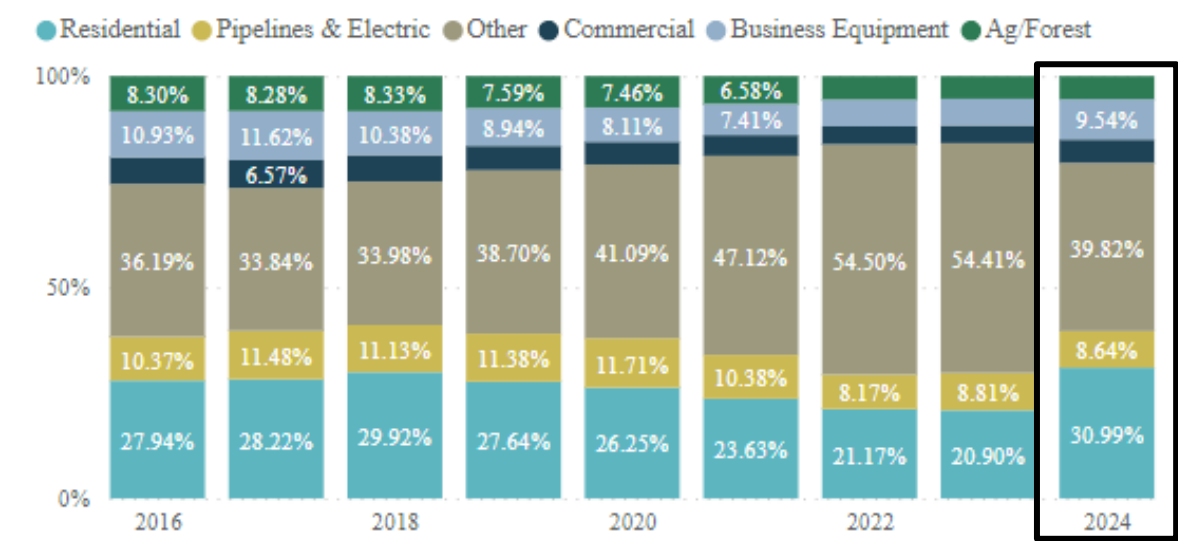
General Property Tax Growth by Class

Sweet Grass County - Tax Class Offset

Taxes Paid by Class



Percent of Taxes Paid by Class



- Sweet Grass County saw a modest decline in the taxable value of properties in the **other** class, in this case mainly in **Mine Gross Proceeds**, which had a sharp reduction in Taxable Value. This was due to lower production from the mine and a decline in the prices of platinum and palladium
- There was also a sharp increase in **residential** taxable value. The resulting tax shift increased the share of taxes paid by residential properties, and decreased the share from most other classes

Slicer Options

Tax Class (Grouped)

- Ag/Forest
- Business Equipment
- Commercial
- Other
- Pipelines & Electric
- Residential

County Name

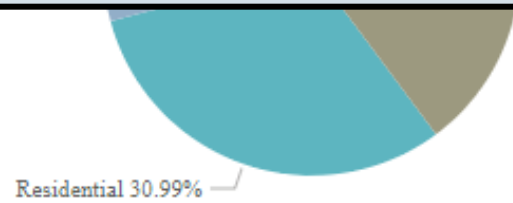
Sweet Grass

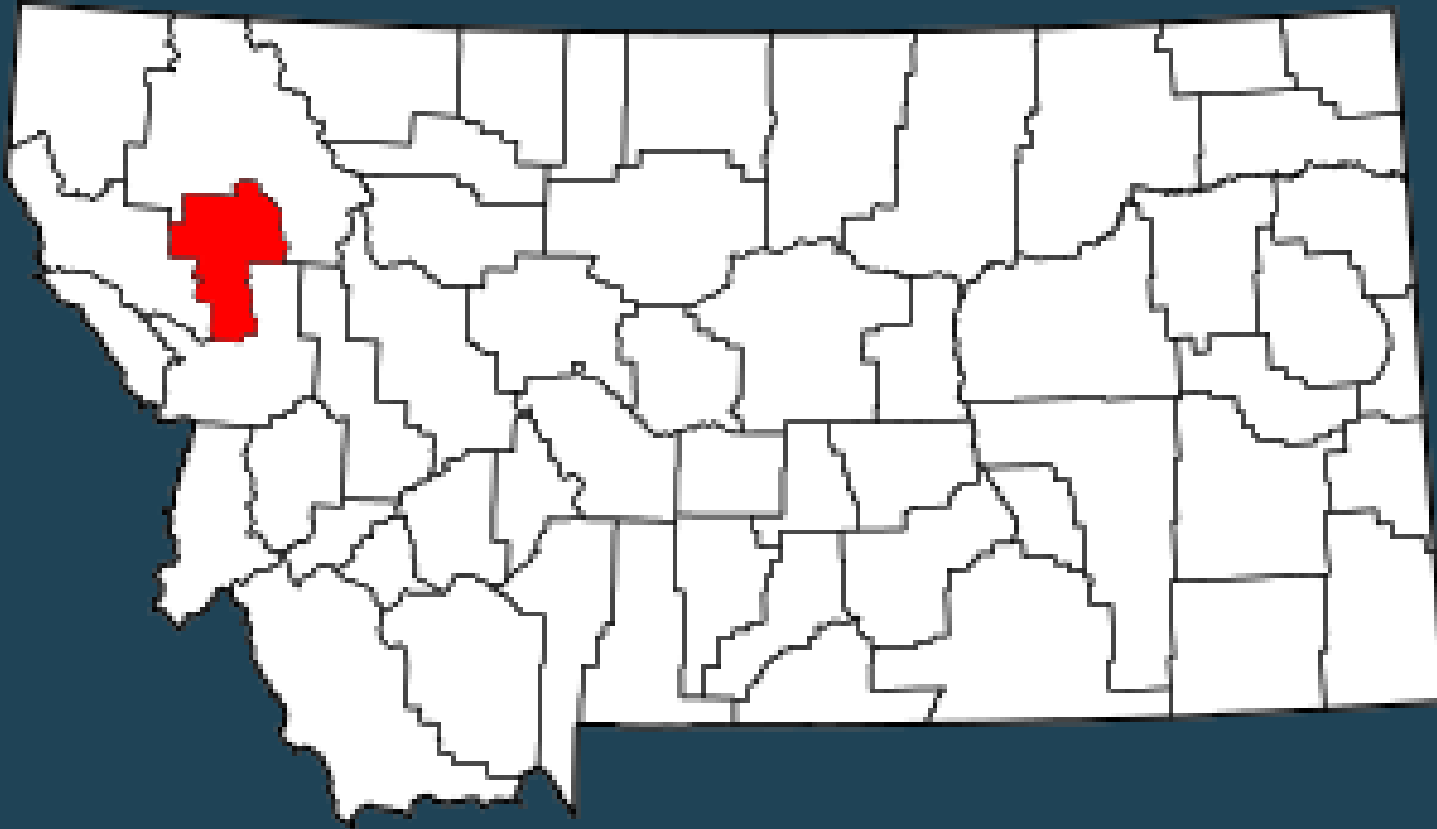
Municipality

All

Other" includes net proceeds of mines, gross proceeds of all mines, pollution control equipment, noncentrally assessed utilities, airlines and railroads, communication utilities and the electric generation property of electric utilities, renewable energy production transmission property, carbon dioxide and liquid pipelines, high voltage converters, qualified data centers, and green hydrogen facilities.

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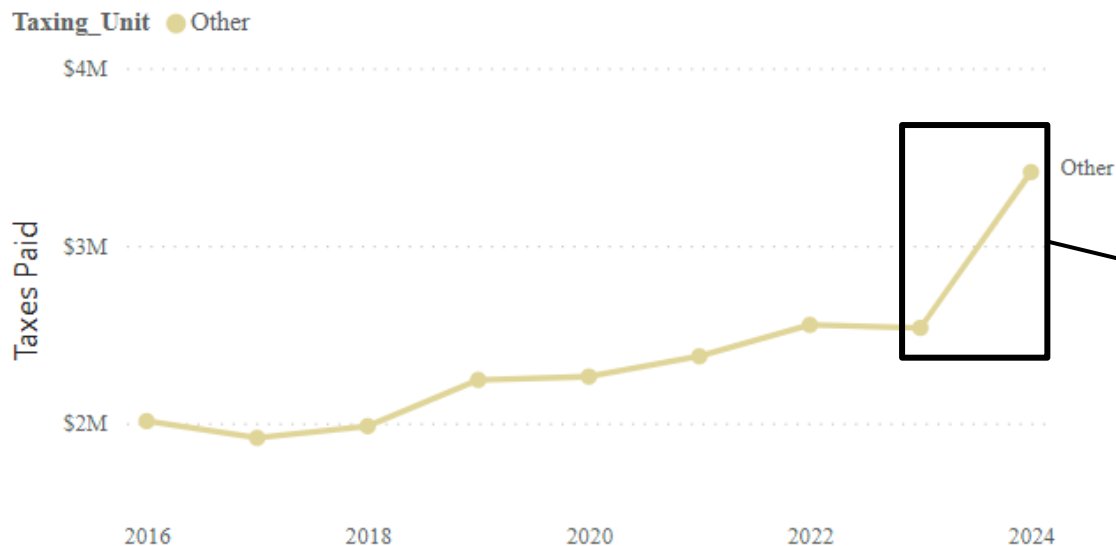
LAKE
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
FIXED MILLS

General Property Tax Growth by Taxing Unit

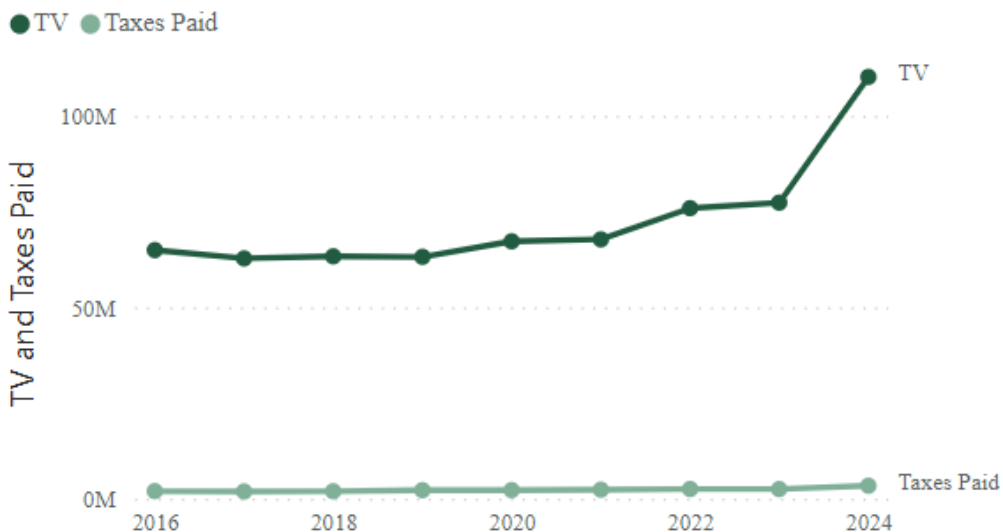
Lake County - Fixed Mills

FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit



- The relatively large growth in the **other** taxing unit for Lake County was primarily due to several fixed mill levies for:
 - Libraries (one fixed at 27.00 mills and another fixed at 11.14 mills)
 - An aquatics recreation district (fixed at 7.00 mills)

Taxable Value vs. Taxes Paid



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
Other	6.83%	34.57%
Total	6.83%	34.57%

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

- ☐ Cities and Towns
- ☐ Counties
- ☐ County-wide Educa...
- ☐ Junior Colleges
- ☐ Local Schools
- ☒ Other
- ☐ Statewide

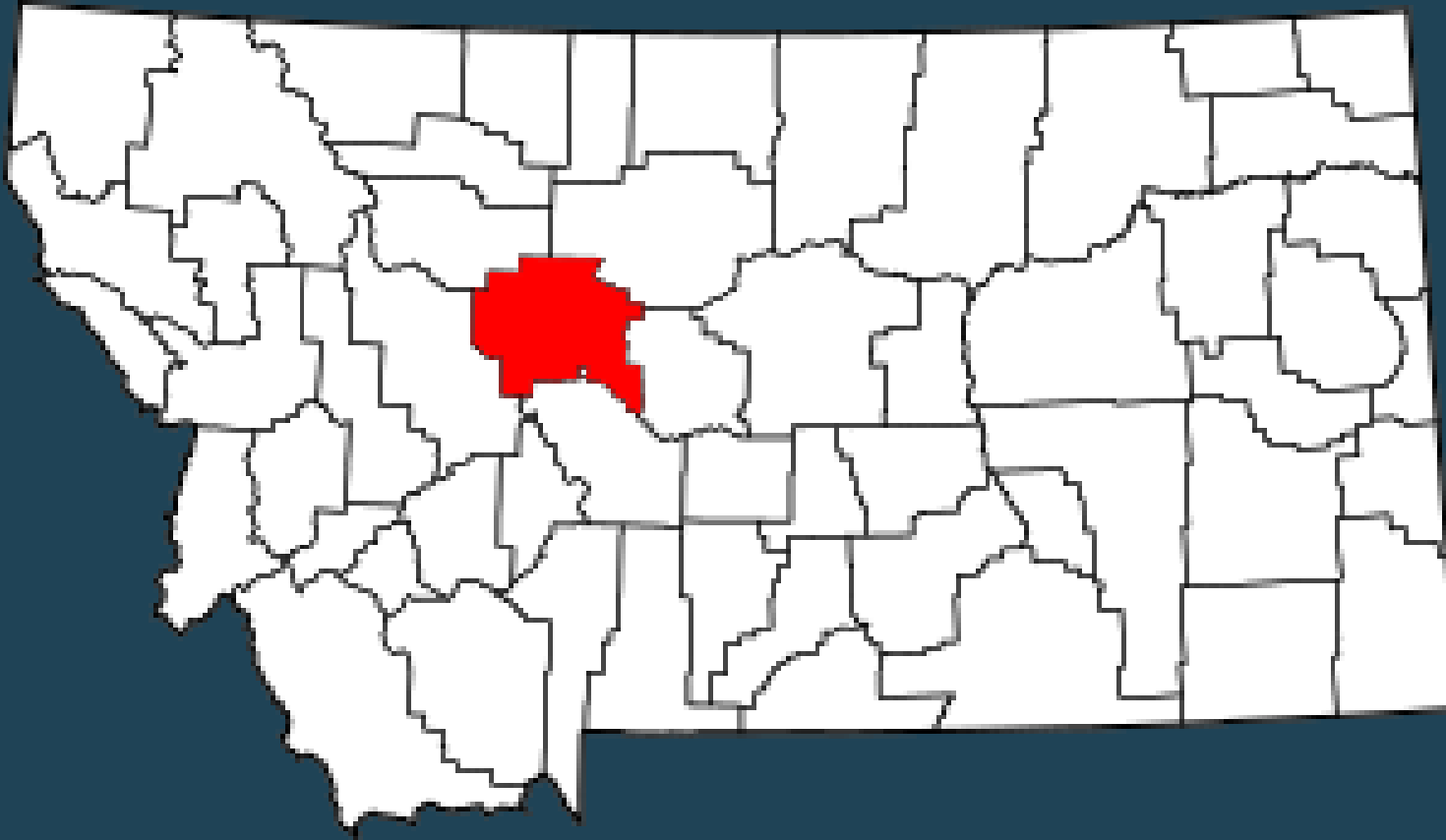
County Name

Lake

Municipality

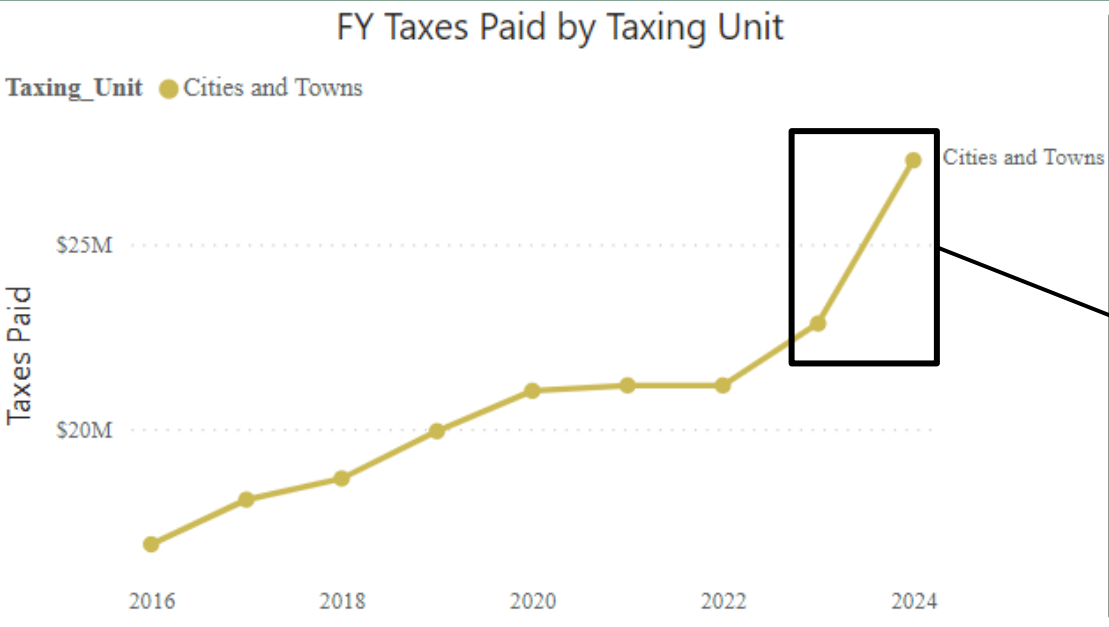
All

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CASCADE
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
FIXED MILLS



- The relatively large growth in the **City** of Great Falls in Cascade County was partially due to an increase in the fixed mill levy for the library
 - Per the ballot language, an increase of 15.00 mills allows the city to levy up to 17.00 mills total for the library

Slicer Options

Taxing_Unit

Cities and Towns

Counties

County-wide Educa...

