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For: Mi	ichael Lehmar	n (608) 267-236		By/Representing:				
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Wanted: As time permits For: Michael Lehman (608) 267-2367 By/Representing: This file may be shown to any legislator: NO Drafter: jkreye May Contact: Alt. Drafters: Subject: Tax - property Extra Copies: Topie: Instalment payments of property tax refunds and appeals of manufacturing property taxes Instructions: See Attached Drafting History: Vers. Drafted Reviewed Typed Proofed Submitted Jacketed Required // jkreyc ptellez	Received: 12/22/98 Wanted: As time permits					Received By: jkreye Identical to LRB:			
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Wanted: As time permits

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For: Michael Lehman (608) 267-2367 By/Representing:

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO Drafter: jkreye

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Topic:

installment payments of property tax refunds and appeals of manufacturing property taxes

Instructions:

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Committee Chair: Ways and Means

Memorandum

To: Joe Kreye, LRB Drafting

From: Rep. Mickey Lehman

Date: December 18th, 1998

Re: Manufacturing Assessment Legislation

I would like to request the drafting of legislation relating to installment payments of certain refunds of property taxes and to appeals of manufacturing property taxes. This will be a re-draft of 1997 Assembly Bill 460 with some modifications. For the purpose of these instructions, I would like to use 1997 LRB s0461/2 as our starting point. I would like to redraft the legislation as a new bill for the 1999 Session with the following changes:

- √1) On page 8, Lines 4-5 and 18-20 Do not delete the language pertaining respectively to "reasonable cause" and "reasonable grounds."
- 2) Incorporate the suggestion from the Wisconsin Paper Council regarding "Supporting Evidence" found on pages 1 and 2 of their December 14th, 1998 letter. I have attached a copy of the letter to this memo. As a result of this change, we will want to remove from 1997 LRB s0461/2 proposal "IX A 21" as described in the October 7th letter from DOR. I believe this proposal was drafted as Section 10, specifically the language found on page 5, lines 12-15.
- One of make the change to 1997 LRB s0461/2 as recommended by DOR in proposal "IX A 23."

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions regarding the above instructions.



State of Wisconsin • DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE

125 South Webster Street • P.O. Box 8933 Madison, Wisconsin 53708-8933 PHONE (608) 266-9758 FAX (608) 264-6887



October 7, 1998

The Honorable Michael Lehman Wisconsin Assembly State Capitol - Room 103 West Madison, WI 53708

Dear Representative Lehman:

We greatly appreciated your efforts to improve the manufacturing assessment appeals process last year (AB460). We want to assist you again in getting legislation passed this session. The last version of the Bill I have was titled Assembly Substituted Amendment, to 1997 Assembly Bill 460, which I have enclosed. I have attached copies of our legislative proposals and will discuss them with reference to the Amendment.

First we suggest deleting Section 4 on page three that makes the state liable for all refund interest payments. Replace it with the following proposal:

-Require-each taxing jurisdiction to pay their share of interest on refunds:

The following attached proposals are already included in the Amendment.

,	•	IX A 17	Reduce the appeal period from 60 to 30 days and provide a 30-day municipal cross appeal period.
		IX A 18	Make the manufacturing self-reporting form non-filing penalty fairer and more effective.
Company.	-7	IX A 21	Require all evidence to be presented at the Board of Assessor level. We have no problem with applying this to the municipality and the department along with the person assessed.
		IX A 22	Clarify that the cutoff date for manufacturing classification is March 1 each year.
		IX A 24	Allow municipalities to spread tax refunds over a five-year period.
		IX A 25	Change the interest rate for refunds from 0.8% per month to the Treasury bill rate.

)

The Honorable Michael Lehman October 7, 1998 Page Two

This year we would like to add one item to the package.

IX A 19 Require the manufacturer's appearance and full disclosure at Tax Appeals Commission hearings.

Let me know if you would like to discuss this legislative package or if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

John W. Rader Administrator

JWR:CET:rmb
Enclosure

cc: Cate Zeuske Charles Turner



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State of Misconsin 1997 - 1998 LEGISLATURE

LRBs0461/2 JS:jlg:lp

ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT, TO 1997 ASSEMBLY BILL 460

AN ACT to amend 70.511 (2) (b), 70.995 (5), 70.995 (6), 70.995 (8) (a), 70.995 (8) (b), 70.995 (8) (d), 70.995 (12) (a), 70.995 (12) (b), 70.995 (12) (c), 74.85 (3) (c), 74.37 (3) (c) and 74.41 (4) (b); and to create 20.835 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (br), 74.23 (1) (a) 5., 74.25 (1) (a) 4m., 74.30 (1) (dm), 74.35 (3) (cm) and 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes; relating to: instalment payments of refunds of taxes on manufacturing property, appeals of manufacturing property taxes distribution of taxes on manufacturing property and the interest on refunded and additional taxes on manufacturing property, the deadline for classification of property as manufacturing, manufacturers' reports and making an appropriation.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 20.835 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

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20.835 (2) (bm) Payments of interest on overassessments of manufacturing property. A sum sufficient to make the payments under s. 70.511 (2) (br).

SECTION 2. 70.511 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.511 (2) (b) If the reviewing authority reduces the value of the property in question, or determines that manufacturing property is exempt, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of taxes resulting from the reduction in value or determination that the property is exempt. If Except as provided in par. (bm), if a claim for refund is filed with the clerk of the municipality on or before the November 1 following the decision of the reviewing authority, the claim shall be payable to the taxpayer from the municipality no later than January 31 of the succeeding year. A Except as provided in par. (bm), a claim filed after November 1 shall be paid to the taxpayer by the municipality no later than the 2nd January 31 after the claim is filed. Interest on the claim at the rate of 0.8% per month; or for property assessed under s. 70.995 at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month U.S. treasury bills before the appeal or objection is filed or 10% per year. whichever is less; shall be paid to the taxpayer when the claim is paid. If the taxpayer requests a postponement of proceedings before the reviewing authority, interest on the claim shall permanently stop accruing at the date of the request. If the hearing is postponed at the request of the taxpayer, the reviewing authority shall hold a hearing on the appeal within 30 days after the postponement is requested unless the taxpayer agrees to a longer delay. If the reviewing authority postpones the hearing without a request by the taxpayer, interest on the claim shall continue to accrue. No interest may be paid if the reviewing authority determines under s. 70.995(8)(a) that the value of the property was reduced because the taxpayer supplied false or

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1	incomplete information. If taxes are refunded, the municipality may proceed under
2	s. 74.41.
3	SECTION 3. 70.511 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:
4	70.511 (2) (bm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (b) of the taxes on
5	property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which
6	except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on
7	the refund that is due, beginning on the date under par. (b), if all of the following
8	conditions exist:
9	1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year
10	for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
11	2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general
2	operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
13	3. The refund is more than \$10,000.
14	SECTION 4. 70.511 (2) (br) of the statutes is created to read:
15	70.511 (2) (br) From the appropriation under s. 20.835 (2) (bm), the department
6	of administration shall pay to each municipality that pays a refund under par. (b) an
17	amount equal to the interest that is paid by the municipality in the previous
1 8	biennium and that has accrued up to the date of the determination by the tax appeals
19	commission of the municipality's obligation.
20	SECTION 5. 70.995 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:
21	70.995 (5) Commencing January 1, 1974, and annually thereafter, the The
22	department of revenue shall assess all property of manufacturing establishments
23	included under subs. (1) and (2) as of the close of January 1 of each year, if on or before

March 1 of that year either the department has classified the property as

manufacturing or the owner of the property has requested, in writing, the

department to make such a classification and the department later does so. A change in ownership, location or name does not necessitate a new request. In assessing lands from which metalliferous minerals are being extracted and valued for purposes of the tax under s. 70.375, the value of the metalliferous mineral content of such lands shall be excluded.

SECTION 6. 70.995 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (6) Prior to February 15 of each year the department of revenue shall notify each municipal assessor of the manufacturing property within the taxation district that, as of that date will be assessed by the department during the current assessment year.

SECTION 7. 70.995 (8) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (a) The secretary of revenue shall establish a state board of assessors, which shall be comprised of the members of the department of revenue whom the secretary designates. The state board of assessors shall investigate any objection filed under par. (c) or (d) if the fee under that paragraph is paid. The state board of assessors, after having made the investigation, shall notify the person assessed or the person's agent and the appropriate municipality of its determination by 1st class mail. Beginning with objections filed in 1989, the state board of assessors shall make its determination on or before April 1 of the year after the filing. If the determination results in a refund of property taxes paid, the state board of assessors shall include in the determination a finding of whether the refund is due to false or incomplete information supplied by the person assessed. The person assessed or the municipality having been notified of the determination of the state board of assessors shall be deemed to have accepted the determination unless the person or municipality files a petition for review with the clerk of the tax appeals commission

as provided in s. 73.01 (5) and the rules of practice promulgated by the commission. If an assessment is reduced by the state board of assessors, the municipality affected may file an appeal seeking review of the reduction, or may, within 30 days after the person assessed files a petition for review, file a cross-appeal, before the tax appeals commission even though the municipality did not file an objection to the assessment with the board. If the board does not overrule a change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1), the affected municipality may file an appeal before the tax appeals commission. If an assessment is increased by the board, the person assessed may file an appeal seeking review of the increase, or may, within 30 days after the municipality files a petition for review, file a cross-appeal, before the commission even though the person did not file an objection to the assessment with the board. If the person assessed has filed an objection to the assessment with the board of assessors, the person may not raise issues or present evidence during the appeal or cross-appeal to the tax appeals commission unless the person raised the issue with, or presented the evidence to, the board of assessors.

SECTION 8. 70.995 (8) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (b) The department of revenue shall annually notify each manufacturer assessed under this section and the municipality in which the manufacturing property is located of the full value of all real and personal property owned by the manufacturer. The notice shall be in writing and shall be sent by 1st class mail. In addition, the notice shall specify that objections to valuation, amount or taxability must be filed with the state board of assessors within 60 30 days of issuance of the notice of assessment, that objections to a change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) must be filed within 60 30 dayafter receipt of the notice, that the fee under par. (c) or (d) must be paid and that the

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objection is not filed until the fee is paid. A statement shall be attached to the assessment roll indicating that the notices required by this section have been mailed and failure to receive the notice does not affect the validity of the assessments, the resulting tax on real or personal property, the procedures of the tax appeals commission or of the state board of assessors or the enforcement of delinquent taxes by statutory means.

SECTION 9. 70.995 (8) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (d) A municipality may file an objection with the state board of assessors to the amount, valuation or taxability under this section or to the change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) of a specific property having a situs in the municipality, whether or not the owner of the specific property in question has filed an objection. Objection shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and filed with the board within 60 30 days of the date of the issuance of the assessment in question, except that, if the person assessed files an objection and the municipality affected does not file an objection, the municipality affected, within 30 days after the person's objection is filed, may file an appeal. A \$45 filing fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. The board shall forthwith notify the person assessed of the objection filed by the municipality.

