A bill to amend 1893 PA 206, entitled "The general property tax act,"
by amending section 34d (MCL 211.34d), as amended by 2012 PA 185.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 34d. (1) As used in this section or section 27a, or section 3 or 31 of article IX of the state constitution of 1963:

(a) For taxes levied before 1995, "additions" means all increases in value caused by new construction or a physical addition of equipment or furnishings, and the value of property that was exempt from taxes or not included on the assessment unit's immediately preceding year's assessment roll.

(b) For taxes levied after 1994, "additions" means, except as provided in subdivision (c), all of the following:
(i) Omitted real property. As used in this subparagraph, "omitted real property" means previously existing tangible real property not included in the assessment. Omitted real property shall not increase taxable value as an addition unless the assessing jurisdiction has a property record card or other documentation showing that the omitted real property was not previously included in the assessment. The assessing jurisdiction has the burden of proof in establishing whether the omitted real property is included in the assessment. Omitted real property for the current and the 2 immediately preceding years, discovered after the assessment roll has been completed, shall be added to the tax roll pursuant to the procedures established in section 154. For purposes of determining the taxable value of real property under section 27a, the value of omitted real property is based on the value and the ratio of taxable value to true cash value the omitted real property would have had if the property had not been omitted.

(ii) Omitted personal property. As used in this subparagraph, "omitted personal property" means previously existing tangible personal property not included in the assessment. Omitted personal property shall be added to the tax roll pursuant to section 154.

(iii) New construction. As used in this subparagraph, "new construction" means property not in existence on the immediately preceding tax day and not replacement construction. New construction includes the physical addition of equipment or furnishings, subject to the provisions set forth in section 27(2)(a) to (o). For purposes of determining the taxable value of property under section 27a, the value of new construction is the...
true cash value of the new construction multiplied by 0.50.

(iv) Previously exempt property. As used in this subparagraph, "previously exempt property" means property that was exempt from ad valorem taxation under this act on the immediately preceding tax day but is subject to ad valorem taxation on the current tax day under this act. For purposes of determining the taxable value of real property under section 27a:

(A) The value of property previously exempt under section 7u is the taxable value the entire parcel of property would have had if that property had not been exempt, minus the product of the entire parcel's taxable value in the immediately preceding year and the lesser of 1.05 or the inflation rate.

(B) The taxable value of property that is a facility as that term is defined in section 2 of 1974 PA 198, MCL 207.552, that was previously exempt under section 7k is the taxable value that property would have had under this act if it had not been exempt.

(C) The value of property previously exempt under any other section of law is the true cash value of the previously exempt property multiplied by 0.50.

(v) Replacement construction. As used in this subparagraph, "replacement construction" means construction that replaced property damaged or destroyed by accident or act of God and that occurred after the immediately preceding tax day to the extent the construction's true cash value does not exceed the true cash value of property that was damaged or destroyed by accident or act of God in the immediately preceding 3 years. For EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS SUBPARAGRAPH, FOR purposes of determining the
taxable value of property under section 27a, the value of the replacement construction is the true cash value of the replacement construction multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxable value of the property to which the construction was added in the immediately preceding year and the denominator of which is the true cash value of the property to which the construction was added in the immediately preceding year, and then multiplied by the lesser of 1.05 or the inflation rate. HOWEVER, AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2011, FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING THE TAXABLE VALUE OF PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 27A, IF THE PROPERTY'S REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION IS OF SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME MATERIALS AS DETERMINED BY THE STATE TAX COMMISSION, IF THE SQUARE FOOTAGE IS NOT MORE THAN 5% GREATER THAN THE PROPERTY THAT WAS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED, AND IF THE REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED NOT LATER THAN DECEMBER 31 IN THE YEAR 3 YEARS AFTER THE ACCIDENT OR ACT OF GOD OCCURRED, THE REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION'S TAXABLE VALUE SHALL BE EQUAL TO THE TAXABLE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY IN THE YEAR IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE YEAR IN WHICH THE PROPERTY WAS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED, ADJUSTED ANNUALLY AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 27A(2). ANY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS REQUIRED TO BRING THE PROPERTY INTO COMPLIANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE HEALTH, SANITARY, ZONING, SAFETY, FIRE, OR CONSTRUCTION CODES OR ORDINANCES SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME MATERIALS BY THE STATE TAX COMMISSION FOR THE SAKE OF REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION UNDER THIS SECTION.