Junior Colleges

Local Schools

Other

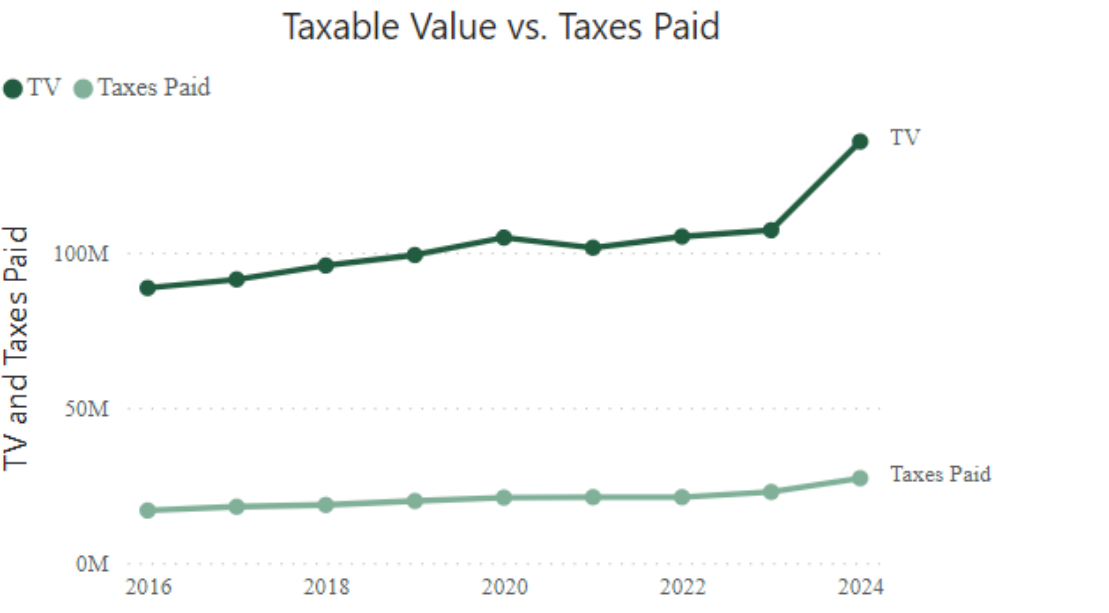
Statewide

County Name

Cascade

Municipality

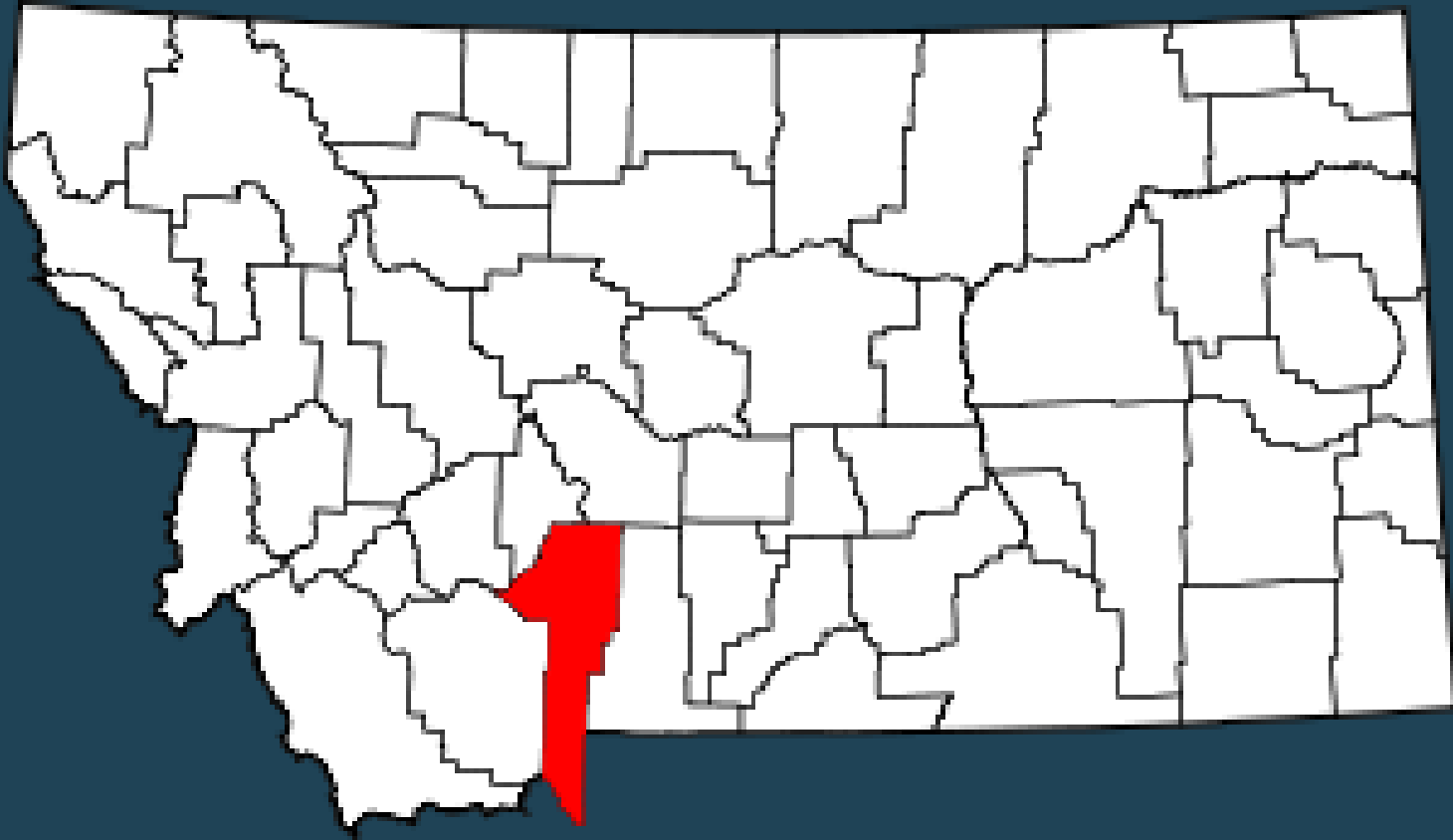
City of Great Falls



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
Cities and Towns	6.18%	19.33%
Total	6.18%	19.33%

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GALLATIN
COUNTY

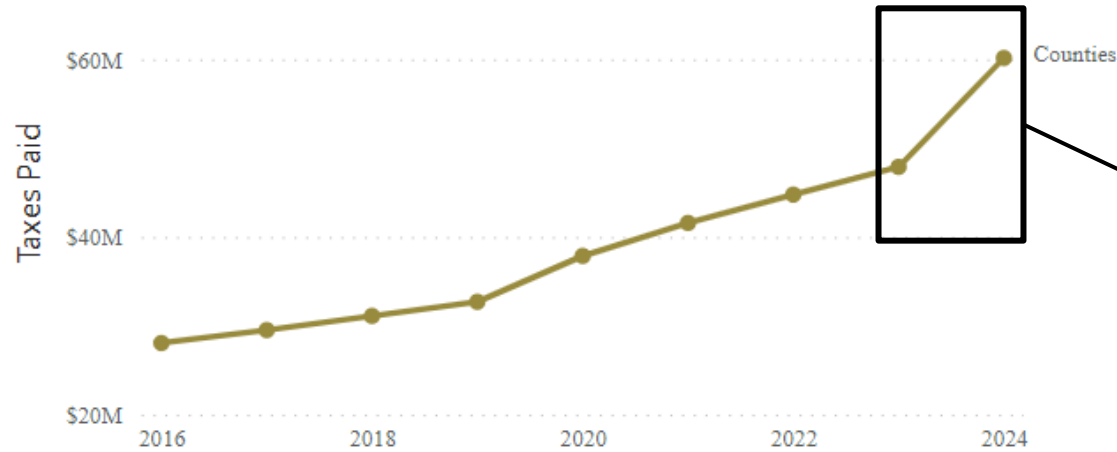
EXAMPLE:
NEWLY VOTED & FIXED
MILLS

General Property Tax Growth by Taxing

Gallatin County - Newly Voted & Fixed Mills

FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit

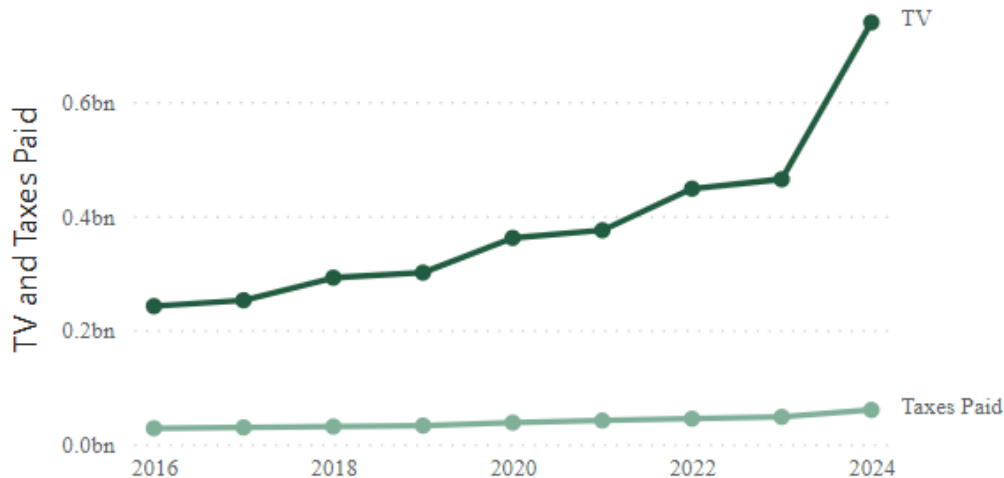
Taxing_Unit ● Counties



- The relatively large **county** growth for Gallatin County was partially due to a newly voted mill increase for the county rest home, which passed in November 2022
 - Per the ballot language, the county is authorized to levy up to 9.00 mills
 - The county actually levied 3.64 mills in FY 2022, 3.52 mills in FY 2023, and 7.42 mills in FY 2024 for the rest home

Taxable Value vs. Taxes Paid

● TV ● Taxes Paid



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
Counties	10.01%	25.61%
Total	10.01%	25.61%

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

Cities and Towns

Counties

County-wide Educa...

Junior Colleges

Local Schools

Other

Statewide

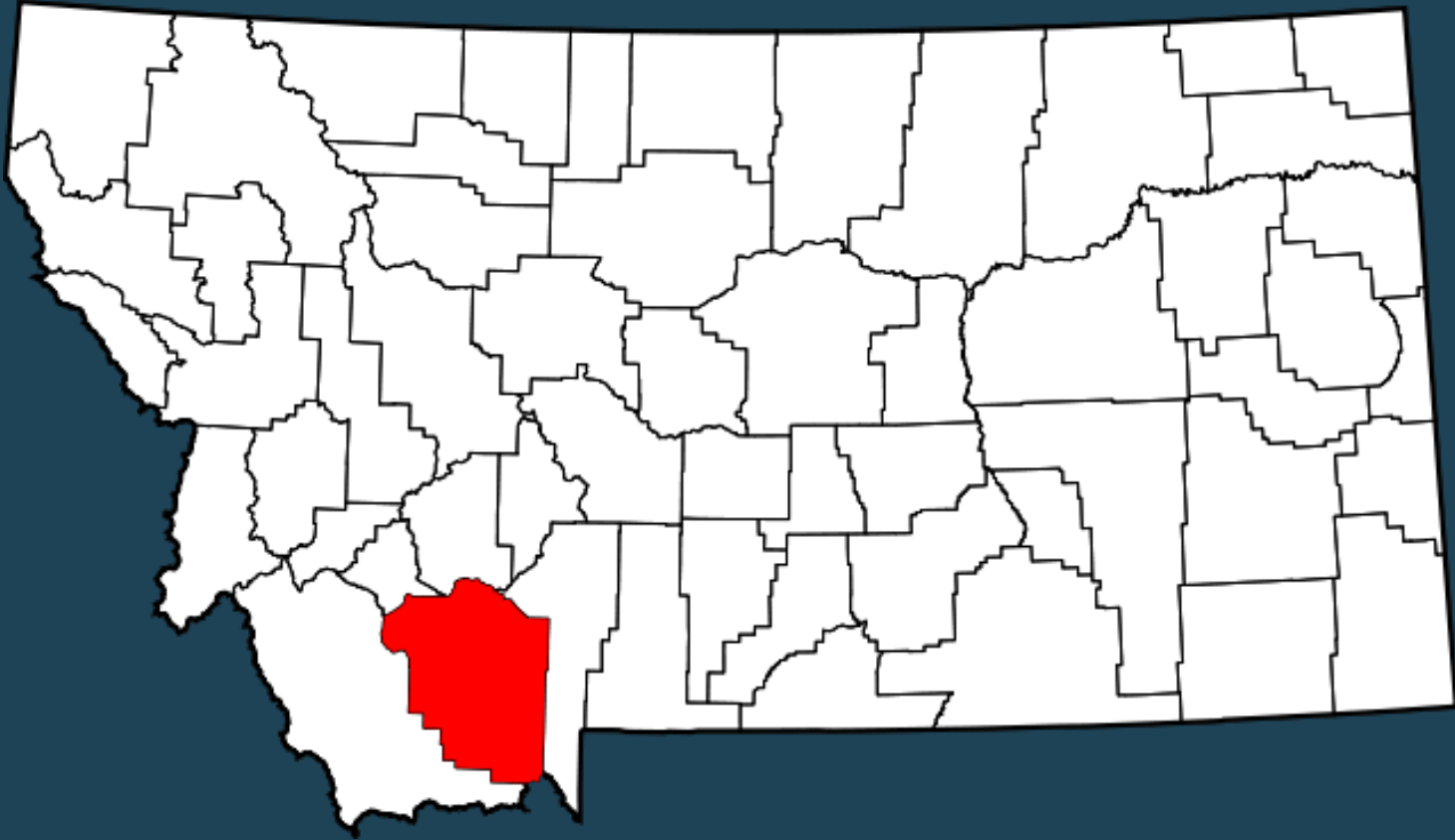
County Name

Gallatin

Municipality

All

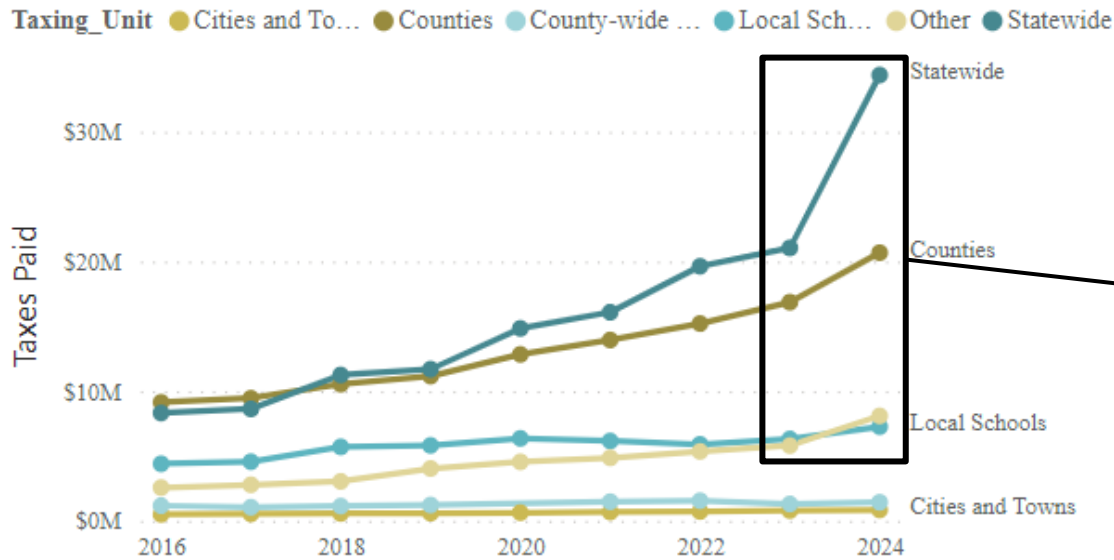
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MADISON
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
MULTIPLE SOURCES OF
INCREASE

FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit



Annual Growth in Taxes Paid (as compared to statewide population/inflation growth and statewide personal income growth)

- In Madison County we see relatively high growth in:
 - **Statewide**
 - **County** level
 - **Other**

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

☐ Cities and Towns

☐ Counties

☐ County-wide Educa...

☐ Junior Colleges

☐ Local Schools

☐ Other

☐ Statewide

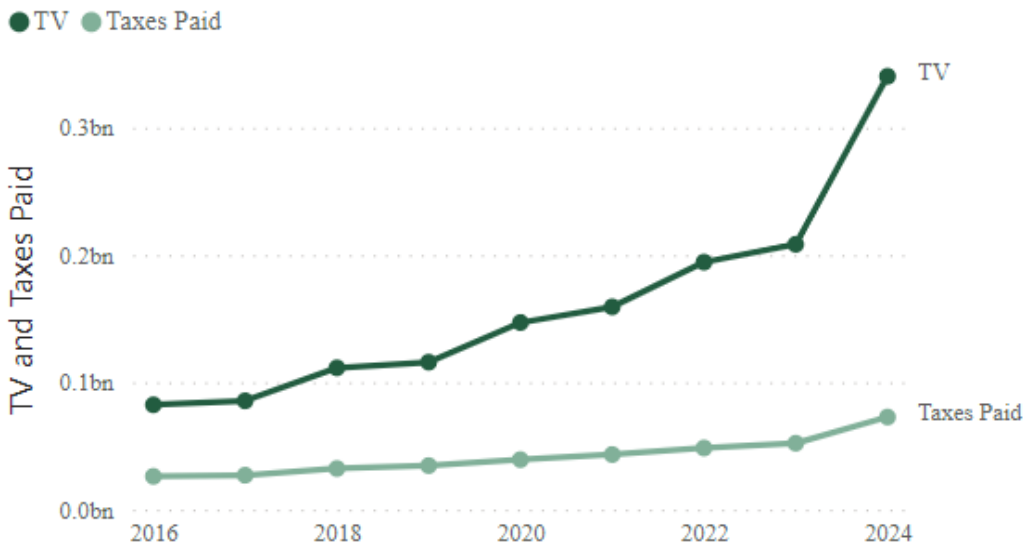
County Name

Madison

Municipality

All

Taxable Value vs. Taxes Paid



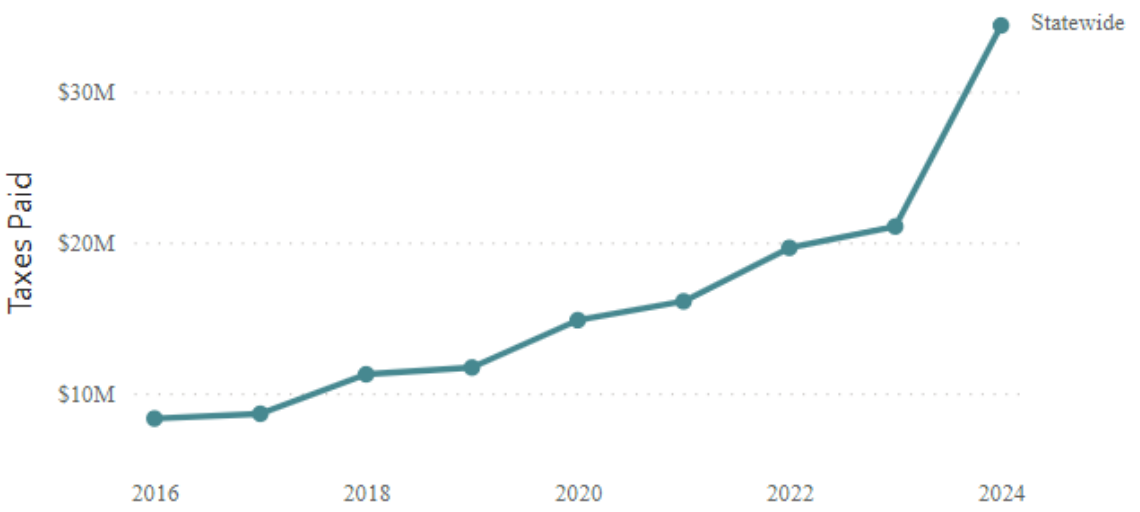
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
County-wide Education	2.51%	9.85%
Local Schools	6.46%	14.98%
Cities and Towns	6.69%	6.21%
Counties	10.74%	22.63%
Other	15.42%	39.46%
Statewide	19.41%	63.32%
Total	13.65%	39.43%

