

**RESOLUTION NO. 10116**  
**RESOLUTION TO FIX ANNUAL TAX LEVY**  
A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE ANNUAL TAX  
LEVY IN MILLS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING  
JULY 1, 2015 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 2016

- WHEREAS,** Montana Code Annotated (MCA), 7-1-114, states "(1) A local government with self-governing powers is subject to ...(g) except as provided in subsection (3), any law regulating the budget, finance, or borrowing procedures and powers of local governments...(3) (b) The provisions of 15-10-420 apply to self-governing local government units."
- WHEREAS,** The City of Great Falls, Montana adopted a self-governing charter in 1986. Article I, Section 3 of the Charter of the City of Great Falls, Montana states: "The total mill levy shall not exceed that allowed to general powers cities of the first class by Montana Law."
- WHEREAS,** Section 7-6-4036, MCA, requires the City Commission to fix the tax levy for each taxing jurisdiction by the later of the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in September or within 30 calendar days after receiving certified taxable values. Certified taxable values were received August 3, 2015.
- WHEREAS,** Section 15-10-420, MCA provides:
- (1)(a) Subject to the provisions of this section, a governmental entity that is authorized to impose mills may impose a mill levy sufficient to generate the amount of property taxes actually assessed in the prior year plus one-half of the average rate of inflation for the prior 3 years. The maximum number of mills that a governmental entity may impose is established by calculating the number of mills required to generate the amount of property tax actually assessed in the governmental unit in the prior year based on the current year taxable value, less the current year's value of newly taxable property plus one-half the average rate of inflation for the prior 3 years.
  - (2) ... plus any additional levies authorized by the voters ...
  - (9) (a) The provisions of subsection (1) do not prevent or restrict:...(vi) the portion that is the amount in excess of the base contribution of a governmental entity's property tax levy for contributions for group benefits excluded under 2-9-212 or 2-18-703.
- WHEREAS,** Section 15-10-201, MCA, requires the City Commission to fix its tax levy in mills and tenths and hundredths of mills.
- WHEREAS,** The Department of Revenue's certified taxable value for the City of Great Falls is \$88,577,771 which equates to \$88,578 per mill; when the incremental value of the tax increment finance district is removed the value is \$86,964 per mill. This includes \$822,535 or \$5,072 per mill, of newly taxable property.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA:****Section 1. - Determination of Mill Levy Limit**

- Appendix A shows the determination of the total mill levy limit of 162.17 mills.
- An additional 23.03 “Permissive Medical Levy” is allowed under 15-10-420(9)(a)(vi) for increased health insurance premiums not included in the Appendix A calculation.
- An additional 1.97 mills is allowed under 15-10-420(2) for additional voter supported mills. On November 4, 2003, a \$2.5 million general obligation bond was approved by voters for construction of a soccer park. It has been determined that 1.97 mills for soccer park debt service payments is needed for Fiscal Year 2016.
- Lastly, an additional 3.12 mills is allowed under 15-10-420(2) for additional voter supported mills. On November 7, 2006, a \$2.27 million general obligation bond was approved by voters for repair and improvement of city pool facilities. It has been determined that 3.12 mills for swimming pool debt service payments is needed for Fiscal Year 2016.

**Section 2. - Tax Levy Amounts**

A 190.29 mill levy will generate:

- a. \$ 13,280,422 from the \$81,892 certified value per mill for Previously Taxable Property;
- b. \$ 822,535 from the \$5,072 certified value per mill for Newly Taxable Property;
- c. \$ 2,002,781 from the \$86,964 certified value per mill for increased Health Insurance premiums “Permissive Medical Levy”,
- d. \$ 171,319 from the \$86,964 certified value per mill for soccer park debt service payments, and,
- e. \$ 271,328 from the \$86,964 certified value per mill for swimming pool debt service payments.
- f. \$16,548,385 in total City tax for 2015 Tax Year from the \$86,964 total certified value per mill.

This does not reflect delinquent collections or tax increments withheld.

**Section 3. - Tax Levy Required and Set**

- a. 162.17 mill levy- The City Commission has determined a \$14,102,957 tax levy, requiring a 162.17 mill levy, is necessary to balance the General Fund Budget.
- b. 23.03 mill levy- The City Commission has determined a \$2,002,781 "Permissive Medical Levy", requiring a 23.03 mill levy, is necessary for increased health premium costs to balance the General Fund Budget.
- c. 1.97 mill levy- The City Commission has determined a \$171,319 tax levy, requiring a 1.97 mill levy, is necessary for the soccer park debt service payment.
- d. 3.12 mill levy- The City Commission has determined a \$271,328 tax levy, requiring a 3.12 mill levy, is necessary for the swimming pool debt service payment.
- e. Total 190.29 - The City Commission of the City of Great Falls, Montana hereby fixes the tax levy for the fiscal year July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016 at 190.29 mills.