(vi) An increase in taxable value attributable to the complete or partial remediation of environmental contamination existing on the immediately preceding tax day. The department of environmental
quality shall determine the degree of remediation based on information available in existing department of environmental quality records or information made available to the department of environmental quality if the appropriate assessing officer for a local tax collecting unit requests that determination. The increase in taxable value attributable to the remediation is the increase in true cash value attributable to the remediation multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxable value of the property had it not been contaminated and the denominator of which is the true cash value of the property had it not been contaminated.

(vii) An increase in the value attributable to the property's occupancy rate if either a loss, as that term is defined in this section, had been previously allowed because of a decrease in the property's occupancy rate or if the value of new construction was reduced because of a below-market occupancy rate. For purposes of determining the taxable value of property under section 27a, the value of an addition for the increased occupancy rate is the product of the increase in the true cash value of the property attributable to the increased occupancy rate multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxable value of the property in the immediately preceding year and the denominator of which is the true cash value of the property in the immediately preceding year, and then multiplied by the lesser of 1.05 or the inflation rate.

(viii) Public services. As used in this subparagraph, "public services" means water service, sewer service, a primary access
road, natural gas service, electrical service, telephone service, sidewalks, or street lighting. For purposes of determining the taxable value of real property under section 27a, the value of public services is the amount of increase in true cash value of the property attributable to the available public services multiplied by 0.50, and shall be added in the calendar year following the calendar year when those public services are initially available.

(c) For taxes levied after 1994, additions do not include increased value attributable to any of the following:

(i) Platting, splits, or combinations of property.

(ii) A change in the zoning of property.

(iii) For the purposes of the calculation of the millage reduction fraction under subsection (7) only, increased taxable value under section 27a(3) after a transfer of ownership of property.

(d) "Assessed valuation of property as finally equalized" means taxable value under section 27a.

(e) "Financial officer" means the officer responsible for preparing the budget of a unit of local government.

(f) "General price level" means the annual average of the 12 monthly values for the United States consumer price index for all urban consumers as defined and officially reported by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics.

(g) For taxes levied before 1995, "losses" means a decrease in value caused by the removal or destruction of real or personal property and the value of property taxed in the immediately preceding year that has been exempted or removed from the
assessment unit's assessment roll.

(h) For taxes levied after 1994, "losses" means, except as provided in subdivision (i), all of the following:

(i) Property that has been destroyed or removed. For purposes of determining the taxable value of property under section 27a, the value of property destroyed or removed is the product of the true cash value of that property multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxable value of that property in the immediately preceding year and the denominator of which is the true cash value of that property in the immediately preceding year.

(ii) Property that was subject to ad valorem taxation under this act in the immediately preceding year that is now exempt from ad valorem taxation under this act. For purposes of determining the taxable value of property under section 27a, the value of property exempted from ad valorem taxation under this act is the amount exempted.

(iii) An adjustment in value, if any, because of a decrease in the property's occupancy rate, to the extent provided by law. For purposes of determining the taxable value of real property under section 27a, the value of a loss for a decrease in the property's occupancy rate is the product of the decrease in the true cash value of the property attributable to the decreased occupancy rate multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxable value of the property in the immediately preceding year and the denominator of which is the true cash value of the property in the immediately preceding year.

(iv) A decrease in taxable value attributable to environmental
contamination existing on the immediately preceding tax day. The
department of environmental quality shall determine the degree to
which environmental contamination limits the use of property based
on information available in existing department of environmental
quality records or information made available to the department of
environmental quality if the appropriate assessing officer for a
local tax collecting unit requests that determination. The
department of environmental quality's determination of the degree
to which environmental contamination limits the use of property
shall be based on the criteria established for the categories set
forth in section 20120a(1) of the natural resources and
environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.20120a. The
decrease in taxable value attributable to the contamination is the
decrease in true cash value attributable to the contamination
multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxable
value of the property had it not been contaminated and the
denominator of which is the true cash value of the property had it
not been contaminated.