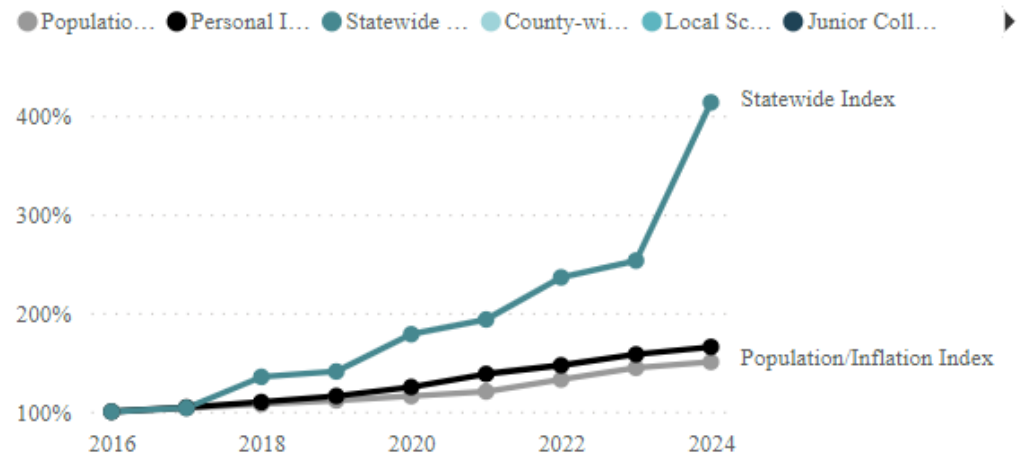
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FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit ● Statewide

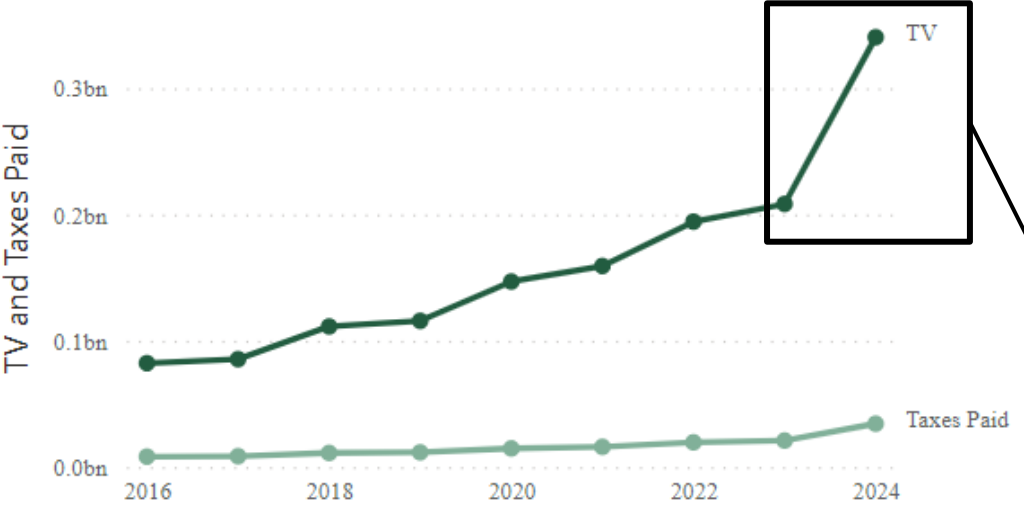


Annual Growth in Taxes Paid (as compared to statewide population/inflation growth and statewide personal income growth)



Taxable Value vs. Taxes Paid

● TV ● Taxes Paid



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
Statewide	19.41%	63.32%
Total	19.41%	63.32%

The **statewide** portion has the largest growth, with a 63.3% year-over-year increase from FY 2023 to FY 2024. This is because the 101 mills (95 mills for schools + 6 mills for the university system) directly reflect the high growth in **taxable value** in Madison County.

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

Cities and Towns

Counties

County-wide Educa...

Junior Colleges

Local Schools

Other

Statewide

County Name

Madison

Municipality

All

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New & Existing Property by Taxing Unit

Madison County - Counties

Of **county** tax increases, approximately \$1.1 million was paid by taxes on **new property** and \$2.7 million paid by owners of **existing property**

Tax growth at the **county** level was primarily due to:

- Static mills for the county nursing home
 - 17 mills raised approximately \$2.2 million additional revenue in FY 2024
- Growth in the county general fund
 - Mills floated from 32 to 22.98 between FY 2023 and FY 2024
 - Approximately \$1.2 million of additional revenue was raised in FY 2024

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

☐ Cities and Towns

☒ Counties

☐ County-wide Education

☐ Junior Colleges

☐ Local Schools

☐ Other

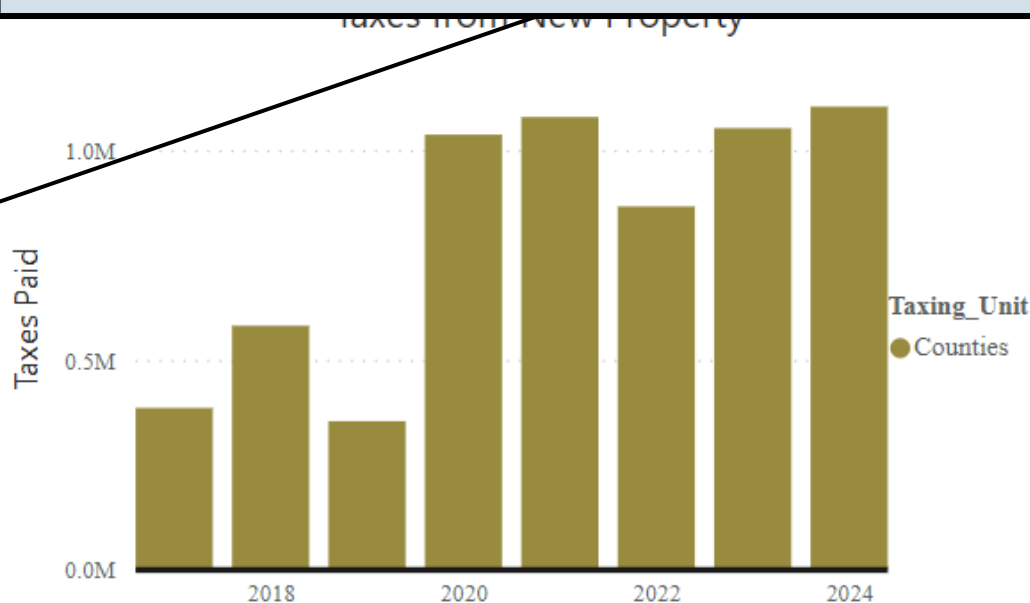
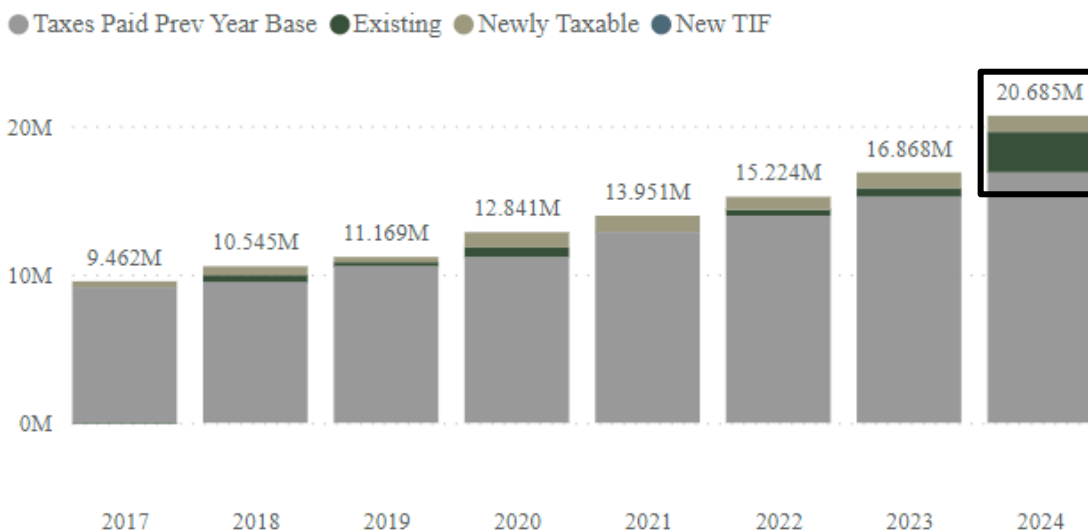
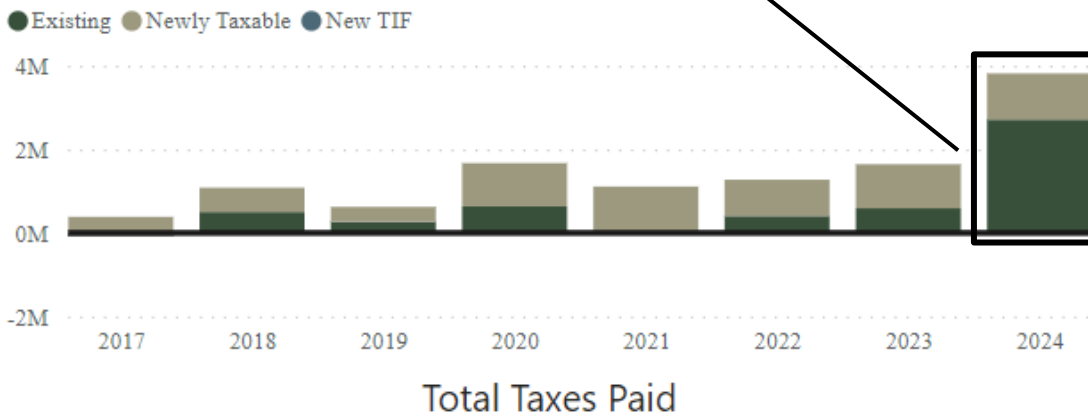
☐ Statewide

County Name

Madison

Municipality

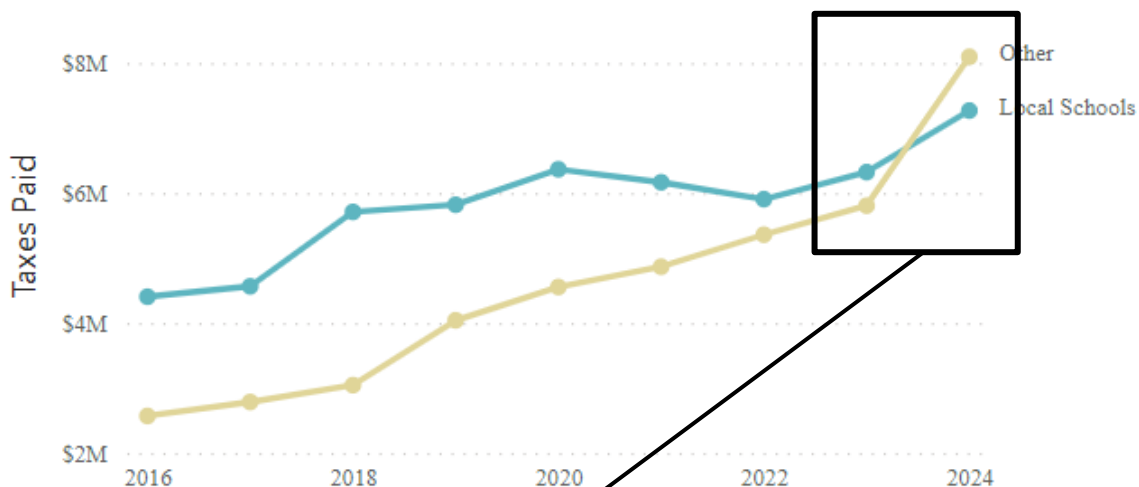
All



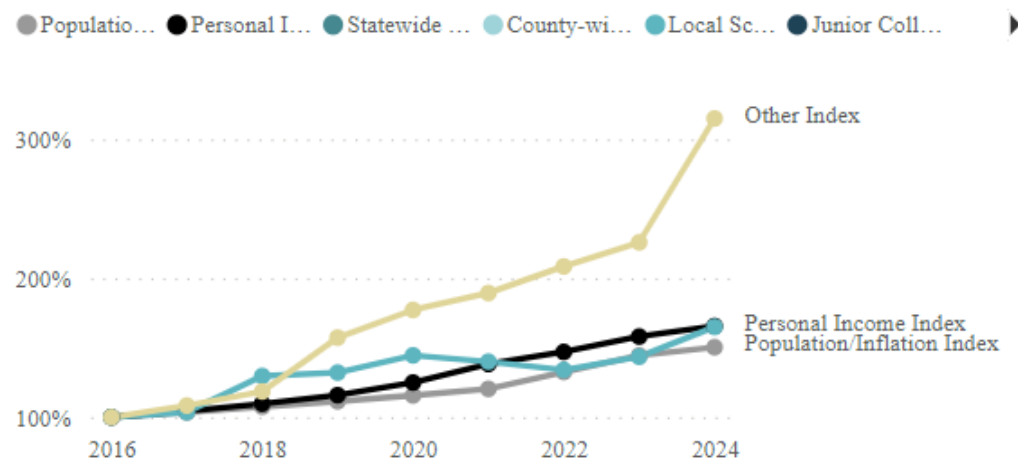
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FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit ● Local Schools ● Other



Annual Growth in Taxes Paid (as compared to statewide population/inflation growth and statewide personal income growth)



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
Local Schools	6.46%	14.98%
Other	15.42%	39.46%
Total	10.37%	26.70%

- The **other** taxing unit category of property taxes in Madison County also grew substantially, surpassing **local schools** in total revenue collected
- The largest sections of growth were:
 - The county hospital
 - Fire districts
 - A new rural ambulance fund

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

☐ Cities and Towns

☐ Counties

☐ County-wide Educa...

☐ Junior Colleges

☒ Local Schools

☒ Other

☐ Statewide

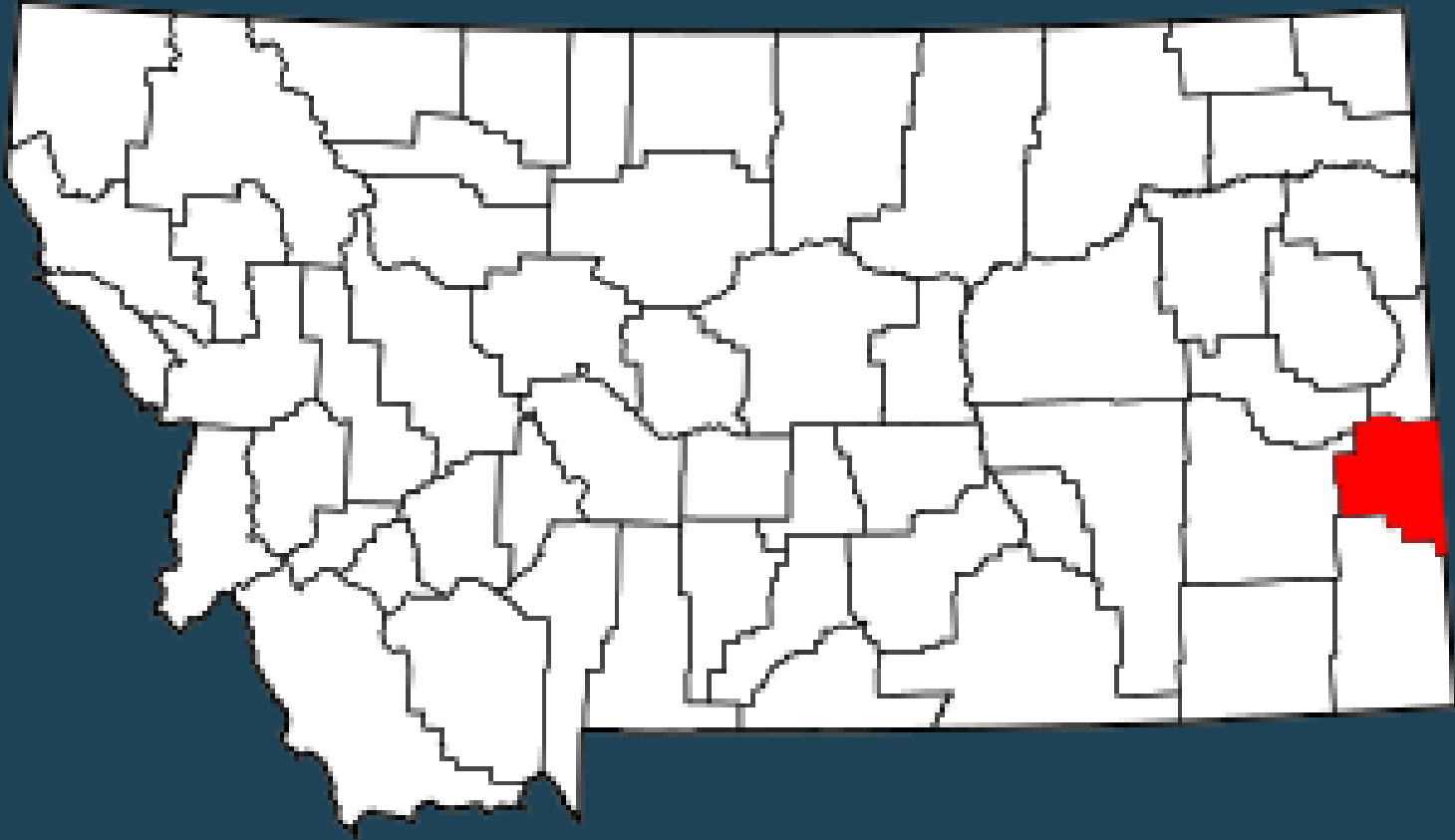
County Name

Madison

Municipality

All

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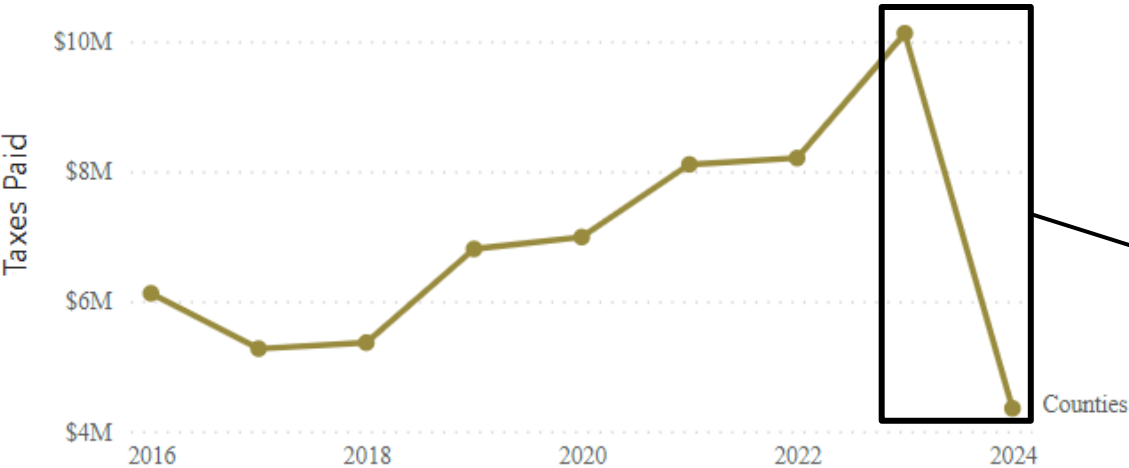