SECTION 10. 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 35, is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (a) The department of revenue shall prescribe a standard manufacturing property report form that shall be submitted annually for each real estate parcel and each personal property account on or before March 1 by all

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manufacturers whose property is assessed under this section. The report form shall contain all information deemed necessary by the department and shall include, without limitation, income and operating statements, fixed asset schedules and a report of new construction or demolition. Failure to submit the report shall result in denial of any right of redetermination by the state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission. If any property is omitted or understated in the assessment roll in any of the next 5 previous years, the assessor shall enter the value of the omitted or understated property once for each previous year of the omission or understatement. The assessor shall designate each additional entry as omitted or understated for the year of omission or understatement. The assessor shall affix a just valuation to each entry for a former year as it should have been assessed according to the assessor's best judgment. Taxes shall be apportioned and collected on the tax roll for each entry, on the basis of the net tax rate for the year of the omission, taking into account credits under s. 79.10, and, in the case of omitted property, interest shall be added at the rate of 0.0267% per day for the period of time between the date when the form is required to be submitted and the date when the assessor affixes the just valuation, and, in the case of underpayments determined after an objection under s. 70.995 (8) (d), interest shall be added at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month U.S. treasury bills before the objection, between the date when the tax was due and the date when it is paid.

Section 11. 70.995 (12) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (b) The department of revenue shall allow an extension to April 1 of the due date of 30 days for filing the report forms required under par. (a) if a written

application for an extension, stating the reason for the request, is filed with the department on or before March 1. Section 12. 70.995 (12) (c) of the statutes is amended to read: 3 70,995 (12) (c) Uriless the taxpayer shows that the failure is due to reasonable. 4 cause, if If a taxpayer fails to file any form required under par. (a) for property that 5 the department of revenue assessed during the previous year by the due date or by 6 7 any extension of the due date that has been granted, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's 8 full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000. If the form required under par. (a) for 9 10 property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year is not 11 filed within 30 days after the due date or within 30 days after any extension, the 12 taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a 2nd penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.95% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000 \$50 if the 13 form is filed 1 to 10/days late: \$50 or 0.05% of the previous year's assessment. 14 whichever is greater, but not more than \$250, if the form is filed 11 to 30 days late: 15 and \$100 or 0.1% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, but not 16 more than \$500 if the form is filed more than 30 days late. Penalties are due 30 days 17 after they are assessed and are delinquent if not paid on or before that date. The 18 department may refund all or part of any penalty it assesses under this paragraph 19 20 if it finds reasonable grounds for late filing. 21 **SECTION 13.** 74.23 (1) (a) 5. of the statutes is created to read: 22 74.23 (1) (a) 5. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its 23 proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

Section 14. 74.25 (1) (a) 4m. of the statutes is created to read:

1	74.25 (1) (a) 4m. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its
2	proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).
3	SECTION 15. 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes is created to read:
4	74.30 (1) (dm) Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its
5	proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).
6	SECTION 16. 74.35 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
7	74.35 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district determines that an
8	unlawful tax has been paid and that the claim for recovery of the unlawful tax has
9	complied with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The
10	Except as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district treasurer shall pay the claim
11	not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.
12	SECTION 17. 74.35 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:
13	74.35 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on
14	property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which
15	except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on
16	the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following
17	conditions exist:
18	1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year
19	for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
20	2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general
21	operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
22	3. The refund is more than \$10,000.
23	SECTION 18. 74.37 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
24	74.37 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district or county that has a
25	county assessor system determines that a tax has been paid which was based on an

excessive assessment, and that the claim for an excessive assessment has complied
with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The Except
as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district or county treasurer shall pay the claim
not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.

SECTION 19. 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

74.37 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and interest on the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.

SECTION 20. 74.41 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

74.41 (4) (b) Determine the amount of rescinded or refunded taxes and the interest paid on those taxes to taxpayers that are to be charged back to, and collected from, each taxing jurisdiction for which taxes were collected by the taxation district, and determine the amount of taxes collected under s. 74.33 to be shared with each taxing jurisdiction for which taxes were collected by the taxation district. The amount determined may not include any interest, except the interest that has been paid to taxpayers.

Section 21. Initial applicability.

1	(1) Refunds. The treatment of sections $70.511(2)(b)$ and (bm) , $74.35(3)(c)$ and
2	(cm), 74.37 (3) (c) and (cm) and 74.41 (4) (b) of the statutes first applies to refunds
3	of taxes that were collected based on the assessment as of January 1, 1999.
4	(2) APPEALS. The treatment of section 70.995 (8) (a) of the statutes first applies
5	to appeals to the tax appeals commission that are filed on the first day of the 3rd
6	month beginning after the effective date of this subsection.
.7	(3) SETTLEMENT OF TAXES. The treatment of sections 74.23 (1) (a) 5., 74.25 (1)
8	(a) 4m. and 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes first applies to taxes based on the
9	assessment as of January 1, 1999.
10	(4) Interest. The treatment of sections 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes first
11	applies to entries made on the property tax roll on the effective date of this
12 ·	subsection.
13	(5) Deadline for classifying property. The treatment of section 70.995 (5) and
14	(6) of the statutes first applies to assessments as of the January 1 after publication.
15	(6) Manufacturers reports. The treatment of section 70.995 (12) (b) and (c)
16	of the statutes first applies to reports required to be filed on the March 1 after
17	publication.

(END)

Require municipalities to pay proportional shares of interest on manufacturing refunds

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE MANUFACTURING & TELCO ASSESSMENT BUREAU JUNE 11, 1998

TITLE:

Require each taxing jurisdiction to pay their share of interest on a manufacturing refund, instead of the municipality paying it all. This was part of AB460 passed by the Assembly but not yet considered by the Senate.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LAW:

Section 74.41(4)(b) allows municipalities to charge back to other taxing jurisdictions, their share of the refund, but not the interest on the refund.

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION:

Municipalities complain about having to pay refund interest for the other taxing jurisdictions share of the refund. The interest payment can be substantial for assessment reductions on large valuable properties.

RECOMMENDATION: Revise the law.

FISCAL/ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACT: There would be an insignificant interest cost for refunds of

the state reforestation tax.

DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS: See LRBs 03071/1 attached.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon publication.

PERSON TO CONTACT: Charles E. Turner, Telephone 266-3845

Reduce manufacturer's appeal period from 60 days to 30 days

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE MANUFACTURING & TELCO ASSESSMENT BUREAU JUNE 8, 1998

TITLE:

Shorten the manufacturer's appeal period from 60 days to 30 days; provide the municipality a 30 day cross-appeal period. This was part of AB460 passed by the Assembly but not yet considered by the Senate.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LAW:

Section 70.995(8)(b) says, "... objections ... must be filed with the state board of assessors within 60 days of issuance of the notice of assessment ..."

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION:

Municipalities complain about the appeal process leaving them out of the system. Manufacturers often wait until the last day of their 60-day appeal period to file their objection. This means the municipality finds out about the manufacturer's appeal after the municipality's 60-day period has expired. Shortening the manufacturer's appeal to 30 days and providing the municipality 30 days from the manufacturer's appeal cures the problem without extending the total appeal period.

RECOMMENDATION: Revise the law.

FISCAL/ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACT: No significant additional cost.

DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS: See LRBs 0307/1 attached.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon publication.

PERSON TO CONTACT: Charles E. Turner, Telephone 266-3845

Revise the Manufacturing Form Nonfiling Penalty

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE MANUFACTURING & TELCO ASSESSMENT BUREAU JUNE 4, 1998

TITLE: Amend sec. 70.995(12)(b) to MAKE THE M-FORM NONFILING PENALTY FAIRER AND MORE EFFECTIVE. Reduce the maximum penalty and its harshness, graduate the penalty more to lateness (more reasonable) and increase the minimum penalty to improve compliance. Prior number was IX A 6 (minor policy, remedial).

<u>DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LAW</u>: The Legislative Audit Bureau recommended the penalty and it is extremely important to our work. Before the penalty law, manufacturers filed over 40% of their M-forms late, or not at all. Upon implementation in 1981, The Bureau issued penalties on 20% of the parcels. The percentage dropped to 10% by 1983 and has varied between 8% and 10% each year or about 2,300.

If a manufacturer does not file the form by the due date, he receives a penalty of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, not to exceed \$1,000. If he does not file within 30 days of the due-date, he gets a 2nd penalty. That one is also \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, not to exceed \$1,000. Receiving two penalties results in a maximum of \$2,000. Penalties amounted to \$350,000 in 1997 and have been \$300,000 or more the last three years.

This proposal ties to the Department's Goal to increase voluntary compliance and to increase customer satisfaction. It also ties to the Strategy to research and meet customer needs.

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION: Manufacturers frequently complain about the severity of the maximum penalty and the severity for just being a few days late. The Tax Appeals Commission has also commented that while the penalty was necessary, it seemed unduly harsh. On the other hand, the \$10 minimum penalty is not significant enough to motivate compliance for many manufacturers. Small penalties comprise the greatest number. A study done in 1991 showed that 63% (1,449) were less than \$50 and 47% were less than \$20. Therefore, raising the minimum to \$50 could greatly improve compliance and reduce the number of penalties. We hope to reduce the 1,449 penalties under \$50 by 10% the first year, 10% the second year and 5% the third year after a law revision. That would improve compliance by about 350 forms, making the work of the Bureau easier and reducing the number of penalties issued. On the other hand, since these are the smaller penalties, it only reduces revenues about \$6,000.

The following three levels of penalties will reduce the maximum, graduate more according to lateness and raise the minimum.

- 1. One to 10 days late, gets a flat penalty of \$50.
- 2. Eleven to 30 days late, gets 0.05% of the previous assessment, a \$50 minimum and a \$250 maximum.
- 3. Over 30 days late, get 0.1% of the previous assessment, a \$100 minimum and a \$500 maximum.

Require all evidence to be presented at appeals to State Board of Assessors

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE MANUFACTURING & TELCO ASSESSMENT BUREAU JUNE 8, 1998

TITLE: Require appellants to present all evidence at the State Board of Assessors (BOA) level of

appeal. Was part of AB460 that the Assembly passed but not yet considered by the Senate.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LAW:

Section 70.995(8)(c) says, "All objections to the amount, valuation, taxability ... shall be first made in writing on a form prescribed by the department of revenue and shall be filed with the state board of assessors within the time prescribed in par. (b). "Neither the state board of assessors nor the tax appeals commission may waive the requirement that objections be in writing."

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION:

Municipalities complain about the burden of making large refunds resulting from adverse Tax Appeals Commission decisions. Large refunds wreak havoc with budgets of taxing jurisdictions. They unsuccessfully lobbied for a bill to make the state pay such refunds.

Frequently appellants hold their evidence until they appeal to the TAC, which is after the tax payment. Once they present evidence, it frequently warrants a reduction in assessment, causing a tax refund. We can reduce the number and size of refunds by requiring BOA appellants to provide all their evidence and appraisal data at that stage. The new evidence often causes the Bureau to do a new appraisal that considers the new evidence. Being on a 5-year appraisal cycle, these new appraisals often result in a value reduction. If they provided the evidence to the BOA, we would make the reduction before the tax bill.

While Department attorneys have argued this issue before the TAC, the TAC (more accustomed to IS&E cases) has not been sensitive to the time requirements of the state's property tax system (Board of Review timing).