(i) For taxes levied after 1994, losses do not include
decreased value attributable to either of the following:

(i) Platting, splits, or combinations of property.

(ii) A change in the zoning of property.

(j) "New construction and improvements" means additions less
losses.

(k) "Current year" means the year for which the millage
limitation is being calculated.

(l) "Inflation rate" means the ratio of the general price level
for the state fiscal year ending in the calendar year immediately preceding the current year divided by the general price level for the state fiscal year ending in the calendar year before the year immediately preceding the current year.

(2) On or before the first Monday in May of each year, the assessing officer of each township or city shall tabulate the tentative taxable value as approved by the local board of review and as modified by county equalization for each classification of property that is separately equalized for each unit of local government and provide the tabulated tentative taxable values to the county equalization director. The tabulation by the assessing officer shall contain additions and losses for each classification of property that is separately equalized for each unit of local government or part of a unit of local government in the township or city. If as a result of state equalization the taxable value of property changes, the assessing officer of each township or city shall revise the calculations required by this subsection on or before the Friday following the fourth Monday in May. The county equalization director shall compute these amounts and the current and immediately preceding year's taxable values for each classification of property that is separately equalized for each unit of local government that levies taxes under this act within the boundary of the county. The county equalization director shall cooperate with equalization directors of neighboring counties, as necessary, to make the computation for units of local government located in more than 1 county. The county equalization director shall calculate the millage reduction fraction for each unit of
local government in the county for the current year. The financial
officer for each taxing jurisdiction shall calculate the compounded
millage reduction fractions beginning in 1980 resulting from the
multiplication of successive millage reduction fractions and shall
recognize a local voter action to increase the compounded millage
reduction fraction to a maximum of 1 as a new beginning fraction.
Upon request of the superintendent of the intermediate school
district, the county equalization director shall transmit the
complete computations of the taxable values to the superintendent
of the intermediate school district within that county. At the
request of the presidents of community colleges, the county
equalization director shall transmit the complete computations of
the taxable values to the presidents of community colleges within
the county.

(3) On or before the first Monday in June of each year, the
county equalization director shall deliver the statement of the
computations signed by the county equalization director to the
county treasurer.

(4) On or before the second Monday in June of each year, the
treasurer of each county shall certify the immediately preceding
year's taxable values, the current year's taxable values, the
amount of additions and losses for the current year, and the
current year's millage reduction fraction for each unit of local
government that levies a property tax in the county.

(5) The financial officer of each unit of local government
shall make the computation of the tax rate using the data certified
by the county treasurer and the state tax commission. At the annual
session in October, or, for a county or local tax collecting unit
that approves under section 44a(2) the accelerated collection in a
summer property tax levy of a millage that had been previously
billed and collected as in a preceding tax year as part of the
winter property tax levy, before a special meeting held before the
annual levy on July 1, the county board of commissioners shall not
authorize the levy of a tax unless the governing body of the taxing
jurisdiction has certified that the requested millage has been
reduced, if necessary, in compliance with section 31 of article IX
of the state constitution of 1963.

(6) The number of mills permitted to be levied in a tax year
is limited as provided in this section pursuant to section 31 of
article IX of the state constitution of 1963. A unit of local
government shall not levy a tax rate greater than the rate
determined by reducing its maximum rate or rates authorized by law
or charter by a millage reduction fraction as provided in this
section without voter approval.

(7) A millage reduction fraction shall be determined for each
year for each local unit of government. For ad valorem property
taxes that became a lien before January 1, 1983, the numerator of
the fraction shall be the total state equalized valuation for the
immediately preceding year multiplied by the inflation rate and the
denominator of the fraction shall be the total state equalized
valuation for the current year minus new construction and
improvements. For ad valorem property taxes that become a lien
after December 31, 1982 and through December 31, 1994, the
numerator of the fraction shall be the product of the difference
between the total state equalized valuation for the immediately
preceding year minus losses multiplied by the inflation rate and
the denominator of the fraction shall be the total state equalized
valuation for the current year minus additions. For ad valorem
property taxes that are levied after December 31, 1994, the
numerator of the fraction shall be the product of the difference
between the total taxable value for the immediately preceding year
minus losses multiplied by the inflation rate and the denominator
of the fraction shall be the total taxable value for the current
year minus additions. For each year after 1993, a millage reduction
fraction shall not exceed 1.