FALLON
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
DECREASE IN MILLS

FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit ● Counties

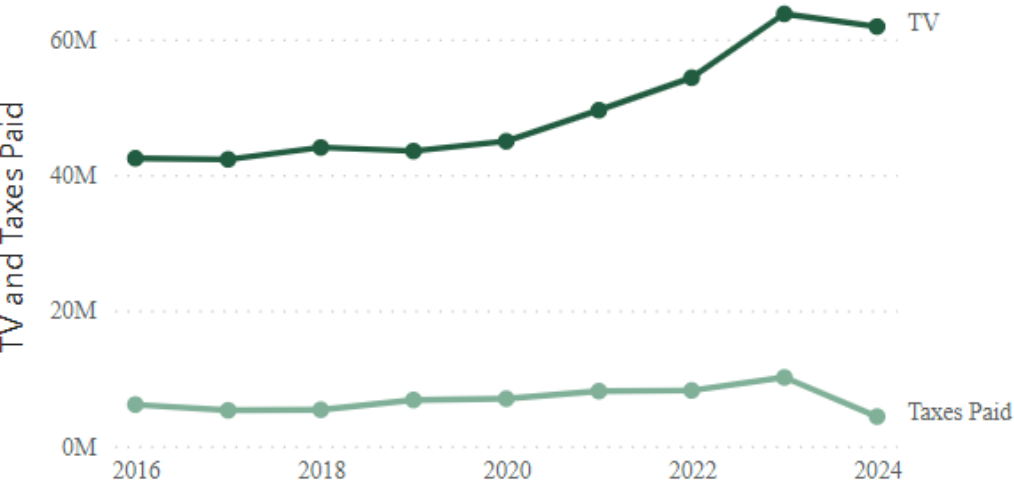


Annual Growth in Taxes Paid (as compared to statewide population/inflation growth and statewide personal income growth)

- Fallon County had a sharp decline in county property taxes. The county drew down mills for FY 2024
 - Fallon County has enough revenue from previous levies and other sources to cover county functions

Taxable Value vs. Taxes Paid

● TV ● Taxes Paid



Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) by Taxing Unit

Taxing_Unit	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)	CAGR YoY
Counties	-4.18%	-57.01%
Total	-4.18%	-57.01%

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

Cities and Towns

Counties

County-wide Educa...

Junior Colleges

Local Schools

Other

Statewide

County Name

Fallon

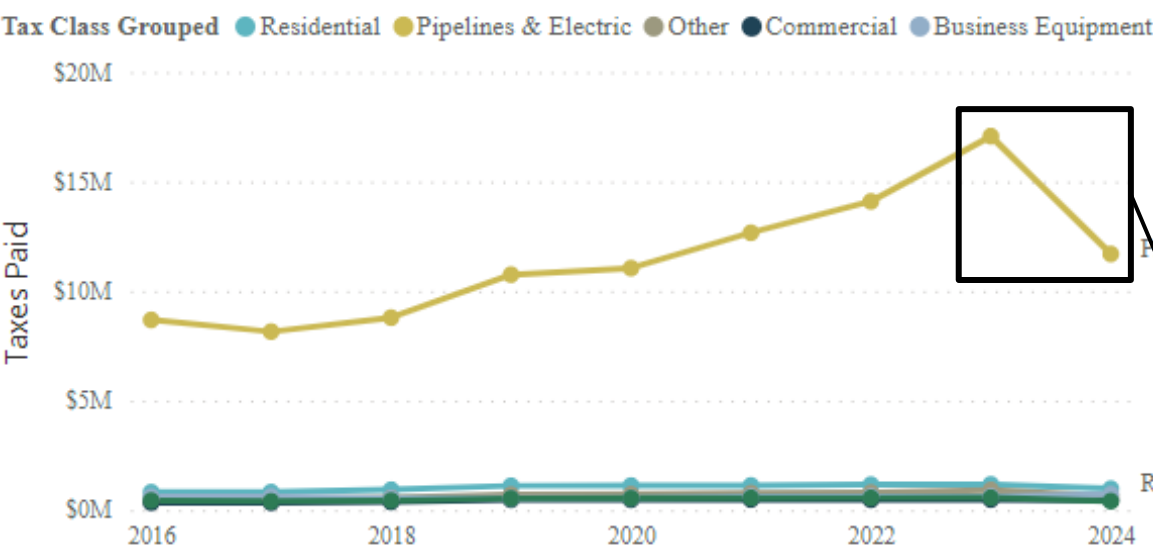
Municipality

All

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Taxes Paid by Class

Compound Annual Growth Rate



- Because most of the taxable value in Fallon is in **Pipelines and Electrical** properties, approximately \$5.4 million dollars less was collected from these classes of property in FY 2024 than in FY 2023
 - Other classes make up a small portion of taxable value and saw a smaller reduction in taxes

Slicer Options

Tax Class (Grouped)

- ☒ Ag/Forest
- ☒ Business Equipment
- ☒ Commercial
- ☒ Other
- ☒ Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

County Name

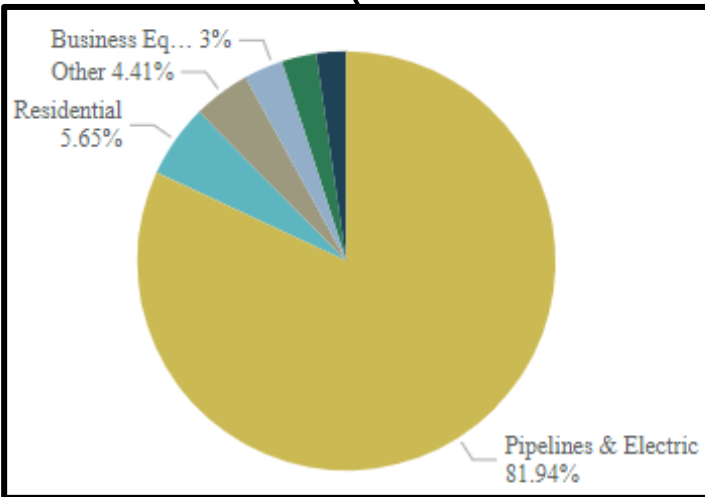
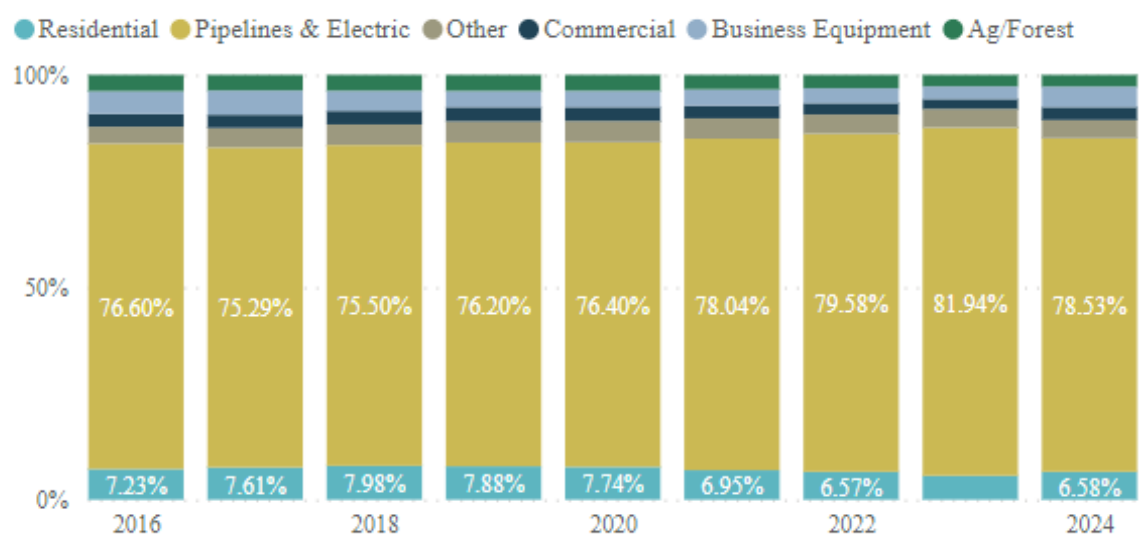
Fallon

Municipality

All

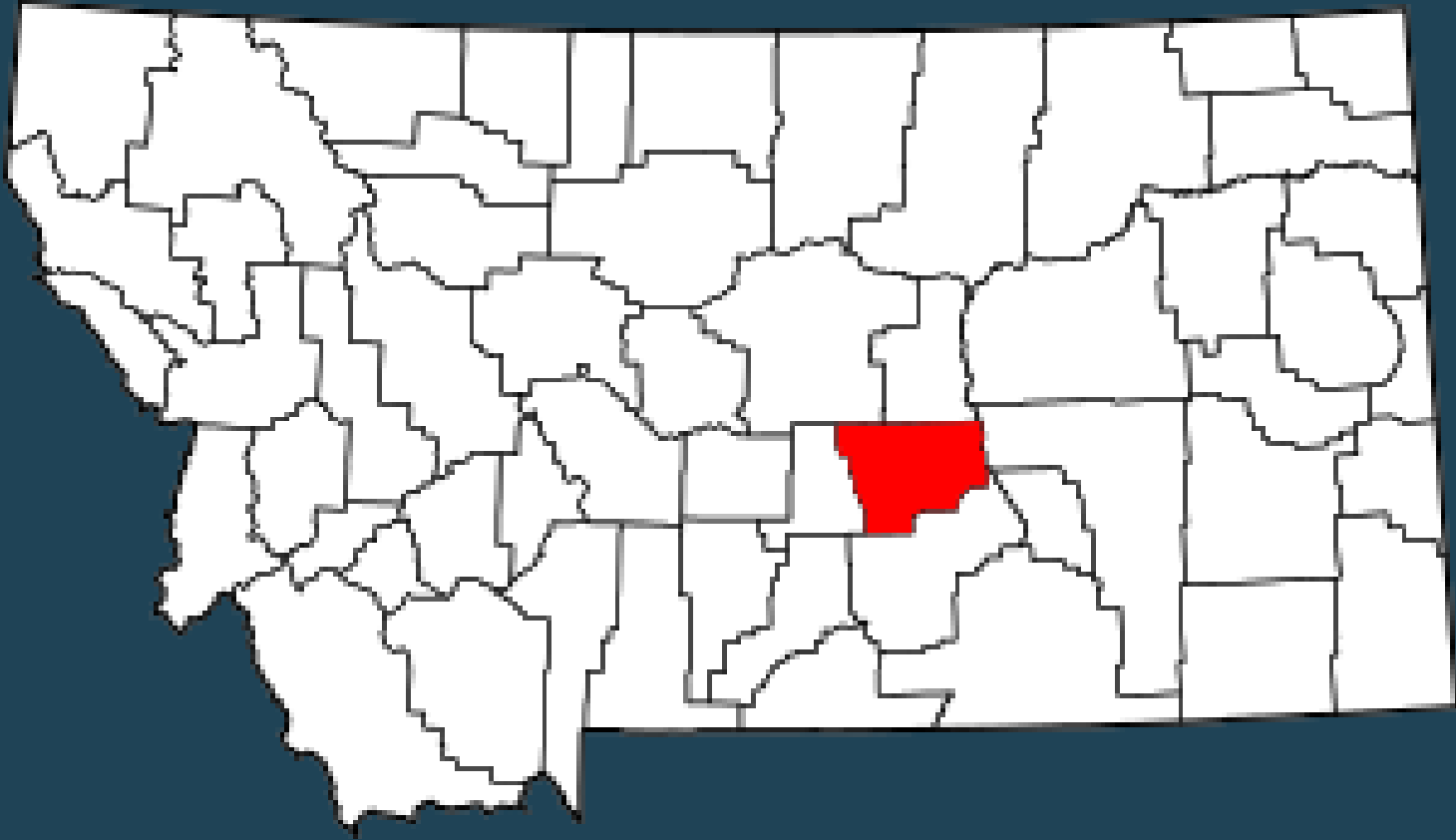
Percent of Taxes Paid by Class

Percent of Taxes Paid by Class for FY 2023



"Other" includes net proceeds of mines, gross proceeds of metal mines, pollution control equipment, noncentrally assessed utilities, airlines and railroads, telecommunication utilities and the electric generation property of electric utilities, renewable energy production and transmission property, carbon dioxide and liquid pipelines, high voltage converters, qualified data centers, and green hydrogen facilities.

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MUSSELSHELL COUNTY

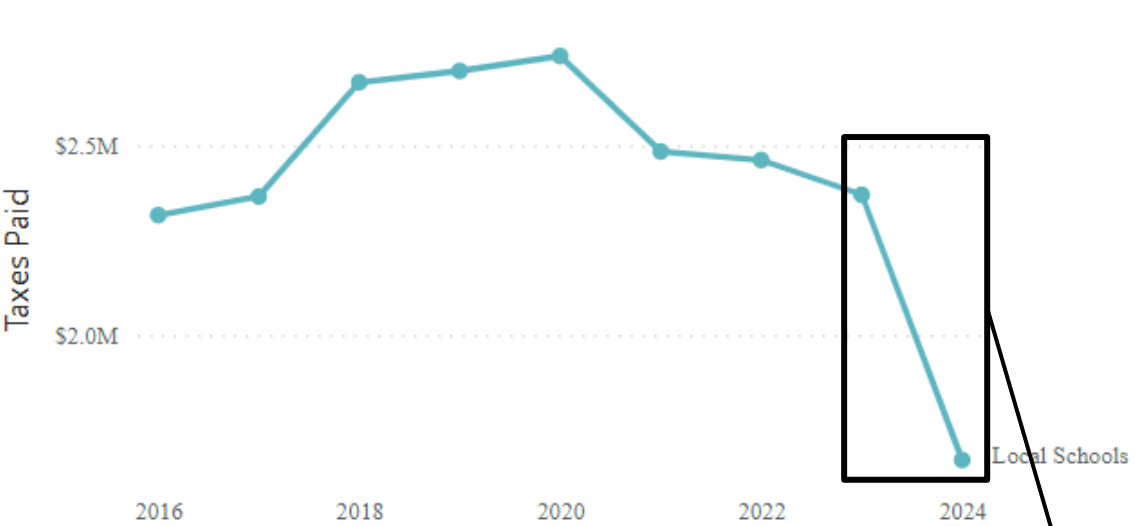
EXAMPLE:
NON-LEVY REVENUE
OFFSET

General Property Tax Growth by Taxing Unit

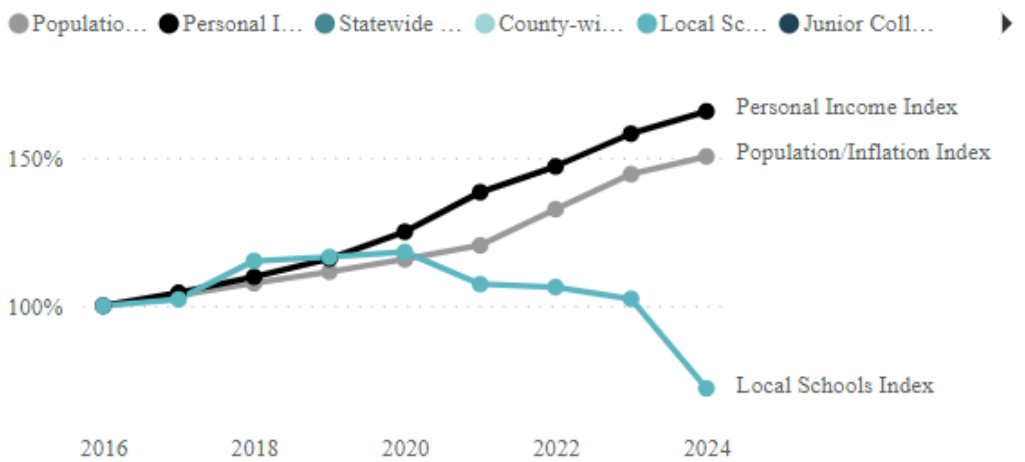
Musselshell County - Non-levy revenue offset

FY Taxes Paid by Taxing Unit

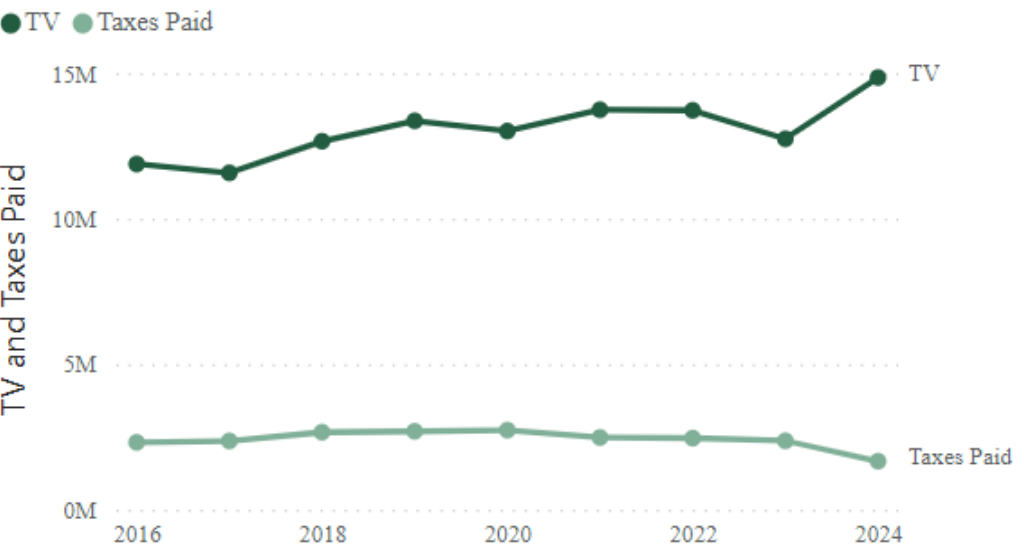
Taxing_Unit ● Local Schools



Annual Growth in Taxes Paid (as compared to statewide population/inflation growth and statewide personal income growth)