RECOMMENDATION: Revise the law.

FISCAL/ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACT: No significant additional cost.

DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS: See Assembly Amendment attached.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon publication.

PERSON TO CONTACT: Charles E. Turner, Telephone 266-3845

Clarify annual cutoff date for manufacturing classification

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE MANUFACTURING ASSESSMENT BUREAU JUNE 8, 1998

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TITLE: Amend sec. 70.995(5) to CLARIFY THE ANNUAL CUTOFF DATE FOR MANUFACTURING CLASSIFICATION is March 1 each year.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LAW AND PROBLEM: Chapter 10 of the Wisconsin Property Assessment Manual says, "In order for a business to be classified manufacturing for the first time for a specific year, one of the following requirements must have been met:

- either the department must have classified the business manufacturing by March 1 for that year; or
- the business must have contacted the department in writing requesting classification on or before March 1 and subsequently have been granted manufacturing classification for that year."

The March 1 cutoff date is based on the statutory due date for filing manufacturing property self-reporting forms (M-Forms). The problem is that businesses request classification after March 1 and become upset when told they are too late for this year, we will pick them for next year. They question the March 1 cutoff date since there is no clear statutory basis other the M-Form filing date and they want retroactive M&E exemption.

RECOMMENDATION: Amend the law to reflect longstanding policy.

FISCAL/ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACT: No fiscal impact. It will prevent appeals and the perception that the Department is being arbitrary, and provide a better start for business relationships with new customers.

DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS: Use remedial LRB-0836/P1 by JS (attached).

EFFECTIVE DATE: The next January following passage.

PERSON TO CONTACT: Charles E. Turner, Telephone 266-3845

Allow municipalities to spread payment manufacturing refunds over five years

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE MANUFACTURING & TELCO ASSESSMENT BUREAU JUNE 11, 1998

TITLE:

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Allow municipalities to spread tax refunds over a 5-year period. This was part of AB460

passed by the Assembly, but not yet considered by the Senate.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LAW:

Section 70.43 says a taxpayer must file a claim for the refund by November 1, and the municipality must pay it by the following January 31. This allows the municipality one budget to fund the refund.

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION:

Municipalities complain about having to pay large refunds and interest when reviewing authorities reduce assessments for large, valuable priorities. Funding large refunds in one budget can be a great financial burden. Allowing them to spread budgeting for the refund over five years would lessen and spread out the financial burden.

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise the law.

FISCAL/ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACT:

No effect on the Department.

DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS:

See LRB 3347/1, attached.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

Upon publication.

PERSON TO CONTACT:

Charles E. Turner, Telephone 266-3845

Change interest rate paid on manufacturing refunds

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE MANUFACTURING & TELCO ASSESSMENT BUREAU JUNE 11, 1998

TITLE:

Change the interest rate on property tax refunds from 0.8 percent per month to the six-month Treasury Bill rate at the time of appeal. This was part of AB460 passed by the Assembly but not yet considered by the Senate.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LAW:

Sections 70.511(2)(b) and 70.995(12)(a) says interest on refunds shall be 0.8 percent per month.

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION:

Municipalities complain about having to pay large refunds and interest when reviewing authorities reduce assessments for large, valuable properties. The rate now in the statute is not current with the times. The rate from 6-month U.S. Treasury Bills is more reasonable.

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise the law.

FISCAL/ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACT:

None.

DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS:

See pages two and six of LRBs 0307/1, attached.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

Upon publication.

PERSON TO CONTACT:

Charles E. Turner, Telephone 266-3845

Require appearance and full disclosure by manufacturers at appeals hearings

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE MANUFACTURING & TELCO ASSESSMENT BUREAU JUNE 8, 1998

TITLE: Amend sec. 70.995(8) to REQUIRE THE MANUFACTURER'S APPEARANCE AND FULL DISCLOSURE AT TAX APPEALS COMMISSION HEARINGS.

<u>DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LAW:</u> Under current law individuals or agents for the property owner may file manufacturing appeals for the property owner on a contingency fee basis. Agents tell the client there is no cost, since they will only take part of any tax savings.

PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITY DEFINITION: The Department's Legal Division recommended this proposal. The IS&E Division has a full disclosure clause in sec. 71.89(2), Wis. Stats. that says no person shall be allowed in any action unless such person shall have made full disclosure under oath at the hearing before the Tax Appeals Commission (TAC) of any and all income that the person received. Personal appearance and full disclosure requirements are equally important in manufacturing appeals. These hearings are lengthy and costly to the Department. It is appropriate to require the appealing manufacturer to attend the hearing and provide testimony on information about the property. Sec. 70.995 has no full disclosure clause and the TAC has rejected motions from our attorneys on that point. Agents taking manufacturing appeals on a contingency fee basis have used the absence of a personal appearance requirement to the department's (and probably the manufacturer's) disadvantage. This assures that the TAC and the Department have access to complete and accurate information in making their determinations, improves the Department's defense of assessments and protects the municipality's tax base.

RECOMMENDATION: Change sec. 70.995(8) using language similar to sec. 71.89(2) that requires full disclosure and appearance by the manufacturer.

FISCAL/ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACT: No fiscal impact, it will help in defense of appeals and prevent loss of municipal tax base.

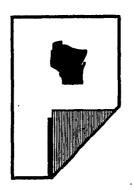
<u>DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS:</u> Amend sec. 70.995(8) by adding language similar to sec. 71.89(2).

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon publication.

PERSON TO CONTACT: Charles E. Turner, Telephone 266-3845

WISCONSIN PAPER COUNCIL

111 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE P.O. BOX 718 NEENAH, WI 54957-0718 PHONE: 920-722-1500 FAX: 920-722-7541



December 14, 1998

Representative Michael Lehman State Capitol Room 103 West Madison, WI 53702

Dear Representative Lehman:

We are responding to your request for a proposal to address your concerns and the concerns of the Department of Revenue relating to manufacturing property assessment and appeals procedures.

The following addresses concerns relating to supporting evidence, the use of contested assessments in setting local tax rates, Board of Assessors procedures, and other provisions from 1997 Assembly Bill 460. We believe that our proposal addresses the concerns that have been raised and establishes an assessment and appeals procedure that is fair to everyone.

Supporting Evidence

A major concern of the Department of Revenue (DOR) is that some manufacturing property owners fail to provide the Board of Assessors (BOA) with any supporting evidence when filing an objection to an assessment. DOR contends that this causes unnecessary appeals to the Tax Appeals Commission (TAC) because the BOA does not have all of the information necessary to make an informed decision. This objection strategy appears to be followed by property owners, or their agents, which view the BOA as biased. These owners or agents are seeking to move to what they believe to be a more neutral forum, the TAC, without expending much effort on the BOA.

Section 70.995(8)(c) requires that objections be filed in writing, along with a \$45 fee. The objection is not considered to be filed until the fee is paid. DOR has a standard objection form that requests information about what the assessment should be, the reasons for objection, and the basis for correcting the assessment. Apparently, some owners or agents are not completing the DOR form, and are simply submitting identifying information and the fee, with no supporting evidence. The statute requires that an objection be filed "on a

form prescribed by" DOR. However, there does not appear to be any sanction for filing an incomplete form.

In comments earlier this year, the WPC indicated that we did not have a problem with a requirement that objections to the BOA include supporting evidence. We suggest that the statute specify the basic information contained in the DOR objection form and require the submittal of this information as part of a valid objection, as follows:

"The objection shall include the reasons for the objection, the owner's estimate of the correct assessment, and the basis for the owner's estimated assessment. The basis for the owner's assessment must include sufficient information to justify the owner's claim utilizing at least one of the following indicators of value:

- 1. Recent sale of the property,
- 2. Sales of reasonably comparable properties,
- 3. Original cost, adjusted for inflation and depreciation,
- 4. Potential income of the property, or
- 5. Other indicators of value, such as an independent appraisal.

Failure to submit the required information shall result in denial of any right of redetermination by the state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission."

The list of value indicators is taken from the DOR form. The "failure to submit" language is taken from existing s.70.995(12)(a) which relates to submittal of a manufacturing property report. This would need to be a two-way street — applicable both to municipalities and to manufacturers.

Under this proposal everyone would be required to submit supporting evidence. If no supporting evidence was submitted, both BOA and TAC review options would be eliminated. This should address DOR's concern about some companies failing to submit supporting information to the BOA, as well as your concern about large changes between the original assessment, the requested correction at the BOA level, and the TAC decision, resulting in large refunds by municipalities. (As we discussed on November 12, if a properly supported estimate is made as part of the initial objection, it is unlikely that there would be large changes in a final TAC decision.)

This proposal is similar in concept to AB 460, but provides a process that we feel is fairer to the majority of taxpayers that are working within the tax system in good faith. We do not support limiting awards made by the TAC. TAC decisions should be allowed to stand based on the facts that are presented to the TAC. If the assessment and appeals procedures are amended as we suggest, it will minimize large adjustments by the TAC.

MIX WED 1999-2000

1997 1 1998 LEGISLATURE

LRBs046

1999 BILL

URB-1430/10Ksh.

ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,

TO 1997 ASSEMBLY BILL 460

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February 25, 1998 - Offered by Committee on Waxs and Means.

re-generate

AN ACT to amend 70.511 (2) (b), 70.995 (5), 70.995 (6), 70.995 (8) (a), 70.995 (8) (b), 70.995 (8) (d), 70.995 (12) (a), 70.995 (12) (b), 70.995 (12) (c), 74.35 (3) (c), 74.37 (3) (c) and 74.41 (4) (b); and to create 20.835 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (br), 74.23 (1) (a) 5., 74.25 (1) (a) 4m., 74.30 (1) (dm), 74.35 (3) (cm) and 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes; relating to: instalment payments of refunds of taxes on manufacturing property, appeals of manufacturing property taxes 6) distribution of taxes on manufacturing property and the interest on refunded and additional taxes on manufacturing property, the deadline for classification of property as manufacturing, manufacturers' reports and making an Ihrert analysis appropriation.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

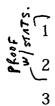
Section 1. 20.835 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

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20.835 **(2)** (bm) Payments of interest on overassessments of manufacturing property. A sum sufficient to make the payments under s. 70.511 (2) (br).

SECTION 2. 70.511 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.511 **(2)** (b) If the reviewing authority reduces the value of the property in question, or determines that manufacturing property is exempt, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of taxes resulting from the reduction in value or determination that the property is exempt. If Except as provided in par. (bm), if a claim for refund is filed with the clerk of the municipality on or before the November 1 following the decision of the reviewing authority, the claim shall be payable to the taxpayer from the municipality no later than January 31 of the succeeding year. A Except as provided in par. (bm), a claim filed after November 1 shall be paid to the taxpayer by the municipality no later than the 2nd January 31 after the claim is filed. Interest on the claim at the rate of 0.8% per month; or for property assessed under s. 70.995 at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month U.S. treasury bills before the appeal or objection is filed or 10% per year, whichever is less; shall be paid to the taxpayer when the claim is paid. If the taxpayer requests a postponement of proceedings before the reviewing authority, interest on the claim shall permanently stop accruing at the date of the request. If the hearing is postponed at the request of the taxpayer, the reviewing authority shall hold a hearing on the appeal within 30 days after the postponement is requested unless the taxpayer agrees to a longer delay. If the reviewing authority postpones the hearing without a request by the taxpayer, interest on the claim shall continue to accrue. No interest may be paid if the reviewing authority determines under s. 70.995 (8) (a) that the value of the property was reduced because the taxpayer supplied false or



incomplete information. If taxes are refunded, the municipality may proceed under s. 74.41.