(8) The compounded millage reduction fraction shall be
calculated by multiplying the local unit's previous year's
compounded millage reduction fraction by the current year's millage
reduction fraction. The compounded millage reduction fraction for
the year shall be multiplied by the maximum millage rate authorized
by law or charter for the unit of local government for the year,
except as provided by subsection (9). A compounded millage
reduction fraction shall not exceed 1.

(9) The millage reduction shall be determined separately for
authorized millage approved by the voters. The limitation on
millage authorized by the voters on or before April 30 of a year
shall be calculated beginning with the millage reduction fraction
for that year. Millage authorized by the voters after April 30
shall not be subject to a millage reduction until the year
following the voter authorization which shall be calculated
beginning with the millage reduction fraction for the year
following the authorization. The first millage reduction fraction
used in calculating the limitation on millage approved by the
voters after January 1, 1979 shall not exceed 1.

(10) A millage reduction fraction shall be applied separately
to the aggregate maximum millage rate authorized by a charter and
to each maximum millage rate authorized by state law for a specific
purpose.

(11) A unit of local government may submit to the voters for
their approval the levy in that year of a tax rate in excess of the
limit set by this section. The ballot question shall ask the voters
to approve the levy of a specific number of mills in excess of the
limit. The provisions of this section do not allow the levy of a
millage rate in excess of the maximum rate authorized by law or
charter. If the authorization to levy millage expires after 1993
and a local governmental unit is asking voters to renew the
authorization to levy the millage, the ballot question shall ask
for renewed authorization for the number of expiring mills as
reduced by the millage reduction required by this section. If the
election occurs before June 1 of a year, the millage reduction is
based on the immediately preceding year's millage reduction
applicable to that millage. If the election occurs after May 31 of
a year, the millage reduction shall be based on that year's millage
reduction applicable to that millage had it not expired.

(12) A reduction or limitation under this section shall not be
applied to taxes imposed for the payment of principal and interest
on bonds or other evidence of indebtedness or for the payment of
assessments or contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds
are issued that were authorized before December 23, 1978, as
provided by section 4 of chapter I of former 1943 PA 202, or to
taxes imposed for the payment of principal and interest on bonds or
other evidence of indebtedness or for the payment of assessments or
contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds are issued that
are approved by the voters after December 22, 1978.

(13) If it is determined subsequent to the levy of a tax that
an incorrect millage reduction fraction has been applied, the
amount of additional tax revenue or the shortage of tax revenue
shall be deducted from or added to the next regular tax levy for
that unit of local government after the determination of the
authorized rate pursuant to this section.

(14) If as a result of an appeal of county equalization or
state equalization the taxable value of a unit of local government
changes, the millage reduction fraction for the year shall be
recalculated. The financial officer shall effectuate an addition or
reduction of tax revenue in the same manner as prescribed in
subsection (13).

(15) The fractions calculated pursuant to this section shall
be rounded to 4 decimal places, except that the inflation rate
shall be computed by the state tax commission and shall be rounded
to 3 decimal places. The state tax commission shall publish the
inflation rate before March 1 of each year.

(16) Beginning with taxes levied in 1994, the millage
reduction required by section 31 of article IX of the state
constitution of 1963 shall permanently reduce the maximum rate or
rates authorized by law or charter. The reduced maximum authorized
rate or rates for 1994 shall equal the product of the maximum rate
or rates authorized by law or charter before application of this
section multiplied by the compounded millage reduction applicable
to that millage in 1994 pursuant to subsections (8) to (12). The
reduced maximum authorized rate or rates for 1995 and each year
after 1995 shall equal the product of the immediately preceding
year's reduced maximum authorized rate or rates multiplied by the
current year's millage reduction fraction and shall be adjusted for
millage for which authorization has expired and new authorized
millage approved by the voters pursuant to subsections (8) to (12).