Taxable Value vs. Taxes Paid



- In Musselshell there was a sharp decline in taxes paid for **local schools** in FY 2024
 - Due to the limits on school budget growth and constraints of the school district general fund formula, the relatively large increase in non-levy revenue has offset local school property tax collections

Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

- Cities and Towns
- Counties
- County-wide Educa...
- Junior Colleges
- Local Schools**
- Other
- Statewide

County Name

Musselshell

Municipality

All

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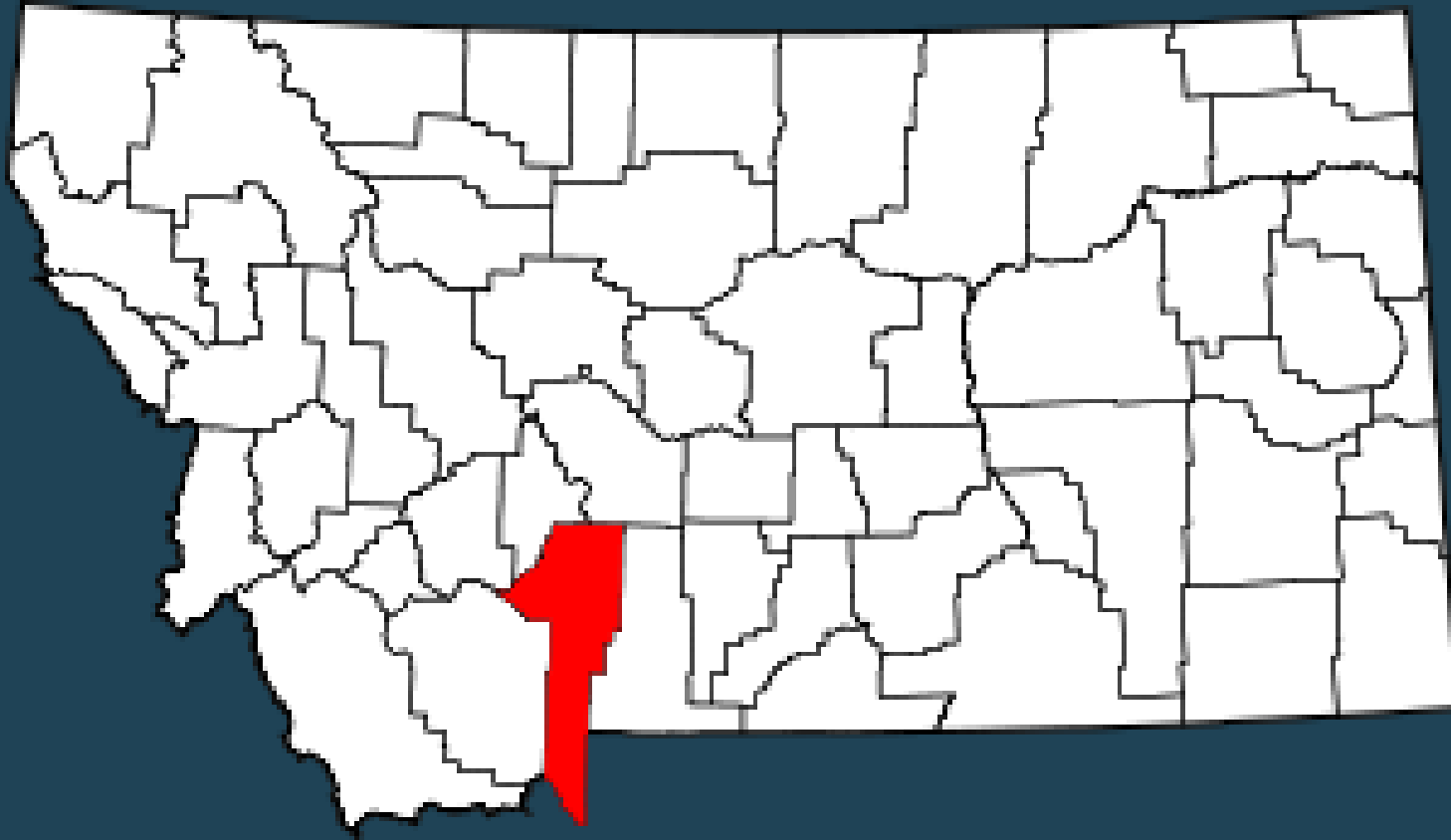
NEXT STEPS

Development of a tool that will model how changes to tax rates, mill amounts and GTB Ratios affect property tax collections at each jurisdiction and class



GENERAL EXAMPLES





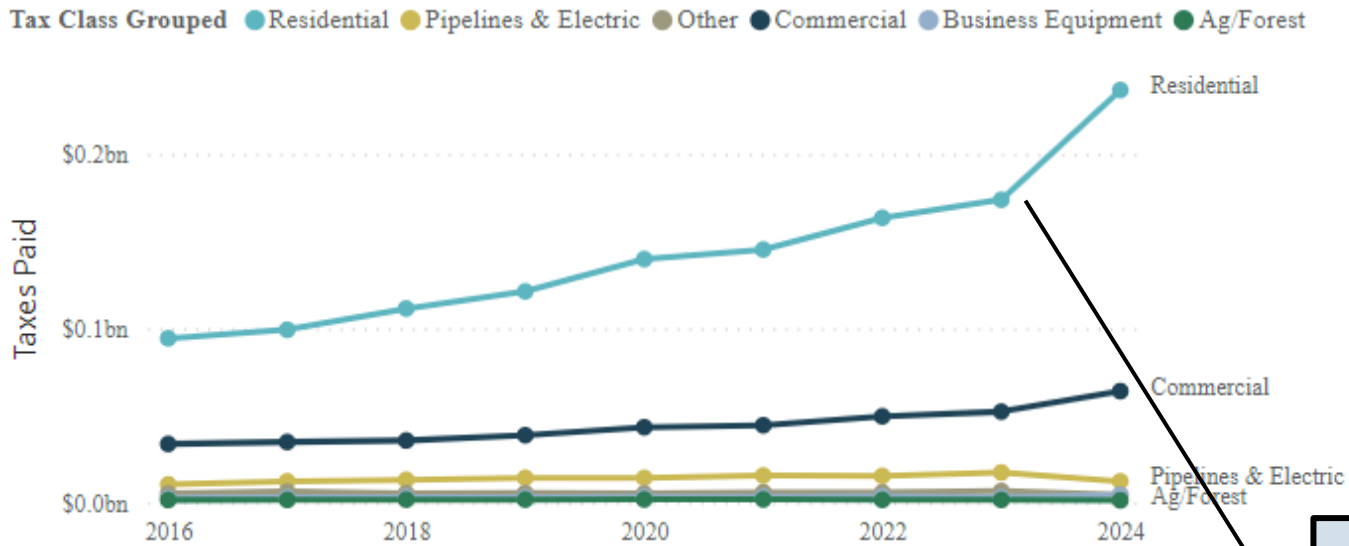
GALLATIN
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
HIGH GROWTH COUNTY

General Property Tax Growth by Class

**Gallatin County –
High Growth**

Taxes Paid by Class



Compound Annual Growth Rate
(CAGR) by Grouped Tax Class

Tax Class Grouped	CAGR Taxes Paid (8 year)
Other	-1.85%
Ag/Forest	-1.71%
Pipelines & Electric	1.98%
Business Equipment	6.03%
Commercial	8.33%
Residential	12.18%
Total	10.23%

Slicer Options

Tax Class (Grouped)

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☐ Residential

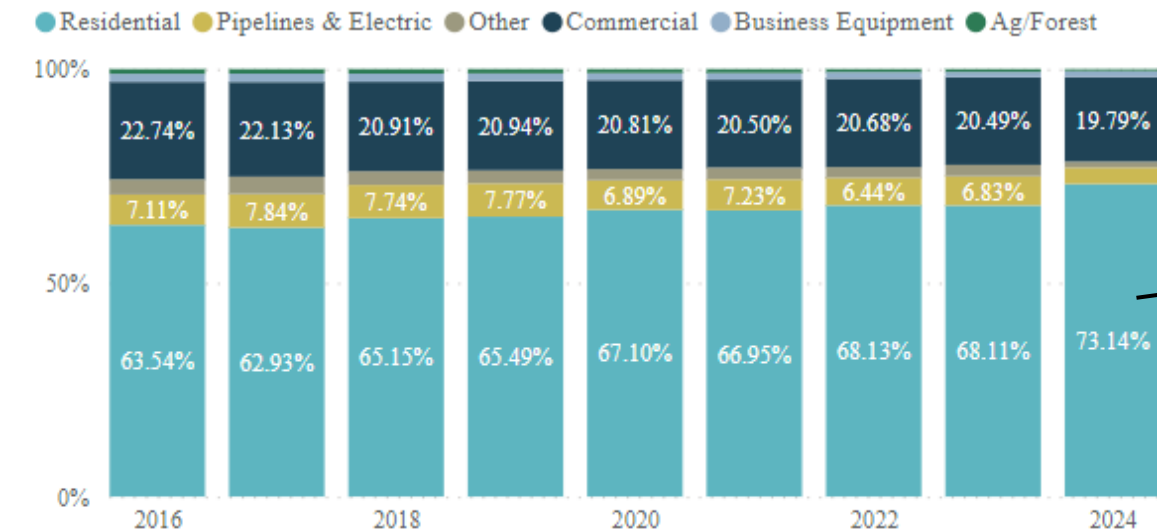
County Name

Gallatin

Municipality

All

Percent of Taxes Paid by Class



The growth by tax class is not even. **Residential property** taxes are growing at a faster rate than all other classes
Residential property also makes up the largest portion of the tax base in Gallatin County

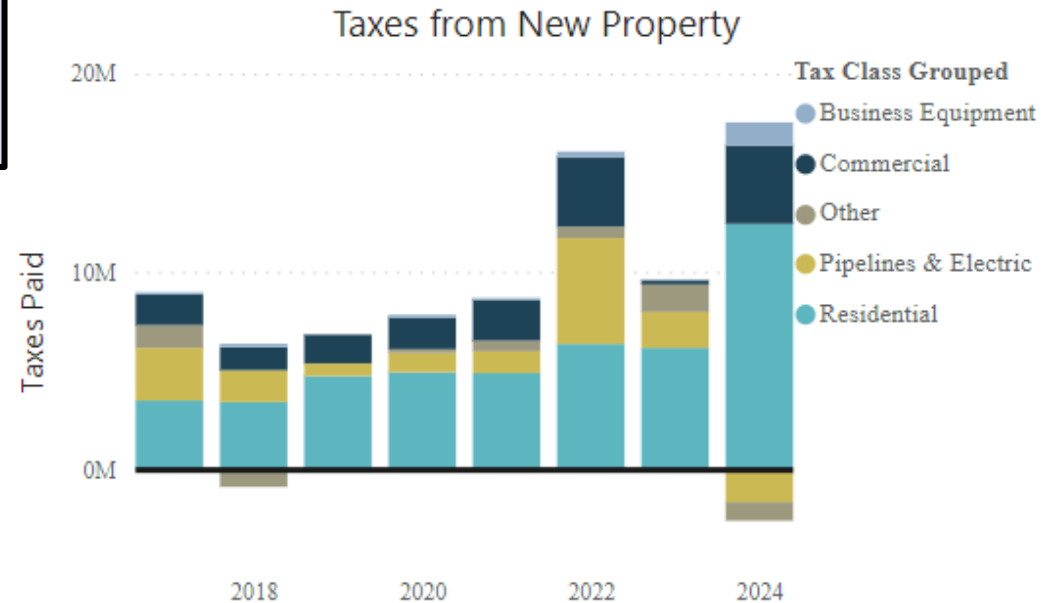
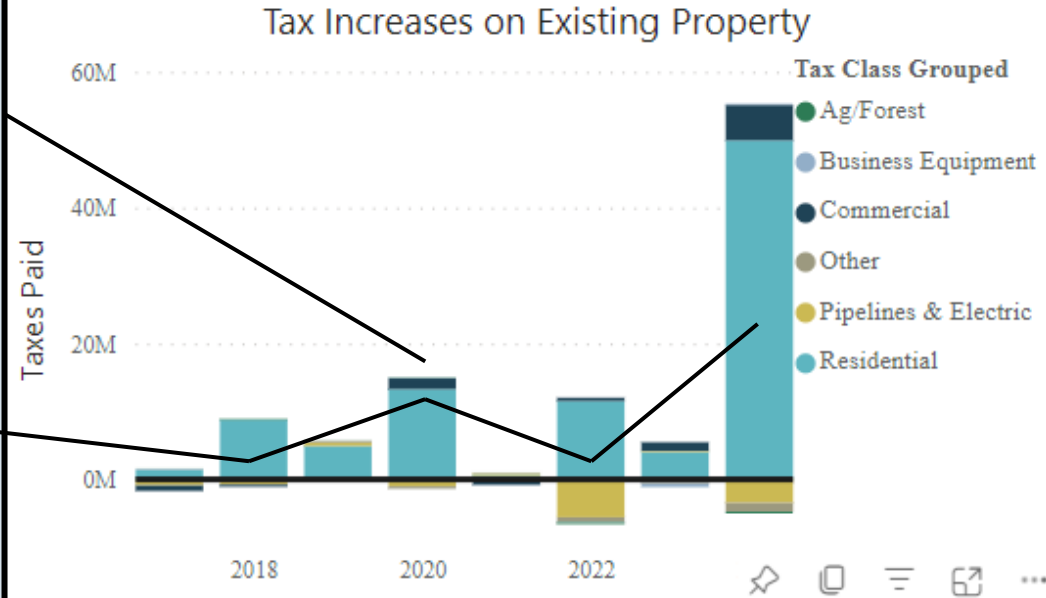
"Other" includes net proceeds of mines, gross proceeds of metal mines, pollution control equipment, noncentrally assessed utilities, airlines and railroads, telecommunication utilities and the electric generation property of electric utilities, renewable energy production and transmission property, carbon dioxide and liquid pipelines, high voltage converters, qualified data centers, and green hydrogen facilities.

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New & Existing Property by Class

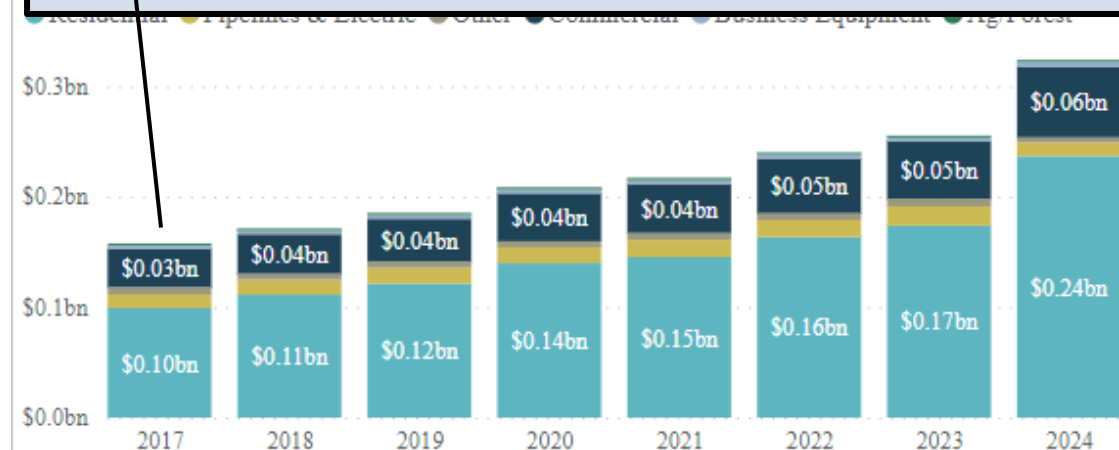
Gallatin County – High Growth

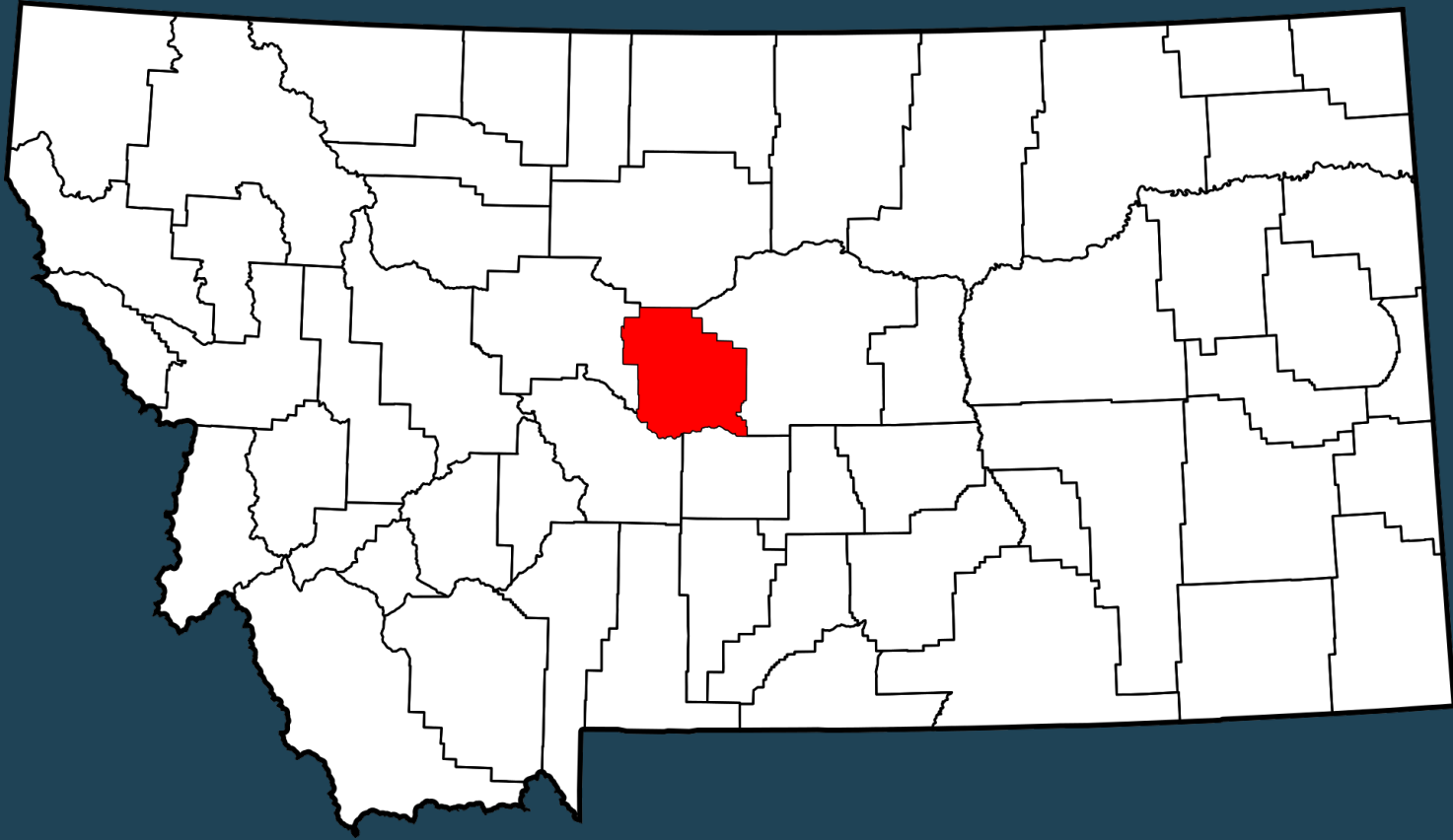
- An increasingly large portion of the tax base in Gallatin County is made up of **residential property**
 - The tax increases on **existing property** for the various school infrastructure votes in FY 2019 were paid for primarily by the residential property tax base
 - Residential property also accounts for the tax increases on existing property in reappraisal years (FY 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024)
 - Taxes from **new property** are primarily from residential property because of the large amount of residential home construction in Gallatin County



"Other" includes net proceeds of mines, gross proceeds of metal mines, pollution control equipment, noncentrally assessed utilities, airlines and railroads, telecommunication utilities and the electric generation property of electric utilities, renewable energy production and transmission property, carbon dioxide and liquid pipelines, high voltage converters, qualified data centers, and green hydrogen facilities.