SECTION 3. 70.511 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

70.511 **(2)** (bm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (b) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on the refund that is due, beginning on the date under par. (b), if all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.

SECTION 4. 70.511 (2) (br) of the statutes is created to read:

70.511 (2) (br) From the appropriation under s. 20.835 (2) (bm), the department of administration shall pay to each municipality that pays a refund under par. (b) for property that is assessed under s. 70.995 or that pays a refund under par. (bm) an amount equal to the interest that is paid by the municipality in the previous biennium and that has accrued up to the date of the determination by the tax appeals commission of the municipality's obligation.

SECTION 5. 70.995 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 **(5)** Commencing January 1, 1974, and annually thereafter, the <u>The</u> department of revenue shall assess all property of manufacturing establishments included under subs. (1) and (2) as of the close of January 1 of each year, if on or before <u>March 1 of that year either the department has classified the property as</u>

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manufacturing or the owner of the property has requested, in writing, the department to make such a classification and the department later does so. A change in ownership, location or name does not necessitate a new request. In assessing lands from which metalliferous minerals are being extracted and valued for purposes of the tax under s. 70.375, the value of the metalliferous mineral content of such lands shall be excluded.

SECTION 6. 70.995 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

notify each municipal assessor of the manufacturing property within the taxation district that as of that date will be assessed by the department during the current assessment year.

SECTION 7. 70.995 (8) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (a) The secretary of revenue shall establish a state board of assessors, which shall be comprised of the members of the department of revenue whom the secretary designates. The state board of assessors shall investigate any objection filed under par. (c) or (d) if the fee under that paragraph is paid. The state board of assessors after having made the investigation, shall notify the person assessed or the person's agent and the appropriate municipality of its determination by 1st class mail. Beginning with objections filed in 1989, the state board of assessors shall make its determination on or before April 1 of the year after the filing. If the determination results in a refund of property taxes paid, the state board of assessors shall include in the determination a finding of whether the refund is due to false or incomplete information supplied by the person assessed. The person assessed or the municipality having been notified of the determination of the state board of assessors shall be deemed to have accepted the determination unless the person of

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municipality files a petition for review with the clerk of the tax appeals commission as provided in s. 73.01/(5) and the rules of practice promulgated by the commission. If an assessment is reduced by the state board of assessors, the municipality affected may file an appeal seeking review of the reduction, or may, within 30 days after the person assessed files a petition for review, file a cross-appeal, before the tax appeals commission even though the municipality did not file an objection to the assessment with the board If the board does not overrule a change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1), the affected municipality may file an appeal before the tax appeals commission. If an assessment is increased by the board, the person assessed may file an appeal seeking review of the increase, or may, within 30 days after the municipality files a petition for review, file a cross-appeal, before the commission even though the person did not file an objection to the assessment with the board. If the person assessed has filed an objection to the assessment with the n max mot raise board of assessors perso or cross-appeal to the xax appeals commission unless the person with dr presented the evidence to the board of assessors

SECTION 8. 70.995 (8) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 **(8)** (b) The department of revenue shall annually notify each manufacturer assessed under this section and the municipality in which the manufacturing property is located of the full value of all real and personal property owned by the manufacturer. The notice shall be in writing and shall be sent by 1st class mail. In addition, the notice shall specify that objections to valuation, amount or taxability must be filed with the state board of assessors within $60 \ 30 \ days$ of issuance of the notice of assessment, that objections to a change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) must be filed within $60 \ 30 \ days$

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after receipt of the notice, that the fee under par. (c) or (d) must be paid and that the objection is not filed until the fee is paid. A statement shall be attached to the assessment roll indicating that the notices required by this section have been mailed and failure to receive the notice does not affect the validity of the assessments, the resulting tax on real or personal property, the procedures of the tax appeals commission or of the state board of assessors or the enforcement of delinquent taxes by statutory means.

SECTION 9. 70.995 (8) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 **(8) (d)** A municipality may file an objection with the state board of assessors to the amount, valuation or taxability under this section or to the change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 **(1)** of a specific property having a situs in the municipality, whether or not the owner of the specific property in question has filed an objection. Objection shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and filed with the board within 60 <u>30</u> days of the date of the issuance of the assessment in question, except that, if the person assessed files an objection and the municipality affected does not file an objection, the municipality affected, within 30 days after the person's objection is filed, may file an appeal. A \$45 filing fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. The board shall forthwith notify the person assessed of the objection filed by the municipality.

SECTION 10. 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act

35, is amended to read:

70.995/(12)/(a) The department of revenue shall prescribe a standard

manufacturing property report form that shall be submitted annually for each real

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estate parcel and each personal property account on or before March 1 by all manufacturers whose property is assessed under this section. The report form shall contain all information deemed necessary by the department and shall include, without/limitation, income and operating statements, fixed asset schedules and a report of new/construction or demolition. Failure to submit the report shall/result in denial of any right of redetermination by the state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission. If any property is omitted or understated in the assessment roll in any of the next 5 previous years, the assessor shall enter the value of the omitted or understated property once for each previous year of the omission or understatement. The assessor shall designate each additional entry as omitted or understated for the year of omission or understatement. The assessor shall affix a just/valuation to each entry for a former year as it should have been assessed according to the assessor's best judgment. Taxes shall be apportioned and collected on the tax/roll for each entry, on the basis of the net tax/rate for the year of the omission, taking into account credits under s. 79.10 and in the case of omitted property/interest shall be added at the rate of 0.0267% per day for the period of time between the date when the form is required to be submitted and the date when the assessor affixes the just valuation and, in the case of underpayments determined after an objection under s. 70.995 (8) (d), interest shall be added at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month U.S. treasury bills before the objection between the date when the tax was due and the date when it is paid.

SECTION 11. 70.995 (12) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 **(12)** (b) The department of revenue shall allow an extension to April 1 of the due date of 30 days for filing the report forms required under par. (a) if a written

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application for an extension, stating the reason for the request, is filed with the department on or before March 1.

SECTION 12. 70.995 (12) (c) of the statutes is amended to read?)

70.995 (12) (c) Unless the taxpayer shows that the failure is due to reasonable cause, #/If a/taxpayer fails to file any form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year by the due date or by any extension of the due date that has been granted, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a penalty of the greater of \$10 or/0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000. If the form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year is not filed within 30 days after the due date or within 30 days after any extension, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a 2nd penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000 \$50 if the form is filed 1 to 10 days late; \$50 for 0.05% of the previous year's assessment. whichever is greater, but not more than \$250, if the form is filed 11 to 30 days late; and \$100 or 0.1% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, but not more than \$500, if the form is filed more than 30 days late. Penalties are due 30 days after they are assessed and are delinquent if not paid on or before that date. The department may refund all or part of any penalty it assesses under this paragraph if it finds reasonable grounds for late filing.

Section 13. 74.23 (1) (a) $\overline{5}$. of the statutes is created to read:

74.23 (1) (a) 5. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

SECTION 14. 74.25 (1) (a) 4m. of the statutes is created to read:

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74.25 (1) (a) 4m.	Pay to each	taxing jurisdiction	within the	district its
proportionate share of th	e taxes and in	iterest under s. 70.99	95 (12) (a).	

SECTION 15. 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes is created to read:

74.30 (1) (dm) Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

SECTION 16. 74.35 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

74.35 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district determines that an unlawful tax has been paid and that the claim for recovery of the unlawful tax has complied with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The Except as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district treasurer shall pay the claim not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.

SECTION 17. 74.35 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

74.35 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.

SECTION 18. 74.37 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

74.37 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district or county that has a county assessor system determines that a tax has been paid which was based on an

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excessive assessment, and that the claim for an excessive assessment has complied with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The Except as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district or county treasurer shall pay the claim not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.

SECTION 19. 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

74.37 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and interest on the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.

SECTION 20. 74.41 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

74.41 **(4)** (b) Determine the amount of rescinded or refunded taxes <u>and the interest paid on those taxes to taxpayers that are</u> to be charged back to, and collected from, each taxing jurisdiction for which taxes were collected by the taxation district, and determine the amount of taxes collected under s. 74.33 to be shared with each taxing jurisdiction for which taxes were collected by the taxation district. The amount determined may not include any interest, except the interest that has been paid to taxpayers.

SECTION 21. Initial applicability.

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1	(1) Refunds. The treatment of sections 70.511 (2) (b) and (bm), 74.35 (3) (c) and
2	(cm), 74.37 (3) (c) and (cm) and 74.41 (4) (b) of the statutes first applies to refunds 2.0n0
$\sqrt{3}$	of taxes that were collected based on the assessment as of January 1, ASS.
4	(2) MANNET The treatment of section 70.995 (8) (2) of the statutes first applies objections state board of assessors
5	to appeals to the tax appeals commission that are filed on the first day of the 3rd
6	month beginning after the effective date of this subsection.
7	(3) Settlement of taxes. The treatment of sections 74.23 (1) (a) 5., 74.25 (1)
8	(a) 4m. and 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes first applies to taxes based on the
9	assessment as of January 1, 1919.
10	(4) Interest. The treatment of sections 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes first
11	applies to entries made on the property tax roll on the effective date of this
12	subsection.
13	(5) DEADLINE FOR CLASSIFYING PROPERTY. The treatment of section 70.995 (5) and
14	(6) of the statutes first applies to assessments as of the January 1 after publication.
15	(6) Manufacturers' reports. The treatment of section 70.995 (12) (b) and (c)
16	of the statutes first applies to reports required to be filed on the March 1 after
17	publication.
18	(END)

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

[Analysis INSERT]

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

The department of revenue (DOR) assesses manufacturing property for property taxes. Who DOR has sole discretion to determine what property is classified as manufacturing property for property tax purposes. If a municipality's reviewing authority for property assessments reduces a manufacturing property's assessed value or determines that manufacturing property is exempt from property tax, an affected taxpayer may file a claim with the municipality for a property tax refund. The municipality pays a refund to a taxpayer in one sum that includes interest on the refund amount, paid at the rate of 8% a month.

*Manufacturer may file an objection to a property tax assessment of its manufacturing property with the state board of assessors within 60 days of receiving notice from the DOR of the assessment of the manufacturer's property.

Under this bill, property may be classified as manufacturing only if on or before March Little DOR has classified it as manufacturing or the owner has requested that classification and the DOR complication the request. Under this bill, a municipality may pay a property tax refund to an owner of manufacturing property in annual instalments rather than all at once, and the interest on the refund amount is paid either at a rate of 10% a year of a rate determined by the last auction of month U.S. treasury bills, whichever is less.