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JUDITH BASIN
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
LOW GROWTH COUNTY

Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs)

Existing CAGR

-1.03%

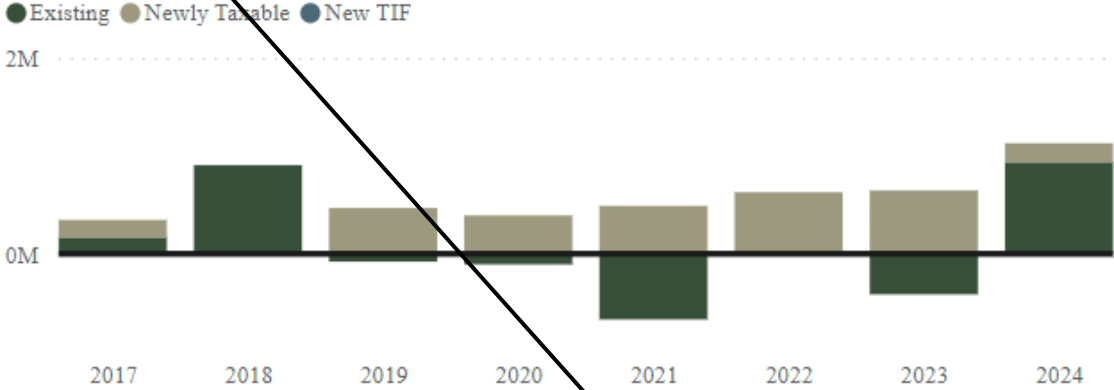
New Property CAGR

5.15%

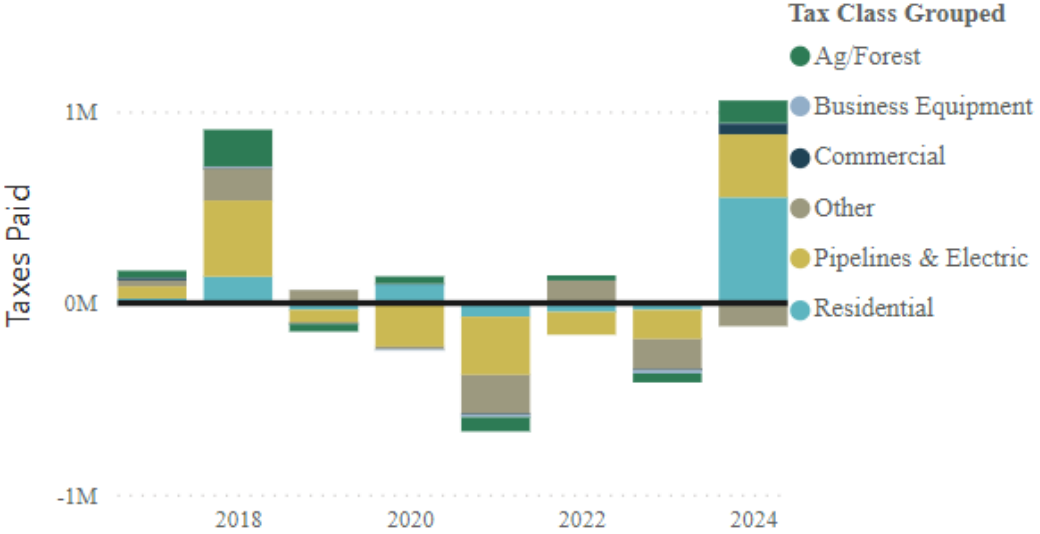
TIF CAGR

0.00%

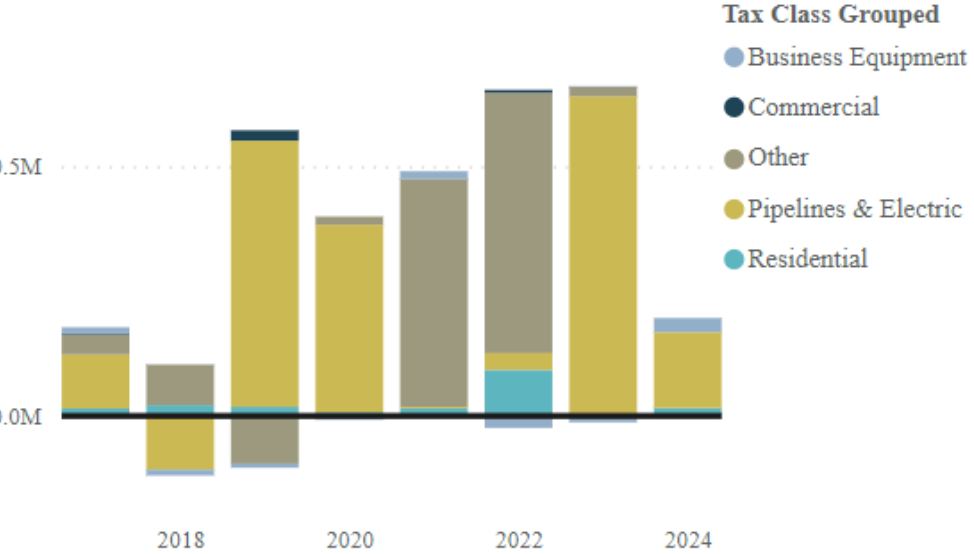
New Taxes Paid



Tax Increases on Existing Property



Taxes from New Property



Slicer Options

Tax Class (Grouped)

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☐ Residential

County Name

Judith Basin

Municipality

All

"Other" includes net proceeds of mines, gross proceeds of metal mines, pollution control equipment, noncentrally assessed utilities, airlines and railroads, telecommunication utilities and the electric generation property of electric utilities, renewable energy production and transmission property, carbon dioxide and liquid pipelines, high voltage converters, qualified data centers, and green hydrogen facilities.

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There are counties where **existing property** pays less property tax now than 6 years ago, but this shift is uncommon as higher residential value growth causes shifts in the tax burden

New & Existing Property by Class

Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs)

Existing CAGR

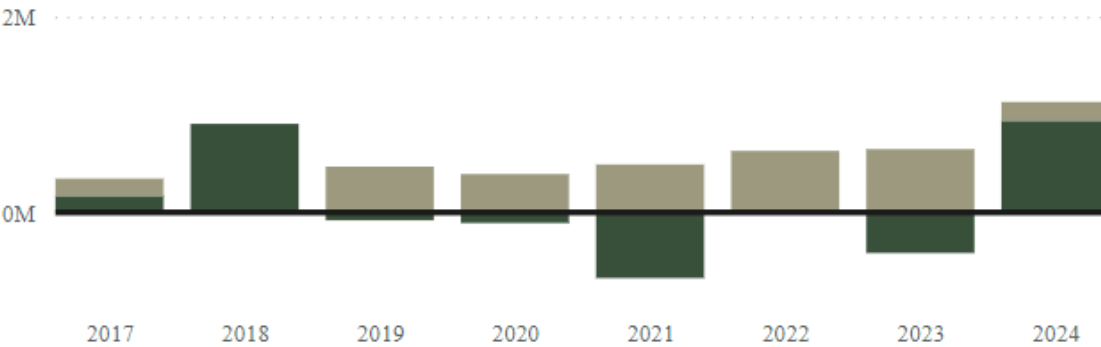
New Property CAGR

TIF CAGR

-1.03% 5.15% 0.00%

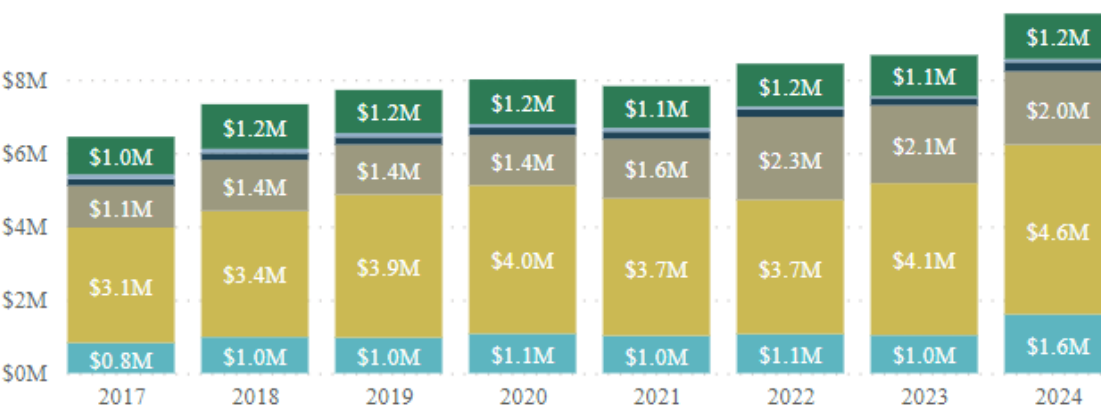
New Taxes Paid

Existing Newly Taxable New TIF

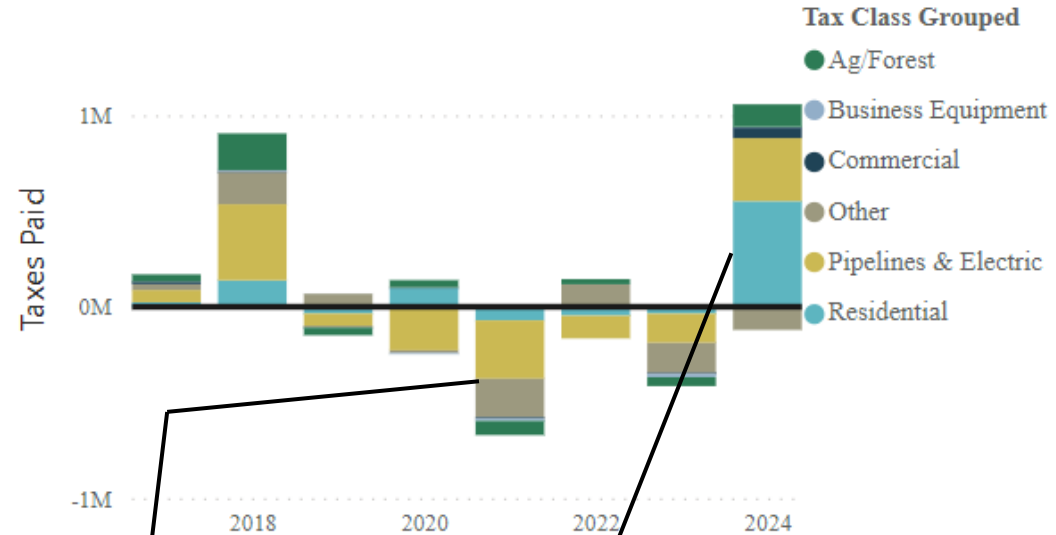


Taxes Paid by Class

Residential Pipelines & Electric Other Commercial Business Equipment Ag/Forest



Tax Increases on Existing Property



Slicer Options

Tax Class (Grouped)

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☐ Residential

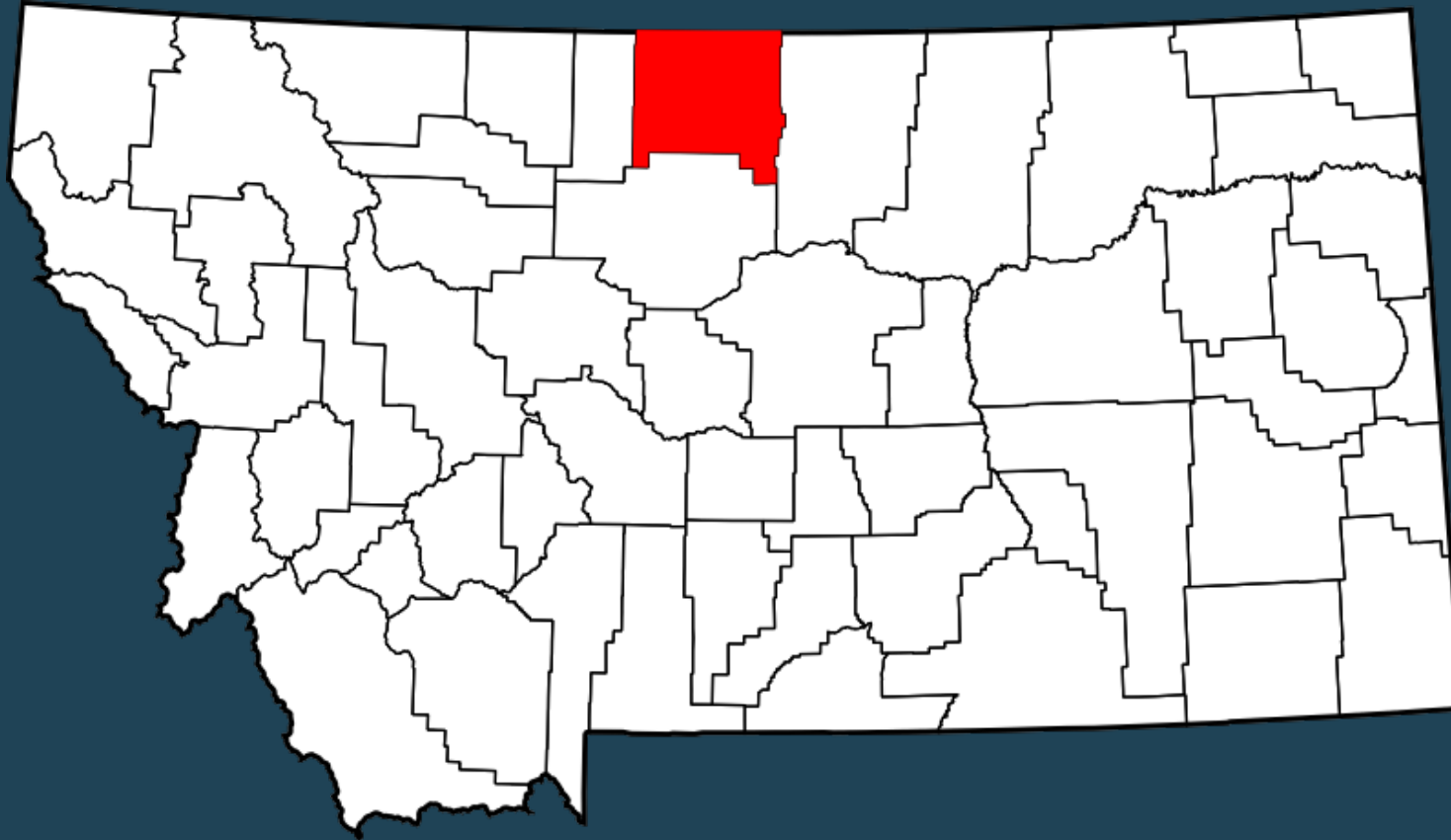
County Name

Judith Basin

Municipality

All

- The decline in taxes paid on **existing property** shown on the last slide is in total (all property classes)
 - Residential property** taxes are still growing in Judith Basin County
 - The decrease will be attributable to other classes (in this case, **pipelines & electrical utilities**, **other** and **ag/forest**)



HILL
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
NEW VS. EXISTING OFFSET

Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs)

Existing CAGR

0.89%

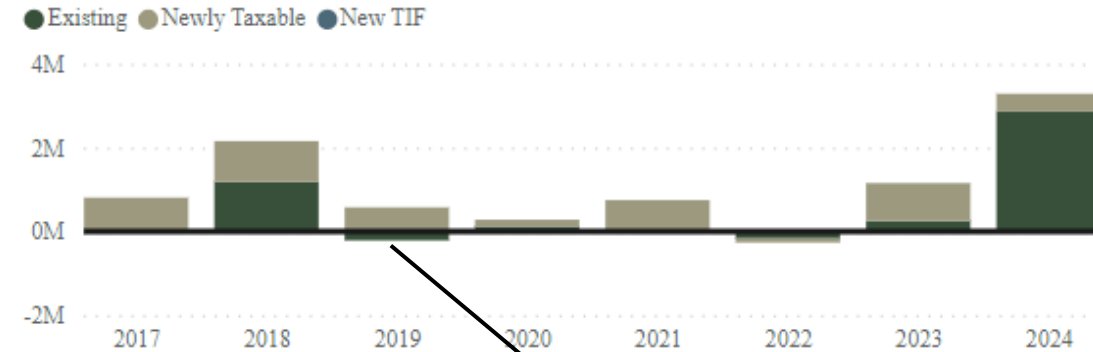
New Property CAGR

2.41%

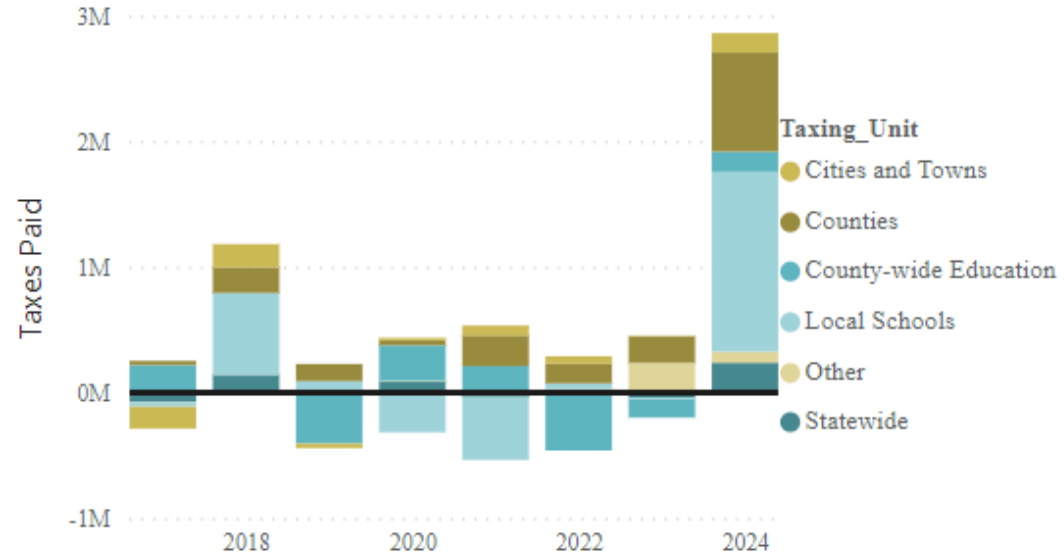
TIF CAGR

0.00%

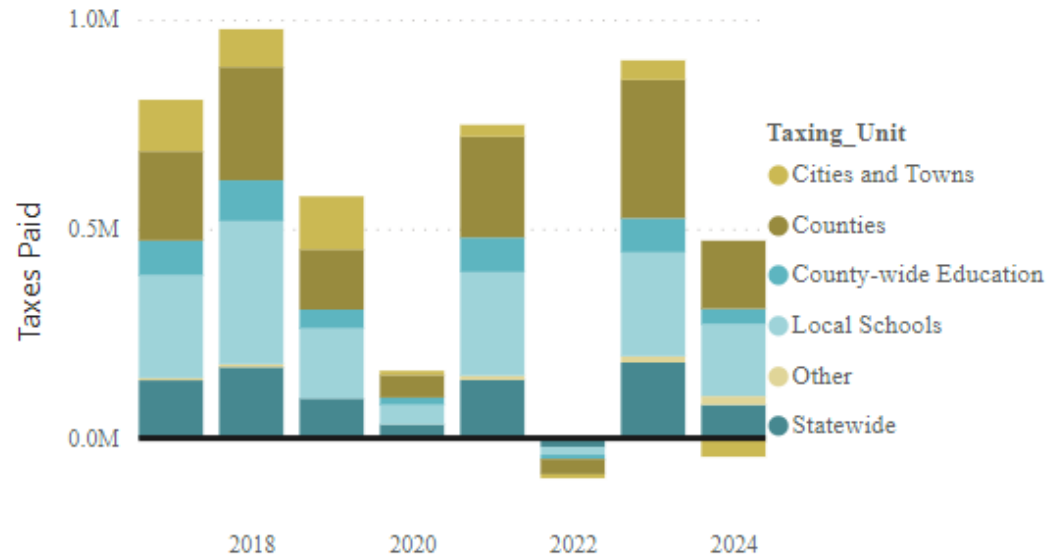
New Taxes Paid



Tax Increases on Existing Property



Taxes from New Property



Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

Cities and Towns

Counties

County-wide Education

Junior Colleges

Local Schools

Other

Statewide

County Name

Hill

Municipality

All

NOTE: Due to the nature of these data, there are many calculated fields in this dashboard. If you have questions or concerns, please contact the Legislative Fiscal Division.

- There are many cases where taxes paid by **new property** are high enough that it buys down property taxes on **existing property**, especially in non-reappraisal years (e.g. FY 2019)

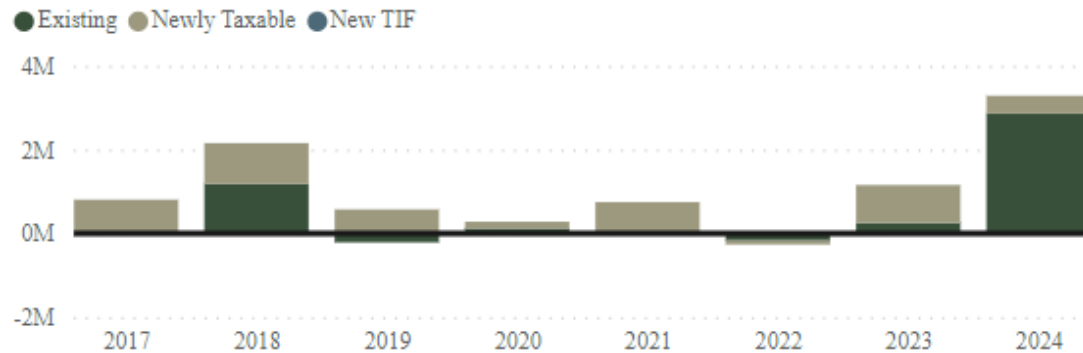
New & Existing Property by Taxing Unit

Hill County - New vs. Existing Offset

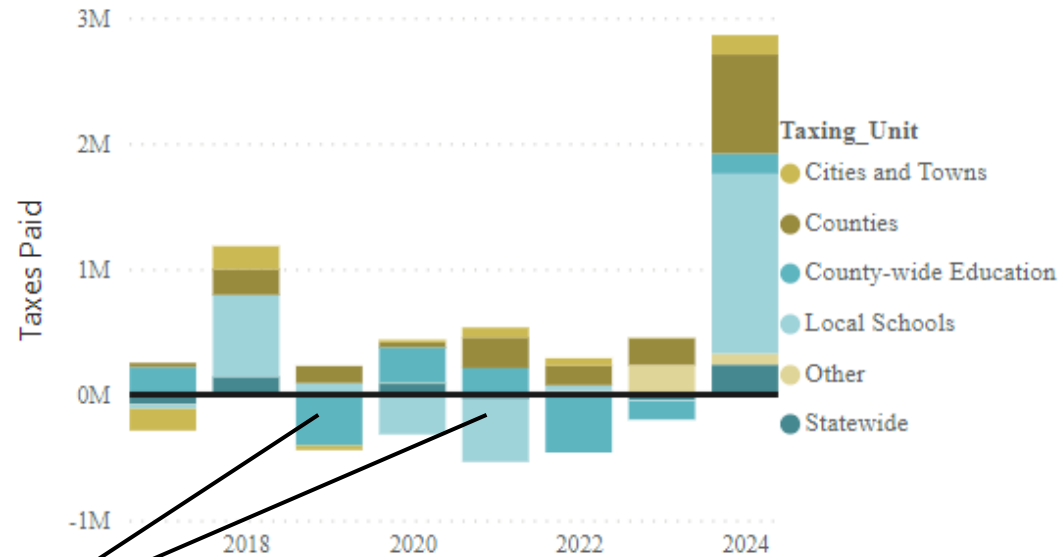
Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs)

Existing CAGR: **0.89%**
 New Property CAGR: **2.41%**
 TIF CAGR: **0.00%**

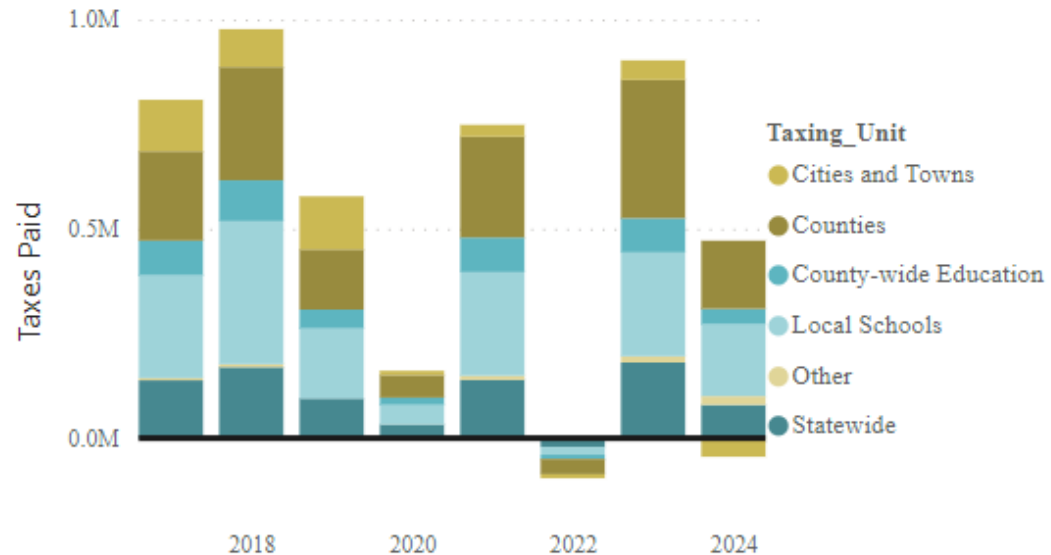
New Taxes Paid



Tax Increases on Existing Property



Taxes from New Property



Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

- ☐ Cities and Towns
- ☐ Counties
- ☐ County-wide Education
- ☐ Junior Colleges
- ☐ Local Schools
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Statewide

County Name

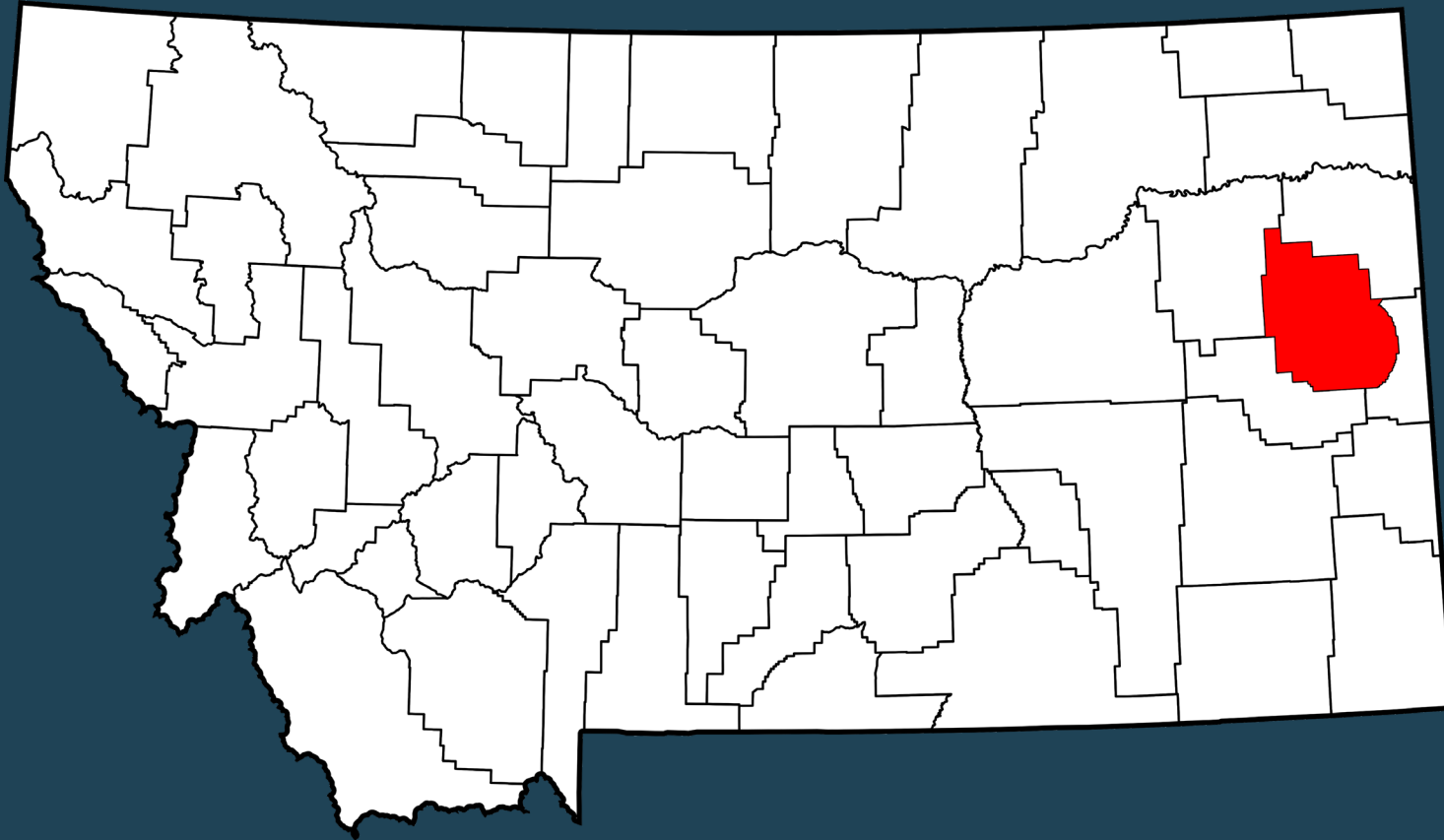
Hill

Municipality

All

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- Another example of **existing property** taxes adjusting to budgets/needs (versus new property coming onto the tax rolls more proportionately)
 - Because of the way taxes on **new property** are attributed to cities and counties, as opposed to schools which have capped budgets, the most common offset occurs at the **county-wide education** and **local school** mills



DAWSON
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
NEW VS. EXISTING OFFSET

New & Existing Property by Taxing Unit

Dawson County - New vs. Existing Offset

Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs)