For further information see the state and local fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

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Section #. 70.995 (8) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (c) All objections to the amount, valuation, taxability or change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) of property shall be first made in writing on a form prescribed by the department of revenue and shall be filed with the state board of assessors within the time prescribed in par. (b). A \$45 fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. Neither the state board of assessors nor the tax appeals commission may waive the requirement that objections be in writing. Persons who own land and improvements to that land may object to the aggregate value of that land and improvements to that land, but no person who owns land and improvements to that land may object only to the valuation of that land or only to the valuation of improvements to that land.

History: 1973 c. 90, 283, 333; 1975 c. 39, 144, 199, 200, 213, 224; 1977 c. 29 ss. 776 to 782, 1646 (3), 1647 (5m), 1656 (38); 1977 c. 31, 142, 272; 1977 c. 300 ss. 7, 8; 1977 c. 328, 377, 418, 447; 1979 c. 34 ss. 883m, 2102 (39) (g); 1979 c. 221; 1981 c. 20; 1983 a. 27; 1983 a. 275 s. 15 (8); 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 120 s. 3202 (46); 1987 a. 27, 196, 399; 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 39, 269; 1993 a. 307, 391; 1995 a. 227, 408; 1997 a. 35, 237, 250; s. 13.93 (2) (c).

the property owner's estimate of the correct assessments and the that basis for the property owner's estimated assessment. The state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission may demy an assessment redetermination if as property owner's objection does not comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

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Section #. 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (a) The department of revenue shall prescribe a standard manufacturing property report form that shall be submitted annually for each real estate parcel and each personal property account on or before March 1 by all manufacturers whose property is assessed under this section. The report form shall contain all information deemed necessary by the department and shall include. without limitation, income and operating statements, fixed asset schedules and a report of new construction or demolition. Failure to submit the report shall result in denial of any right of redetermination by the state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission. If any property is omitted or understated in the assessment roll in any of the next 5 previous years, the assessor shall enter the value of the omitted or understated property once for each previous year of the omission or understatement. The assessor shall designate each additional entry as omitted or understated for the year-_] of omission or understatement. The assessor shall affix a just valuation to each entry for a former year as it should have been assessed according to the assessor's best judgment. Taxes shall be apportioned and collected on the tax roll for each entry, on the basis of the net tax rate for the year of the omission, taking into account credits under s. 79.10 and interest shall be added at the rate of 0.0267% per day for the period of time between the date when the form is required to be submitted and the date when the assessor affixes the just valuation. Y . In the case of omitted

NOTE: Sub. (1) is shown as affected by two acts of the 1997 legislature and as merged by the revisor under s. 13.93 (2) (c). The bracketed blank was inserted by 1997 Wis. Act 250, but rendered surplusage by 1997 Wis. Act 35. Corrective legislation is pending.

History: 1973 c. 90, 283, 333; 1975 c. 39, 144, 199, 200, 213, 224; 1977 c. 29 ss. 776 to 782, 1646 (3), 1647 (5m), 1656 (38); 1977 c. 31, 142, 272; 1977 c. 300 ss. 7, 8; 1977 c. 328, 377, 418, 447; 1979 c. 34 ss. 883m, 2102 (39) (g); 1979 c. 221; 1981 c. 20; 1983 a. 27; 1983 a. 275 s. 15 (8); 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 120 s. 3202 (46); 1987 a. 27, 196, 399; 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 39, 269; 1993 a. 307, 391; 1995 a. 227, 408; 1997 a. 35, 237, 250; s. 13.93 (2) (c).

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In the case of undergayments determined after an objection under s. 70,995 (8) (d), interest shall be added at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month V.S. treasury bills before the objection, between the date when the tax war due and the date when it is said

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Section #. 70.995 (12) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (c) Unless the taxpayer shows that the failure is due to reasonable cause, if a taxpayer fails to file any form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year by the due date or by any extension of the due date that has been granted, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000. If the form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year is not filed within 30 days after the due date or within 30 days after any extension, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a 2nd penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000. Penalties are due 30 days after they are assessed and are delinquent if not paid on or before that date. The department may refund all or part of any penalty it assesses under this paragraph if it finds reasonable grounds for late filing.

History: 1973 c. 90, 283, 333; 1975 c. 39, 144, 199, 200, 213, 224; 1977 c. 29 ss. 776 to 782, 1646 (3), 1647 (5m), 1656 (38); 1977 c. 31, 142, 272; 1977 c. 300 ss. 7, 8; 1977 c. 328, 377, 418, 447; 1979 c. 34 ss. 883m, 2102 (39) (g); 1979 c. 221; 1981 c. 20; 1983 a. 27; 1983 a. 275 s. 15 (8); 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 120 s. 3202 (46); 1987 a. 27, 196, 399; 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 39, 269; 1993 a. 307, 391; 1995 a. 227, 408; 1997 a. 35, 237, 250; s. 13.93 (2) (c).

#50 if the form is filed 1 to 10 days late; #50 a 0.05% of the grevious year's assersment, whichever is greater, but not more than #250, if the form is filed 11 to 30 days late; and #100 or 0.1% of the grevious year's assersment, whichever is greater, but not more than #500, if the form is filed more than 30 days late

SUBMITTAL FORM

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU Legal Section Telephone: 266-3561 5th Floor, 100 N. Hamilton Street

The attached draft is submitted for your inspection. Please check each part carefully, proofread each word, and sign on the appropriate line(s) below.

Date: 1/25/99	To: Representative M. Lehman
	Relating to LRB drafting number: LRB-1430 /
Topic Instalment payments of property tax refunds and app	peals of manufacturing property taxes
Subject(s) Tax - property	
1. JACKET the draft for introduction	
in the Senate or the Assembly (check	only one). Only the requester under whose name the
drafting request is entered in the LRB's drafting r	ecords may authorize the draft to be submitted. Please
allow one day for the preparation of the required	
2. REDRAFT. See the changes indicated or attached	Muhail A Lehman.
A revised draft will be submitted for your approva	al with changes incorporated.
3. Obtain FISCAL ESTIMATE NOW , prior to int	roduction
If the analysis indicates that a fiscal estimate is re-	quired because the proposal makes an appropriation or
increases or decreases existing appropriations or s	state or general local government fiscal liability or
revenues, you have the option to request the fiscal	estimate prior to introduction. If you choose to
introduce the proposal without the fiscal estimate,	, the fiscal estimate will be requested automatically upon
introduction. It takes about 10 days to obtain a fis	cal estimate. Requesting the fiscal estimate prior to
introduction retains your flexibility for possible re	edrafting of the proposal.
If you have any questions regarding the above proce	edures, please call 266-3561. If you have any questions
relating to the attached draft, please feel free to call	me.

Joseph T. Kreye, Legislative Attorney Telephone: (608) 266-2263

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1999 BILL

AN ACT to amend 70.511 (2) (b), 70.995 (5), 70.995 (6), 70.995 (8) (b), 70.995 (8) (c), 70.995 (8) (d), 70.995 (12) (a), 70.995 (12) (b), 70.995 (12) (c), 74.35 (3) (c), 74.37 (3) (c) and 74.41 (4) (b); and to create 20.835 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (br), 74.23 (1) (a) 5., 74.25 (1) (a) 4m., 74.30 (1) (dm), 74.35 (3) (cm) and 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes; relating to: instalment payments of refunds of taxes on manufacturing property, appeals of manufacturing property taxes, distribution of taxes on manufacturing property and the interest on refunded and additional taxes on manufacturing property, the deadline for classification of property as manufacturing, manufacturers' reports and making an appropriation.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

The department of revenue (DOR) currently assesses manufacturing property for property taxes. DOR has sole discretion to determine what property is classified as manufacturing property for property tax purposes. If a municipality's reviewing authority for property assessments reduces a manufacturing property's assessed value or determines that manufacturing property is exempt from property tax, an

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affected taxpayer may file a claim with the municipality for a property tax refund. The municipality pays the refund to the taxpayer in one sum that includes interest on the refund amount, paid at the rate of 8% a month.

Currently, a manufacturer may file an objection to a property tax assessment of its manufacturing property with the state board of assessors within 60 days of receiving notice from DOR of the assessment of the manufacturer's property.

Under this bill, property may be classified as manufacturing property in any year only if on or before March 1 of that year DOR has classified it as manufacturing or the owner has requested that classification and DOR has complied with the request. Under the bill, a municipality may pay a property tax refund to an owner of manufacturing property in five annual instalments rather than all at once, and the interest on the refund amount is paid either at a rate of 10% a year or at a rate determined by the last auction of six-month U.S. treasury bills, whichever is less.

For further information see the **state and local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 20.835 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

20.835 (2) (bm) Payments of interest on overassessments of manufacturing property. A sum sufficient to make the payments under s. 70.511 (2) (br).

SECTION 2. 70.511 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.511 (2) (b) If the reviewing authority reduces the value of the property in question, or determines that manufacturing property is exempt, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of taxes resulting from the reduction in value or determination that the property is exempt. If Except as provided in par. (bm), if a claim for refund is filed with the clerk of the municipality on or before the November 1 following the decision of the reviewing authority, the claim shall be payable to the taxpayer from the municipality no later than January 31 of the succeeding year. A Except as provided in par. (bm), a claim filed after November 1 shall be paid to the taxpayer by the municipality no later than the 2nd January 31 after the claim is filed. Interest on the claim at the rate of 0.8% per month; or for property assessed under s. 70.995

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at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6—month U.S. treasury bills before the appeal or objection is filed or 10% per year, whichever is less; shall be paid to the taxpayer when the claim is paid. If the taxpayer requests a postponement of proceedings before the reviewing authority, interest on the claim shall permanently stop accruing at the date of the request. If the hearing is postponed at the request of the taxpayer, the reviewing authority shall hold a hearing on the appeal within 30 days after the postponement is requested unless the taxpayer agrees to a longer delay. If the reviewing authority postpones the hearing without a request by the taxpayer, interest on the claim shall continue to accrue. No interest may be paid if the reviewing authority determines under s. 70.995 (8) (a) that the value of the property was reduced because the taxpayer supplied false or incomplete information. If taxes are refunded, the municipality may proceed under s. 74.41.

SECTION 3. 70.511 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

 $70.5\bar{1}1$ (2) (bm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (b) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on the refund that is due, beginning on the date under par. (b), if all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.
- **Section 4.** 70.511 (2) (br) of the statutes is created to read:

70.511 (2) (br) From the appropriation under s. 20.835 (2) (bm), the department of administration shall pay to each municipality that pays a refund under par. (b) for property that is assessed under s. 70.995 or that pays a refund under par. (bm) an amount equal to the interest that is paid by the municipality in the previous biennium and that has accrued up to the date of the determination by the tax appeals commission of the municipality's obligation.

Section 5. 70.995 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

department of revenue shall assess all property of manufacturing establishments included under subs. (1) and (2) as of the close of January 1 of each year, if on or before March 1 of that year either the department has classified the property as manufacturing or the owner of the property has requested, in writing, the department to make such a classification and the department later does so. A change in ownership, location or name does not necessitate a new request. In assessing lands from which metalliferous minerals are being extracted and valued for purposes of the tax under s. 70.375, the value of the metalliferous mineral content of such lands shall be excluded.

SECTION 6. 70.995 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (6) Prior to February 15 of each year the department of revenue shall notify each municipal assessor of the manufacturing property within the taxation district that, as of that date, will be assessed by the department during the current assessment year.

SECTION 7. 70.995 (8) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (b) The department of revenue shall annually notify each manufacturer assessed under this section and the municipality in which the

manufacturing property is located of the full value of all real and personal property owned by the manufacturer. The notice shall be in writing and shall be sent by 1st class mail. In addition, the notice shall specify that objections to valuation, amount or taxability must be filed with the state board of assessors within 60 30 days of issuance of the notice of assessment, that objections to a change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) must be filed within 60.30 days after receipt of the notice, that the fee under par. (c) or (d) must be paid and that the objection is not filed until the fee is paid. A statement shall be attached to the assessment roll indicating that the notices required by this section have been mailed and failure to receive the notice does not affect the validity of the assessments, the resulting tax on real or personal property, the procedures of the tax appeals commission or of the state board of assessors or the enforcement of delinquent taxes by statutory means.

SECTION 8. 70.995 (8) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (c) All objections to the amount, valuation, taxability or change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) of property shall be first made in writing on a form prescribed by the department of revenue and shall be filed with the state board of assessors within the time prescribed in par. (b). A \$45 fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. Neither the state board of assessors nor the tax appeals commission may waive the requirement that objections be in writing. The objection shall specify the reasons for the objection, the property owner's estimate of the correct assessment and the basis for the property owner's estimated assessment. The state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission may deny

under 70.32(1), (mosporting evidence)

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LRB-1430/1 Section 8

an assessment redetermination if a property owner's objection does not comply with the requirements of this paragraph. Persons who own land and improvements to that land may object to the aggregate value of that land and improvements to that land, but no person who owns land and improvements to that land may object only to the valuation of that land or only to the valuation of improvements to that land.

SECTION 9. 70.995 (8) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (d) A municipality may file an objection with the state board of assessors to the amount, valuation or taxability under this section or to the change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) of a specific property having a situs in the municipality, whether or not the owner of the specific property in question has filed an objection. Objection shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and filed with the board within 60 36 days of the date of the issuance of the assessment in question, except that, if the person assessed files an objection and the municipality affected does not file an objection, the municipality affected, within 30 days after the person's objection is filed, may file an appeal. A \$45 filing fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. The board shall forthwith notify the person assessed of the objection filed by the municipality.

SECTION 10. 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (a) The department of revenue shall prescribe a standard manufacturing property report form that shall be submitted annually for each real estate parcel and each personal property account on or before March 1 by all manufacturers whose property is assessed under this section. The report form shall contain all information deemed necessary by the department and shall include,

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without limitation, income and operating statements, fixed asset schedules and a report of new construction or demolition. Failure to submit the report shall result in denial of any right of redetermination by the state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission. If any property is omitted or understated in the assessment roll in any of the next 5 previous years, the assessor shall enter the value of the omitted or understated property once for each previous year of the omission or understatement. The assessor shall designate each additional entry as omitted or understated for the year [....] of omission or understatement. The assessor shall affix a just valuation to each entry for a former year as it should have been assessed according to the assessor's best judgment. Taxes shall be apportioned and collected on the tax roll for each entry, on the basis of the net tax rate for the year of the omission, taking into account credits under s. 79.10, and. In the case of omitted property, interest shall be added at the rate of 0.0267% per day for the period of time between the date when the form is required to be submitted and the date when the assessor affixes the just valuation. In the case of underpayments determined after an objection under s. 70,995 (8) (d), interest shall be added at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month U.S. treasury bills before the objection, between the date when the tax was due and the date when it is is paid.

SECTION 11. 70.995 (12) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (b) The department of revenue shall allow an extension to April 1 of the due date of 30 days for filing the report forms required under par. (a) if a written application for an extension, stating the reason for the request, is filed with the department on or before March 1.

SECTION 12. 70.995 (12) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

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70.995 (12) (c) Unless the taxpayer shows that the failure is due to reasonable cause, if a taxpayer fails to file any form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year by the due date or by any extension of the due date that has been granted, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000. If the form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year is not filed within 30 days after the due date or within 30 days after any extension, the taxpaver shall pay to the department of revenue a 2nd penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000 \$50 if the form is filed 1 to 10 days late; \$50 or 0.05% of the previous year's assessment. whichever is greater, but not more than \$250, if the form is filed 11 to 30 days late; and \$100 or 0.1% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, but not more than \$500, if the form is filed more than 30 days late. Penalties are due 30 days after they are assessed and are delinquent if not paid on or before that date. The department may refund all or part of any penalty it assesses under this paragraph if it finds reasonable grounds for late filing. **SECTION 13.** 74.23 (1) (a) 5. of the statutes is created to read: 74.23 (1) (a) 5. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its

74.23 (1) (a) 5. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

SECTION 14. 74.25 (1) (a) 4m. of the statutes is created to read:

74.25 (1) (a) 4m. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

SECTION 15. 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes is created to read:

74.30 (1) (dm)	Pay to	each	taxing	jurisdiction	within	the	district	its
proportionate share of	the taxe	s and	interest	under s. 70.9	95 (12)	(a).		

SECTION 16. 74.35 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

74.35 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district determines that an unlawful tax has been paid and that the claim for recovery of the unlawful tax has complied with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The Except as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district treasurer shall pay the claim not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.

SECTION 17. 74.35 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

74.35 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.

SECTION 18. 74.37 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

74.37 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district or county that has a county assessor system determines that a tax has been paid which was based on an excessive assessment, and that the claim for an excessive assessment has complied with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The Except

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1	as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district or county treasurer shall pay the claim
2	not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.
3	SECTION 19. 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:
4	74.37 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on
5	property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which
6	except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and interest on the
7	refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following conditions
8	exist:
9	1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year
10	for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
11	2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general
12	operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
13	3. The refund is more than \$10,000.
14	SECTION 20. 74.41 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
15	74.41 (4) (b) Determine the amount of rescinded or refunded taxes and the
16	interest paid on those taxes to taxpavers that are to be charged back to, and collected
17	from, each taxing jurisdiction for which taxes were collected by the taxation district,
18	and determine the amount of taxes collected under s. 74.33 to be shared with each
19	taxing jurisdiction for which taxes were collected by the taxation district. The
20	amount determined may not include any interest, except the interest that has been
21	pald to taxpavers.
22	SECTION 21. Initial applicability.

(1) REFUNDS. The treatment of sections 70.511 (2) (b) and (bm), 74.35 (3) (c) and

(cm), 74.37 (3) (c) and (cm) and 74.41 (4) (b) of the statutes first applies to refunds

of taxes that were collected based on the assessment as of January 1, 2000.

(2) OBJECTIONS. The treatment of section 70.995 (8) (c) of the statutes first
applies to objections to the state board of assessors that are filed on the first day of
the 3rd month beginning after the effective date of this subsection.
(3) Settlement of taxes. The treatment of sections $74.23(1)(a)$ 5., $74.25(1)$
(a) 4m. and 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes first applies to taxes based on the
assessment as of January 1, 2000.
(4) Interest. The treatment of sections 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes first
applies to entries made on the property tax roll on the effective date of this
subsection.
(5) DEADLINE FOR CLASSIFYING PROPERTY. The treatment of section 70.995 (5) and
(6) of the statutes first applies to assessments as of the January 1 after publication.
(6) Manufacturers' reports. The treatment of section 70.995 (12) (b) and (c)
of the statutes first applies to reports required to be filed on the March 1 after
publication.

(END)





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State of Misconsin 1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1430/1 JK:pgt&ksh:hmh

1999 BILL

AN ACT to amend 70.511 (2) (b), 70.995 (5), 70.995 (6), 70.995 (8) (b), 70.995 (8) (c), 70.995 (8) (d), 70.995 (12) (a), 70.995 (12) (b), 70.995 (12) (c), 74.35 (3) (c), 74.37 (3) (c) and 74.41 (4) (b); and to create 20.835 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (br), 74.23 (1) (a) 5., 74.25 (1) (a) 4m., 74.30 (1) (dm), 74.35 (3) (cm) and 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes; relating to: instalment payments of refunds of taxes on manufacturing property, appeals of manufacturing property taxes, distribution of taxes on manufacturing property and the interest on refunded and additional taxes on manufacturing property, the deadline for classification of property as manufacturing, manufacturers' reports and making an appropriation.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

The department of revenue (DOR) currently assesses manufacturing property for property taxes. DOR has sole discretion to determine what property is classified as manufacturing property for property tax purposes. If a municipality's reviewing authority for property assessments reduces a manufacturing property's assessed value or determines that manufacturing property is exempt from property tax, an

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affected taxpayer may file a claim with the municipality for a property tax refund. The municipality pays the refund to the taxpayer in one sum that includes interest on the refund amount, paid at the rate of 6% a month.

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Currently, a manufacturer may file an objection to a property tax assessment of its manufacturing property with the state board of assessors within 60 days of receiving notice from DOR of the assessment of the manufacturer's property.

Under this bill, property may be classified as manufacturing property in any year only if on or before March 1 of that year DOR has classified it as manufacturing or the owner has requested that classification and DOR has complied with the request. Under the bill, a municipality may pay a property tax refund to an owner of manufacturing property in five annual instalments rather than all at once, and the interest on the refund amount is paid either at a rate of 10% a year or at a rate determined by the last auction of six-month U.S. treasury bills, whichever is less.

For further information see the **state and local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 20.835 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

20.835 (2) (bm) Payments of interest on overassessments of manufacturing property. A sum sufficient to make the payments under s. 70.511 (2) (br).

SECTION 2. 70.511 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.511 (2) (b) If the reviewing authority reduces the value of the property in question, or determines that manufacturing property is exempt, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of taxes resulting from the reduction in value or determination that the property is exempt. If Except as provided in par. (bm), if a claim for refund is filed with the clerk of the municipality on or before the November 1 following the decision of the reviewing authority, the claim shall be payable to the taxpayer from the municipality no later than January 31 of the succeeding year. A Except as provided in par. (bm), a claim filed after November 1 shall be paid to the taxpayer by the municipality no later than the 2nd January 31 after the claim is filed. Interest on the claim at the rate of 0.8% per month; or for property assessed under s. 70.995

at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month U.S. treasury bills before the appeal or objection is filed or 10% per year, whichever is less; shall be paid to the taxpayer when the claim is paid. If the taxpayer requests a postponement of proceedings before the reviewing authority, interest on the claim shall permanently stop accruing at the date of the request. If the hearing is postponed at the request of the taxpayer, the reviewing authority shall hold a hearing on the appeal within 30 days after the postponement is requested unless the taxpayer agrees to a longer delay. If the reviewing authority postpones the hearing without a request by the taxpayer, interest on the claim shall continue to accrue. No interest may be paid if the reviewing authority determines under s. 70.995 (8) (a) that the value of the property was reduced because the taxpayer supplied false or incomplete information. If taxes are refunded, the municipality may proceed under s. 74.41.