Existing CAGR

1.83%

New Property CAGR

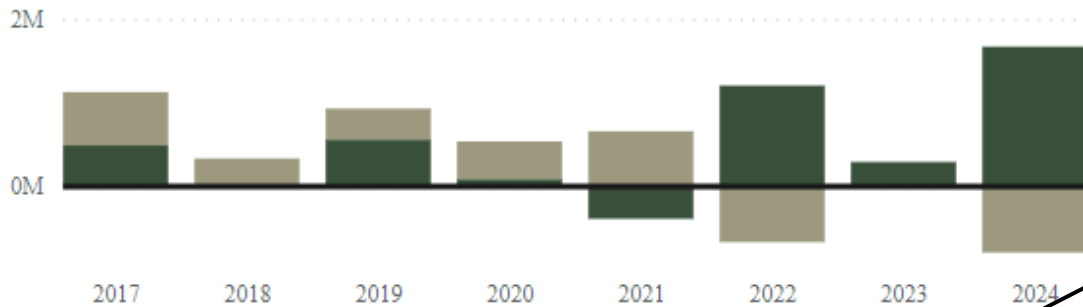
1.97%

TIF CAGR

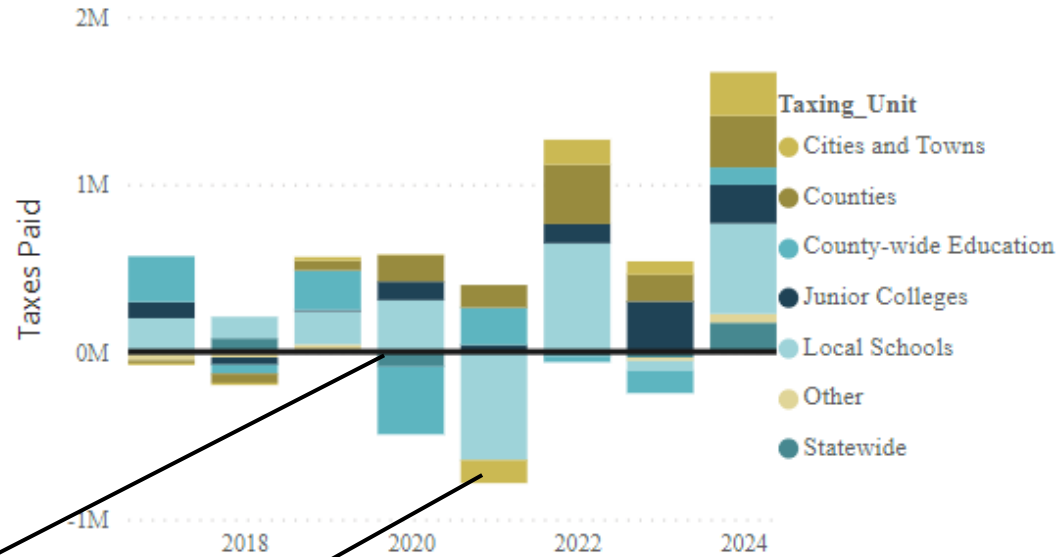
0.00%

New Taxes Paid

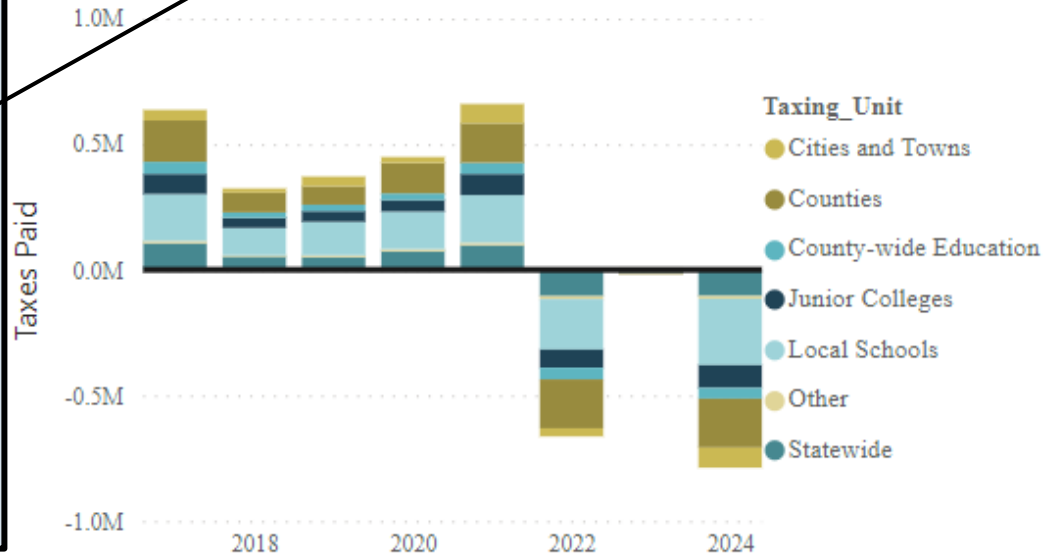
● Existing ● Newly Taxable ● New TIF



Tax Increases on Existing Property



Taxes from New Property



Slicer Options

Taxing Unit

Cities and Towns

Counties

County-wide Education

Junior Colleges

Local Schools

Other

Statewide

County Name

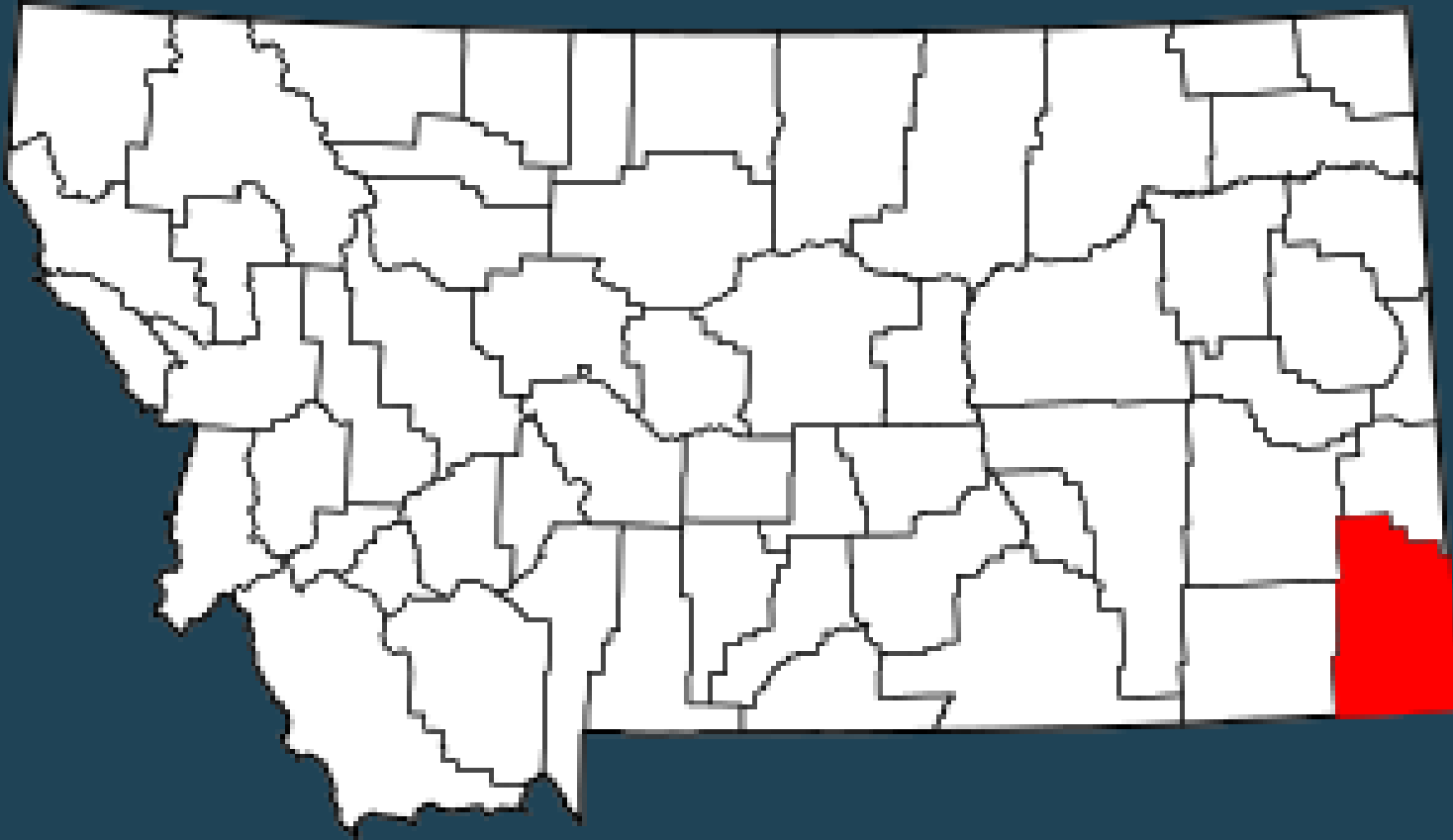
Dawson

Municipality

All

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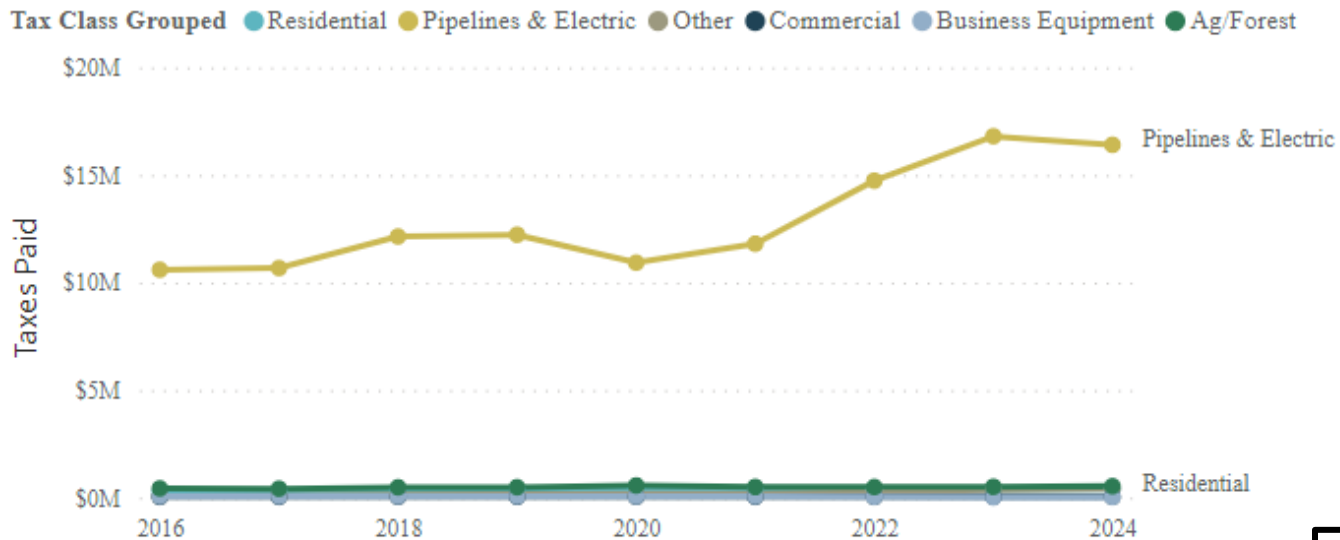
- The changes to taxes paid to the **state** from **existing property** can be negative if there is a net taxable value reduction
- Local governments (**cities and towns** in this case) can also choose to offset existing property taxes with taxes from new property. This is not required but it does occur



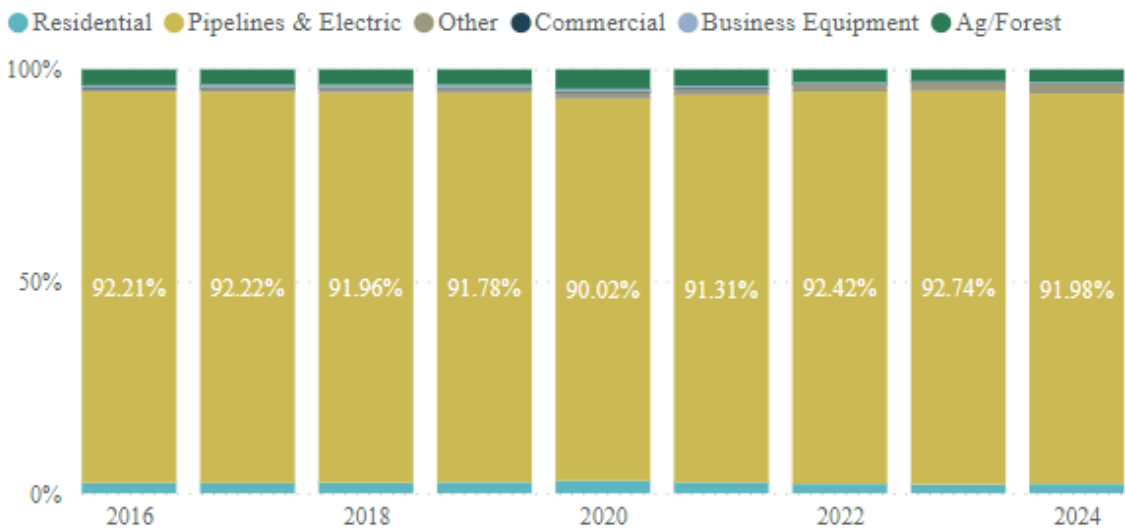
CARTER
COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
PROPERTY CLASS MAKE-UP

Taxes Paid by Class

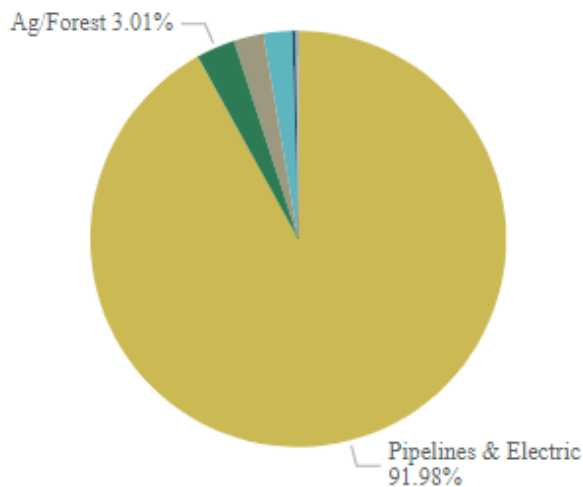


Percent of Taxes Paid by Class



- The majority of the property tax base in Carter County is made up of **pipelines and electrical utilities**

Percent of Taxes Paid by Class for FY 2024



Slicer Options

Tax Class (Grouped)

- ☐ Ag/Forest
☐ Business Equipment
☐ Commercial
☐ Other
☐ Pipelines & Electric
☐ Residential

County Name

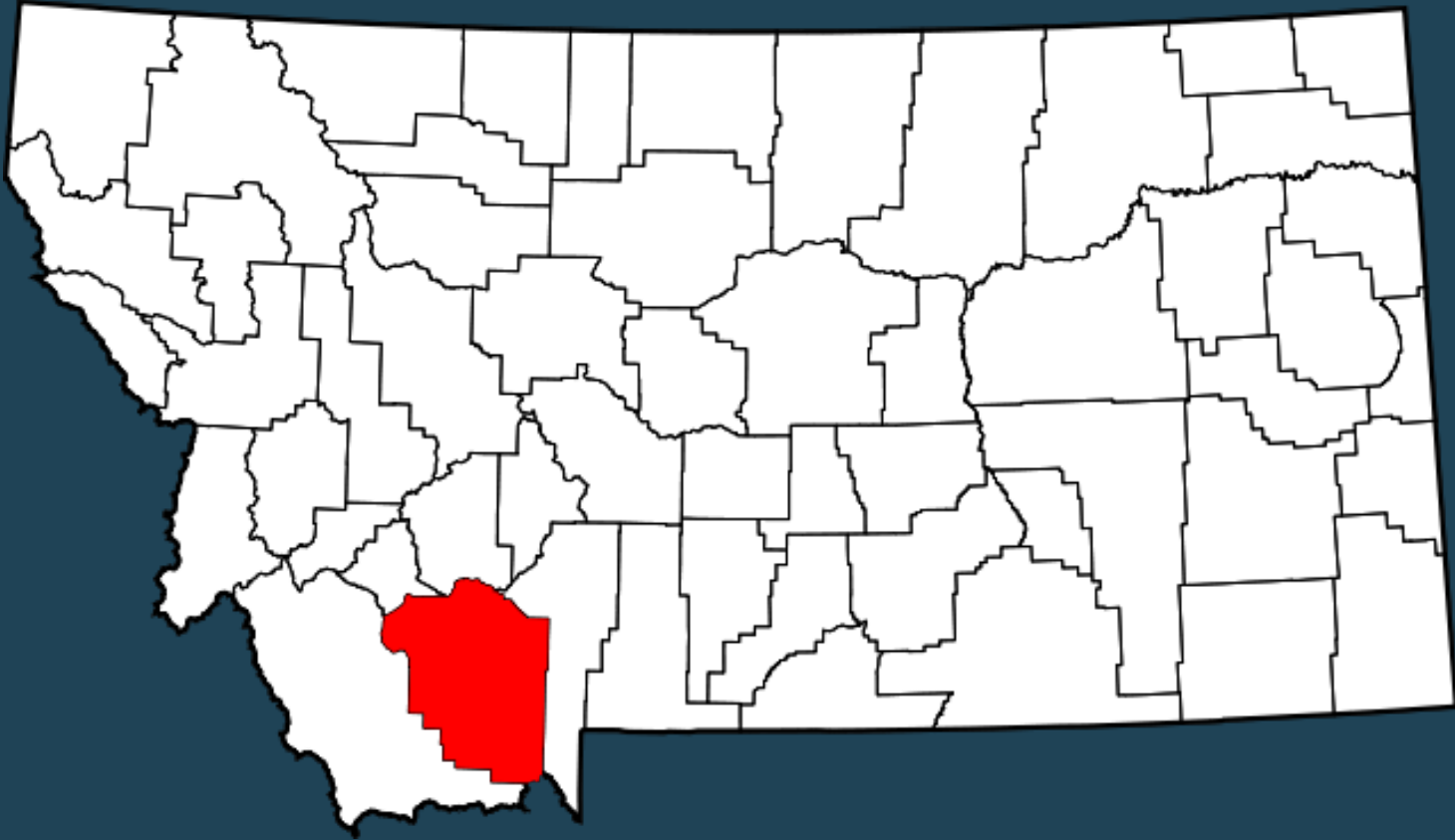
Carter

Municipality

All

"Other" includes net proceeds of mines, gross proceeds of metal mines, pollution control equipment, noncentrally assessed utilities, airlines and railroads, telecommunication utilities and the electric generation property of electric utilities, renewable energy production and transmission property, carbon dioxide and liquid pipelines, high voltage converters, qualified data centers, and green hydrogen facilities.

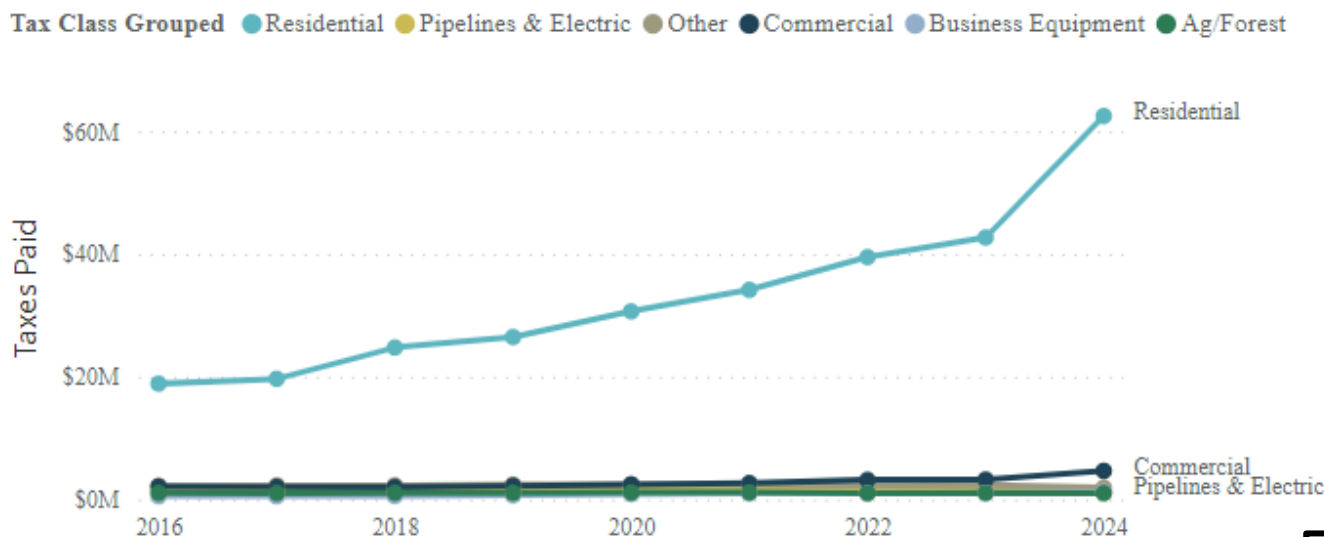
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MADISON COUNTY

EXAMPLE:
PROPERTY CLASS MAKE-UP

Taxes Paid by Class



- The majority of the property tax base in Madison County is made up of **residential property**

Slicer Options

Tax Class (Grouped)

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☐ Residential

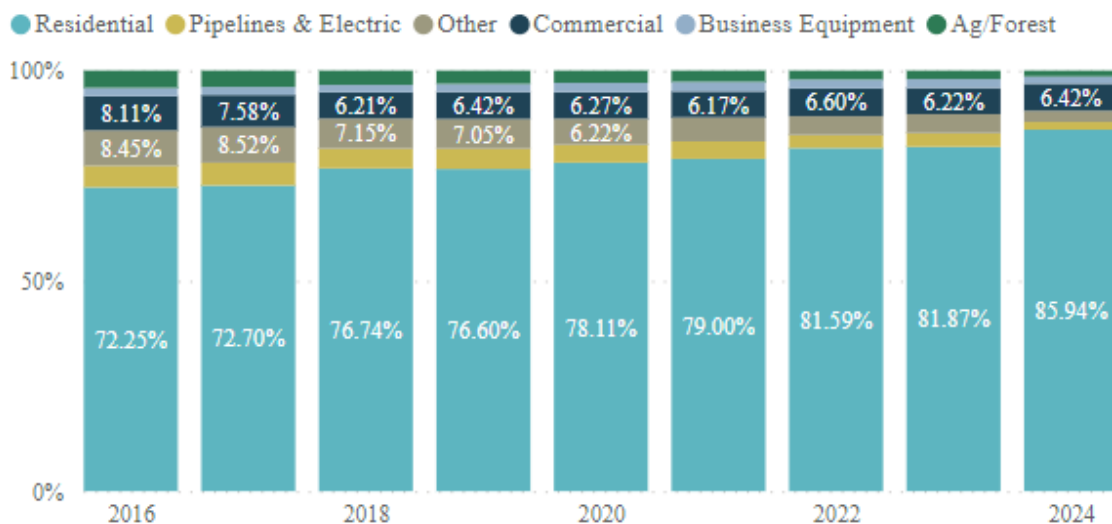
County Name

Madison

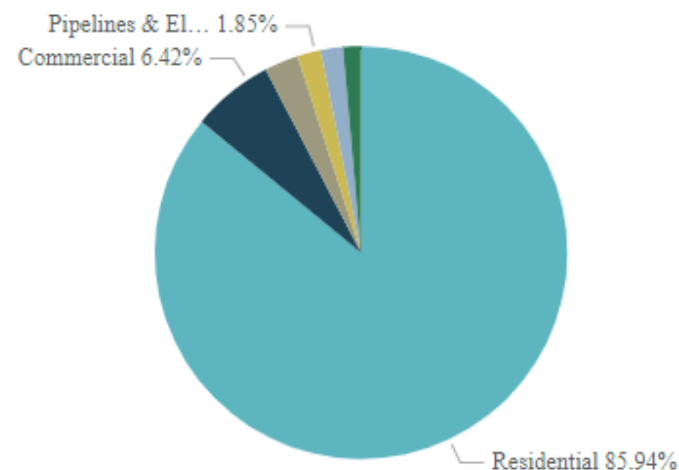
Municipality

All

Percent of Taxes Paid by Class



Percent of Taxes Paid by Class for FY 2024



"Other" includes net proceeds of mines, gross proceeds of metal mines, pollution control equipment, noncentrally assessed utilities, airlines and railroads, telecommunication utilities and the electric generation property of electric utilities, renewable energy production and transmission property, carbon dioxide and liquid pipelines, high voltage converters, qualified data centers, and green hydrogen facilities.

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