SECTION 3. 70.511 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

70.511 (2) (bm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (b) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on the refund that is due, beginning on the date under par. (b), if all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.
 - **SECTION 4.** 70.511 (2) (br) of the statutes is created to read:

70.511 (2) (br) From the appropriation under s. 20.835 (2) (bm), the department of administration shall pay to each municipality that pays a refund under par. (b) for property that is assessed under s. 70.995 or that pays a refund under par. (bm) an amount equal to the interest that is paid by the municipality in the previous biennium and that has accrued up to the date of the determination by the tax appeals commission of the municipality's obligation.

SECTION 5. 70.995 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (5) Commencing January 1, 1974, and annually thereafter, the The department of revenue shall assess all property of manufacturing establishments included under subs. (1) and (2) as of the close of January 1 of each year, if on or before March 1 of that year either the department has classified the property as manufacturing or the owner of the property has requested, in writing, the department to make such a classification and the department later does so. A change in ownership, location or name does not necessitate a new request. In assessing lands from which metalliferous minerals are being extracted and valued for purposes of the tax under s. 70.375, the value of the metalliferous mineral content of such lands shall be excluded.

SECTION 6. 70.995 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (6) Prior to February 15 of each year the department of revenue shall notify each municipal assessor of the manufacturing property within the taxation district that, as of that date, will be assessed by the department during the current assessment year.

SECTION 7. 70.995 (8) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (b) The department of revenue shall annually notify each manufacturer assessed under this section and the municipality in which the

manufacturing property is located of the full value of all real and personal property owned by the manufacturer. The notice shall be in writing and shall be sent by 1st class mail. In addition, the notice shall specify that objections to valuation, amount or taxability must be filed with the state board of assessors within 60 days of issuance of the notice of assessment, that objections to a change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) must be filed within 60 days after receipt of the notice, that the fee under par. (c) or (d) must be paid and that the objection is not filed until the fee is paid. A statement shall be attached to the assessment roll indicating that the notices required by this section have been mailed and failure to receive the notice does not affect the validity of the assessments, the resulting tax on real or personal property, the procedures of the tax appeals commission or of the state board of assessors or the enforcement of delinquent taxes by statutory means.

SECTION 8. 70.995 (8) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (c) All objections to the amount, valuation, taxability or change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) of property shall be first made in writing on a form prescribed by the department of revenue and shall be filed with the state board of assessors within the time prescribed in par. (b). A \$45 fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. Neither the state board of assessors nor the tax appeals commission may waive the requirement that objections be in writing. The objection shall specify the reasons for the objection, the property owner's estimate of the correct assessment and the basis for the property owner's estimated assessment. The state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission may deny

Junder 5.70.32(1),

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an assessment redetermination if a property owner's objection does not comply with the requirements of this paragraph. Persons who own land and improvements to that land may object to the aggregate value of that land and improvements to that land, but no person who owns land and improvements to that land may object only to the valuation of that land or only to the valuation of improvements to that land.

SECTION 9. 70.995 (8) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

assessors to the amount, valuation or taxability under this section or to the change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) of a specific property having a situs in the municipality, whether or not the owner of the specific property in question has filed an objection. Objection shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and filed with the board within 60 page days of the date of the issuance of the assessment in question, except that, if the person assessed files an objection and the municipality affected does not file an objection, the municipality affected, within and the days after the person's objection is filed, may file an appeal. A \$45 filing fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. The board shall forthwith notify the person assessed of the objection filed by the municipality.

SECTION 10. 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (a) The department of revenue shall prescribe a standard manufacturing property report form that shall be submitted annually for each real estate parcel and each personal property account on or before March 1 by all manufacturers whose property is assessed under this section. The report form shall contain all information deemed necessary by the department and shall include,

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without limitation, income and operating statements, fixed asset schedules and a report of new construction or demolition. Failure to submit the report shall result in denial of any right of redetermination by the state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission. If any property is omitted or understated in the assessment roll in any of the next 5 previous years, the assessor shall enter the value of the omitted or understated property once for each previous year of the omission or understatement. The assessor shall designate each additional entry as omitted or understated for the year [....] of omission or understatement. The assessor shall affix a just valuation to each entry for a former year as it should have been assessed according to the assessor's best judgment. Taxes shall be apportioned and collected on the tax roll for each entry, on the basis of the net tax rate for the year of the omission, taking into account credits under s. 79.10, and. In the case of omitted property, interest shall be added at the rate of 0.0267% per day for the period of time between the date when the form is required to be submitted and the date when the assessor affixes the just valuation. In the case of underpayments determined after an objection under s. 70.995 (8) (d), interest shall be added at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month U.S. treasury bills before the objection, between the date when the tax was due and the date when it is is paid.

SECTION 11. 70.995 (12) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (b) The department of revenue shall allow an extension to April 1 of the due date of 30 days for filing the report forms required under par. (a) if a written application for an extension, stating the reason for the request, is filed with the department on or before March 1.

SECTION 12. 70.995 (12) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

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70.995 (12) (c) Unless the taxpaver shows that the failure is due to reasonable cause, if a taxpayer fails to file any form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year by the due date or by any extension of the due date that has been granted, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000. If the form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year is not filed within 30 days after the due date or within 30 days after any extension, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a 2nd penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000 \$50 if the form is filed 1 to 10 days late: \$50 or 0.05% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, but not more than \$250, if the form is filed 11 to 30 days late: and \$100 or 0.1% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, but not more than \$500, if the form is filed more than 30 days late. Penalties are due 30 days after they are assessed and are delinquent if not paid on or before that date. The department may refund all or part of any penalty it assesses under this paragraph if it finds reasonable grounds for late filing.

SECTION 13. 74.23 (1) (a) 5. of the statutes is created to read:

74.23 (1) (a) 5. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

SECTION 14. 74.25 (1) (a) 4m. of the statutes is created to read:

74.25 (1) (a) 4m. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

SECTION 15. 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes is created to read:

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1	74.30 (1) (dm) Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its
2	proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).
3	SECTION 16. 74.35 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	74.35 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district determines that an
5	unlawful tax has been paid and that the claim for recovery of the unlawful tax has
6	complied with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The
7	Except as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district treasurer shall pay the claim
8	not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.
9	SECTION 17. 74.35 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:
10	74.35 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on
11	property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which
12	except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on
13	the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following
14	conditions exist:
1 5	1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year
16	for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
17	2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general
18	operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
19	3. The refund is more than \$10,000.
20	SECTION 18. 74.37 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
21	74.37 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district or county that has a
22	county assessor system determines that a tax has been paid which was based on an
23	excessive assessment, and that the claim for an excessive assessment has complied

with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The Except

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<u>as provided in par. (cm), the</u> taxation district or county treasurer shall pay the clain
not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.

SECTION 19. 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

- 74.37 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and interest on the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following conditions exist:
- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.

Section 20. 74/1 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

74/1/(4) (b) Determine the amount of rescinded or refunded taxes and the interest pand on those taxes to taxpayers that/are to be charged back to, and collected from each taxing jurisdiction for which taxes were collected by the taxation district; and determine the amount of taxes collected under s. 74.33 to be shared with each taxing jurisdiction for which taxes were collected by the taxation district. The amount determined may not include any interest, except the interest that has been paid to taxpayers?

SECTION 21. Initial applicability.

(1) REFUNDS. The treatment of sections 70.511 (2) (b) and (bm), 74.35 (3) (c) and (cm), 74.37 (3) (c) and (cm) and (day) of the statutes first applies to refunds of taxes that were collected based on the assessment as of January 1, 2000.

(2) Objections. The treatment of section 70.995 (8) (c) of the statutes first
applies to objections to the state board of assessors that are filed on the first day of
the 3rd month beginning after the effective date of this subsection.
(3) Settlement of taxes. The treatment of sections 74.23 (1) (a) $5., 74.25$ (1)
(a) 4m. and 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes first applies to taxes based on the
assessment as of January 1, 2000.
(4) Interest. The treatment of sections 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes first
applies to entries made on the property tax roll on the effective date of this
subsection.
(5) Deadline for classifying property. The treatment of section $70.995(5)$ and
(6) of the statutes first applies to assessments as of the January 1 after publication.
(6) Manufacturers' reports. The treatment of section 70.995 (12) (b) and (c)
of the statutes first applies to reports required to be filed on the March 1 after
publication.

(END)

SUBMITTAL FORM

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU **Legal Section** Telephone: 266-3561 5th Floor, 100 N. Hamilton Street

The attached draft is submitted for your inspection. Please check each part carefully, proofread each word, and sign on the appropriate line(s) below.

Date: 2/11/99 To: Representative M. Lehman

Relating to LRB drafting number: LRB-1430

Topic Instalment payments of property tax refunds and appeals of manufacturing property taxes
Subject(s) Tax - property
1. JACKET the draft for introduction Muhael A Sehman
in the Senate or the Assembly (check only one). Only the requester under whose name the
drafting request is entered in the LRB's drafting records may authorize the draft to be submitted. Please
allow one day for the preparation of the required copies.
2. REDRAFT. See the changes indicated or attached
A revised draft will be submitted for your approval with changes incorporated.
3. Obtain FISCAL ESTIMATE NOW, prior to introduction
If the analysis indicates that a fiscal estimate is required because the proposal makes an appropriation or
increases or decreases existing appropriations or state or general local government fiscal liability or
revenues, you have the option to request the fiscal estimate prior to introduction. If you choose to
introduce the proposal without the fiscal estimate, the fiscal estimate will be requested automatically upon
introduction. It takes about 10 days to obtain a fiscal estimate. Requesting the fiscal estimate prior to
introduction retains your flexibility for possible redrafting of the proposal.
If you have any questions regarding the above procedures, please call 266-3561. If you have any questions
relating to the attached draft, please feel free to call me

relating to the attached draft, please feel free to call me.

Joseph T. Kreye, Legislative Attorney Telephone: (608) 266-2263

STATE OF WISCONSIN – **LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU** – LEGAL SECTION (608–266–3561)

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State of Misconsin 1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1439/2 /
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1999 BILL

AN ACT to amend 70.511 (2) (b), 70.995 (5), 70.995 (6), 70.995 (8) (b), 70.995 (8) (c), 70.995 (8) (d), 70.995 (12) (a), 70.995 (12) (b), 70.995 (12) (c), 74.35 (3) (c) and 74.37 (3) (c); and to create 20.835 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (bm), 70.511 (2) (br), 74.23 (1) (a) 5., 74.25 (1) (a) 4m., 74.30 (1) (dm), 74.35 (3) (cm) and 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes; relating to: instalment payments of refunds of taxes on manufacturing property, appeals of manufacturing property taxes, distribution of taxes on manufacturing property and the interest on refunded and additional taxes on manufacturing property, the deadline for classification of property as manufacturing, manufacturers' reports and making an appropriation.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

The department of revenue (DOR) currently assesses manufacturing property for property taxes. DOR has sole discretion to determine what property is classified as manufacturing property for property tax purposes. If a property reviewing authority for property assessments reduces a manufacturing property's assessed value or determines that manufacturing property is exempt from property tax, an affected taxpayer may file a claim with the municipality for a property tax refund. The municipality pays the refund to the taxpayer in one sum that includes interest on the refund amount, paid at the rate of 0.8% a month.

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Currently, a manufacturer may file an objection to a property tax assessment of its manufacturing property with the state board of assessors within 60 days of receiving notice from DOR of the assessment of the manufacturer's property.

Under this bill, property may be classified as manufacturing property in any year only if on or before March 1 of that year DOR has classified it as manufacturing or the owner has requested that classification and DOR has complied with the request. Under the bill, a municipality may pay a property tax refund to an owner of manufacturing property in five annual instalments rather than all at once, and the interest on the refund amount is paid either at a rate of 10% a year or at a rate determined by the last auction of six-month U.S. treasury bills, whichever is less.

For further information see the **state and local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 20.835 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

20.835 (2) (bm) Payments of interest on overassessments of manufacturing property. A sum sufficient to make the payments under s. 70.511 (2) (br).

Section 2. 70.511 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.511 (2) (b) If the reviewing authority reduces the value of the property in question, or determines that manufacturing property is exempt, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of taxes resulting from the reduction in value or determination that the property is exempt. If Except as provided in par. (bm), if a claim for refund is filed with the clerk of the municipality on or before the November 1 following the decision of the reviewing authority, the claim shall be payable to the taxpayer from the municipality no later than January 31 of the succeeding year. A Except as provided in par. (bm), a claim filed after November 1 shall be paid to the taxpayer by the municipality no later than the 2nd January 31 after the claim is filed. Interest on the claim at the rate of 0.8% per month; or for property assessed under s. 70.995 at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of

6—month U.S. treasury bills before the appeal or objection is filed or 10% per year, whichever is less; shall be paid to the taxpayer when the claim is paid. If the taxpayer requests a postponement of proceedings before the reviewing authority, interest on the claim shall permanently stop accruing at the date of the request. If the hearing is postponed at the request of the taxpayer, the reviewing authority shall hold a hearing on the appeal within 30 days after the postponement is requested unless the taxpayer agrees to a longer delay. If the reviewing authority postpones the hearing without a request by the taxpayer, interest on the claim shall continue to accrue. No interest may be paid if the reviewing authority determines under s. 70.995(8)(a) that the value of the property was reduced because the taxpayer supplied false or incomplete information. If taxes are refunded, the municipality may proceed under s. 74.41.

Section 3. 70.511 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

70.511 (2) (bm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (b) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on the refund that is due, beginning on the date under par. (b), if all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.
- **Section 4.** 70.511 (2) (br) of the statutes is created to read:

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70.511 (2) (br) From the appropriation under s. 20.835 (2) (bm), the department of administration shall pay to each municipality that pays a refund under par. (b) for property that is assessed under s. 70.995 or that pays a refund under par. (bm) an amount equal to the interest that is paid by the municipality in the previous biennium and that has accrued up to the date of the determination by the tax appeals commission of the municipality's obligation.

SECTION 5. 70.995 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (5) Commencing January 1, 1974, and annually thereafter, the The department of revenue shall assess all property of manufacturing establishments included under subs. (1) and (2) as of the close of January 1 of each year, if on or before March 1 of that year either the department has classified the property as manufacturing or the owner of the property has requested, in writing, the department to make such a classification and the department later does so. A change in ownership, location or name does not necessitate a new request. In assessing lands from which metalliferous minerals are being extracted and valued for purposes of the tax under s. 70.375, the value of the metalliferous mineral content of such lands shall be excluded.

Section 6. 70.995 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (6) Prior to February 15 of each year the department of revenue shall notify each municipal assessor of the manufacturing property within the taxation district that, as of that date, will be assessed by the department during the current assessment year.

SECTION 7. 70.995 (8) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 **(8)** (b) The department of revenue shall annually notify each manufacturer assessed under this section and the municipality in which the

manufacturing property is located of the full value of all real and personal property owned by the manufacturer. The notice shall be in writing and shall be sent by 1st class mail. In addition, the notice shall specify that objections to valuation, amount or taxability must be filed with the state board of assessors within 60 50 days of issuance of the notice of assessment, that objections to a change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) must be filed within 60 50 days after receipt of the notice, that the fee under par. (c) or (d) must be paid and that the objection is not filed until the fee is paid. A statement shall be attached to the assessment roll indicating that the notices required by this section have been mailed and failure to receive the notice does not affect the validity of the assessments, the resulting tax on real or personal property, the procedures of the tax appeals commission or of the state board of assessors or the enforcement of delinquent taxes by statutory means.

SECTION 8. 70.995 (8) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (8) (c) All objections to the amount, valuation, taxability or change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) of property shall be first made in writing on a form prescribed by the department of revenue and shall be filed with the state board of assessors within the time prescribed in par. (b). A \$45 fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. Neither the state board of assessors nor the tax appeals commission may waive the requirement that objections be in writing. The objection shall specify the reasons for the objection, the property owner's estimate of the correct assessment and the basis, under s. 70.32 (1), for the property owner's estimated assessment. The state board of assessors or the tax appeals

commission may deny an assessment redetermination if a property owner's objection does not comply with the requirements of this paragraph. Persons who own land and improvements to that land may object to the aggregate value of that land and improvements to that land, but no person who owns land and improvements to that land may object only to the valuation of that land or only to the valuation of improvements to that land.

Section 9. 70.995 (8) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

assessors to the amount, valuation or taxability under this section or to the change from assessment under this section to assessment under s. 70.32 (1) of a specific property having a situs in the municipality, whether or not the owner of the specific property in question has filed an objection. Objection shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and filed with the board within 60 mays of the date of the issuance of the assessment in question, except that, if the person assessed files an objection and the municipality affected does not file an objection, the municipality affected, within 15 days after the person's objection is filed, may file an appeal. A \$45 filing fee shall be paid when the objection is filed unless a fee has been paid in respect to the same piece of property and that appeal has not been finally adjudicated. The objection is not filed until the fee is paid. The board shall forthwith notify the person assessed of the objection filed by the municipality.

SECTION 10. 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (a) The department of revenue shall prescribe a standard manufacturing property report form that shall be submitted annually for each real estate parcel and each personal property account on or before March 1 by all manufacturers whose property is assessed under this section. The report form shall

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contain all information deemed necessary by the department and shall include, without limitation, income and operating statements, fixed asset schedules and a report of new construction or demolition. Failure to submit the report shall result in denial of any right of redetermination by the state board of assessors or the tax appeals commission. If any property is omitted or understated in the assessment roll in any of the next 5 previous years, the assessor shall enter the value of the omitted or understated property once for each previous year of the omission or understatement. The assessor shall designate each additional entry as omitted or understated for the year [....] of omission or understatement. The assessor shall affix a just valuation to each entry for a former year as it should have been assessed according to the assessor's best judgment. Taxes shall be apportioned and collected on the tax roll for each entry, on the basis of the net tax rate for the year of the omission, taking into account credits under s. 79.10, and. In the case of omitted property, interest shall be added at the rate of 0.0267% per day for the period of time between the date when the form is required to be submitted and the date when the assessor affixes the just valuation. In the case of underpayments determined after an objection under s. 70.995 (8) (d), interest shall be added at the average annual discount interest rate determined by the last auction of 6-month U.S. treasury bills before the objection, between the date when the tax was due and the date when it is is paid.

Section 11. 70.995 (12) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (b) The department of revenue shall allow an extension to April 1 of the due date of 30 days for filing the report forms required under par. (a) if a written application for an extension, stating the reason for the request, is filed with the department on or before March 1.

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Section 12. 70.995 (12) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

70.995 (12) (c) Unless the taxpayer shows that the failure is due to reasonable cause, if a taxpayer fails to file any form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year by the due date or by any extension of the due date that has been granted, the taxpayer shall pay to the department of revenue a penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000. If the form required under par. (a) for property that the department of revenue assessed during the previous year is not filed within 30 days after the due date or within 30 days after any extension, the taxpaver shall pay to the department of revenue a 2nd penalty of the greater of \$10 or 0.05% of the previous year's full value assessment not to exceed \$1,000 \$50 if the form is filed 1 to 10 days late; \$50 or 0.05% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, but not more than \$250, if the form is filed 11 to 30 days late; and \$100 or 0.1% of the previous year's assessment, whichever is greater, but not more than \$500, if the form is filed more than 30 days late. Penalties are due 30 days after they are assessed and are delinquent if not paid on or before that date. The department may refund all or part of any penalty it assesses under this paragraph if it finds reasonable grounds for late filing.

Section 13. 74.23 (1) (a) 5. of the statutes is created to read:

74.23 (1) (a) 5. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

Section 14. 74.25 (1) (a) 4m. of the statutes is created to read:

74.25 (1) (a) 4m. Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).

SECTION 15. 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes is created to read:

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1	74.30 (1) (dm) Pay to each taxing jurisdiction within the district its
2	proportionate share of the taxes and interest under s. 70.995 (12) (a).
3	SECTION 16. 74.35 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	74.35 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district determines that an
5	unlawful tax has been paid and that the claim for recovery of the unlawful tax has
6	complied with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The
7	Except as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district treasurer shall pay the claim
8	not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.
9	SECTION 17. 74.35 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:
10	74.35 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on
11	property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which
12	except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and the interest on
13	the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following
14	conditions exist:
15	1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year
16	for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
17	2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general
18	operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
19	3. The refund is more than \$10,000.
20	SECTION 18. 74.37 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
21	74.37 (3) (c) If the governing body of the taxation district or county that has a
22	county assessor system determines that a tax has been paid which was based on an

excessive assessment, and that the claim for an excessive assessment has complied

with all legal requirements, the governing body shall allow the claim. The Except

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as provided in par. (cm), the taxation district or county treasurer shall pay the claim
not later than 90 days after the claim is allowed.

Section 19. 74.37 (3) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

- 74.37 (3) (cm) A municipality may pay a refund under par. (c) of the taxes on property that is assessed under s. 70.995 in 5 annual instalments, each of which except the last is equal to at least 20% of the sum of the refund and interest on the refund, beginning in the year of the determination, if all of the following conditions exist:
- 1. The municipality's property tax levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due is less than \$100,000,000.
- 2. The refund is at least 0.0025 of the municipality's levy for its general operations for the year for which the taxes to be refunded are due.
 - 3. The refund is more than \$10,000.

Section 20. Initial applicability.

- (1) REFUNDS. The treatment of sections 70.511 (2) (b) and (bm), 74.35 (3) (c) and (cm) and 74.37 (3) (c) and (cm) of the statutes first applies to refunds of taxes that were collected based on the assessment as of January 1, 2000.
- (2) OBJECTIONS. The treatment of section 70.995 (8) (c) of the statutes first applies to objections to the state board of assessors that are filed on the first day of the 3rd month beginning after the effective date of this subsection.
- (3) Settlement of taxes. The treatment of sections 74.23 (1) (a) 5., 74.25 (1) (a) 4m. and 74.30 (1) (dm) of the statutes first applies to taxes based on the assessment as of January 1, 2000.

(END)
publication.
of the statutes first applies to reports required to be filed on the March 1 after
(6) Manufacturers' reports. The treatment of section 70.995 (12) (b) and (c)
(6) of the statutes first applies to assessments as of the January 1 after publication
(5) Deadline for classifying property. The treatment of section $70.995(5)$ and
subsection.
applies to entries made on the property tax roll on the effective date of this
(4) Interest. The treatment of sections 70.995 (12) (a) of the statutes first