**Resolution 10116 Appendix A. DETERMINATION OF TAX REVENUE AND  
MILL LEVY LIMITATIONS  
UNDER SECTION 15-10-420, MCA**

**GENERAL FUND  
FYE JUNE 30, 2016  
CITY OF GREAT FALLS**

The tax revenue and mill levy limitations will be computed automatically

**NOTE: When entering a number to be subtracted enter as a negative number  
Where formulas exist (Salmon-shaded Cells), No Entry is Necessary**

**MAXIMUM PROPERTY TAXES AUTHORIZED: (Note: appropriate statutes are referenced)**

Ad valorem tax revenue authorized to be assessed prior year (from prior year's determination form - (8a))		<u>13,192,036</u>
Add: FISCAL YEAR 2016 INFLATION ADJUSTMENT @ 0.67% (Section 15-10-420(1a)(1c), MCA)	<u>88,387</u>	<u>88,387</u>
Less: Property taxes authorized to be assessed in the prior year for Class 1 and 2 property (net and gross proceeds, county only) (Section 15-10-420(6), MCA (enter as <u>negative</u> number))		<u>0</u>
Adjusted ad valorem tax revenue		<u>13,280,423</u>

**CURRENT YEAR LEVY COMPUTATION:**

Taxable value <u>per mill</u> (To figure per mill value divide by 1,000 or move decimal 3 places to left)		<u>88,578</u>
Less: <u>per mill</u> incremental value of tax increment financing district (TIF) (enter as <u>negative</u> )	<u>(1,614)</u>	
Adjusted taxable value (adjusted for removal of TIF per mill incremental district value)		<u>86,964</u>
Less: Newly taxable property <u>per mill value</u> , (enter as <u>negative</u> )	<u>(5,072)</u>	
Taxable value <u>per mill</u> of net and gross proceeds (county only) (enter as <u>negative</u> )		<u>(5,072)</u>
Adjusted Taxable value per mill		<u>81,892</u>
Authorized mill levy under Section 15-10-420, MCA (includes floating mills)		<u>162.17</u>
Adjusted taxable value per mill		<u>81,892</u>
Add: Newly taxable property per mill value	<u>5072</u>	
Taxable value per mill of net and gross proceeds (county only)	<u>0</u>	<u>5,072</u>
Taxable value per mill (including newly taxable property but excluding TIF per mill incremental value)		<u>86,964</u>
Authorized mill levy under Section 15-10-420, MCA (includes floating mills)		<u>162.17</u>
Current property tax revenue authorized limitation		<u>14,102,957</u>

**RECAPITULATION:**

Adjusted ad valorem tax revenue		<u>13,280,423</u>
Amount attributable to newly taxable property and net/gross proceeds		<u>822,535</u>
Current property tax revenue authorized limitation		<u>14,102,957</u>

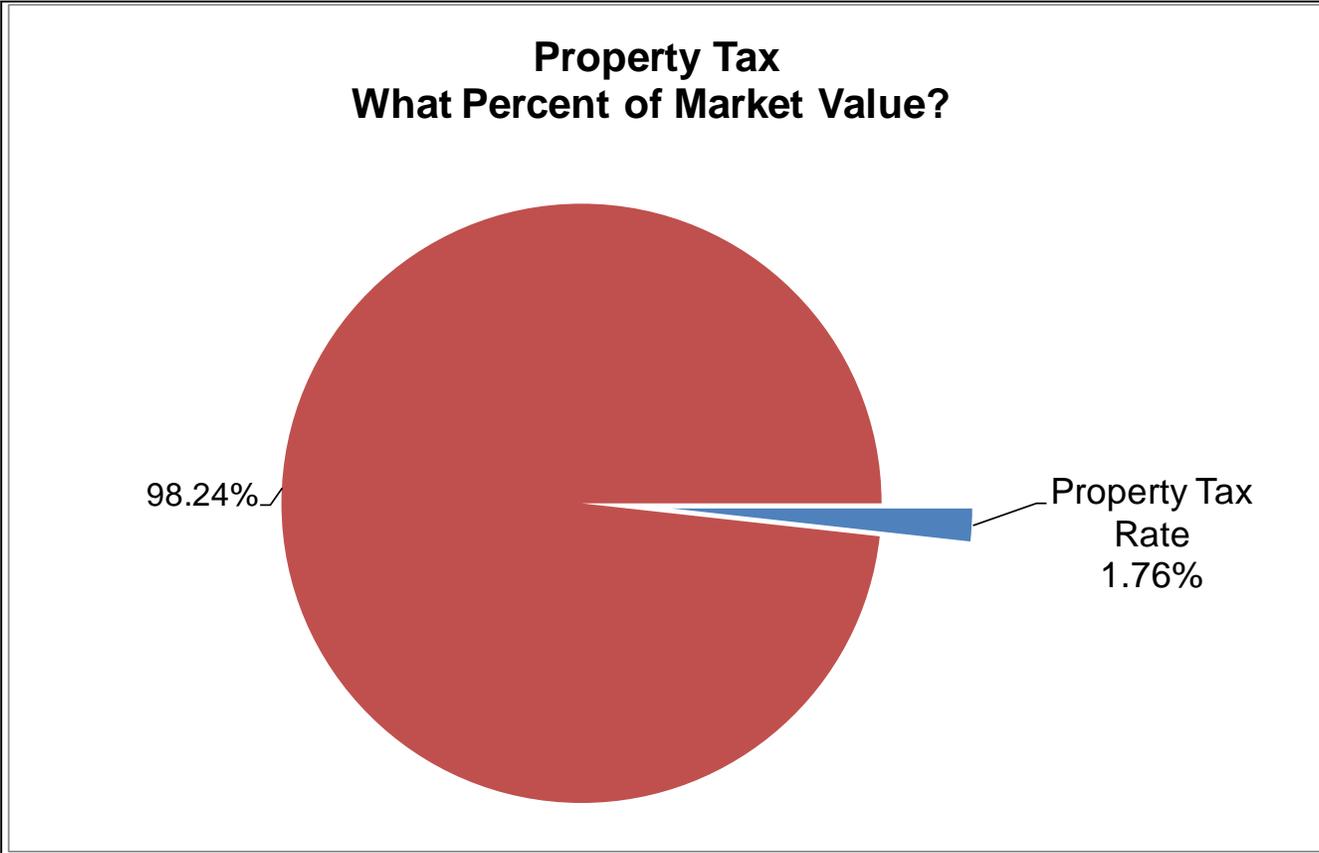
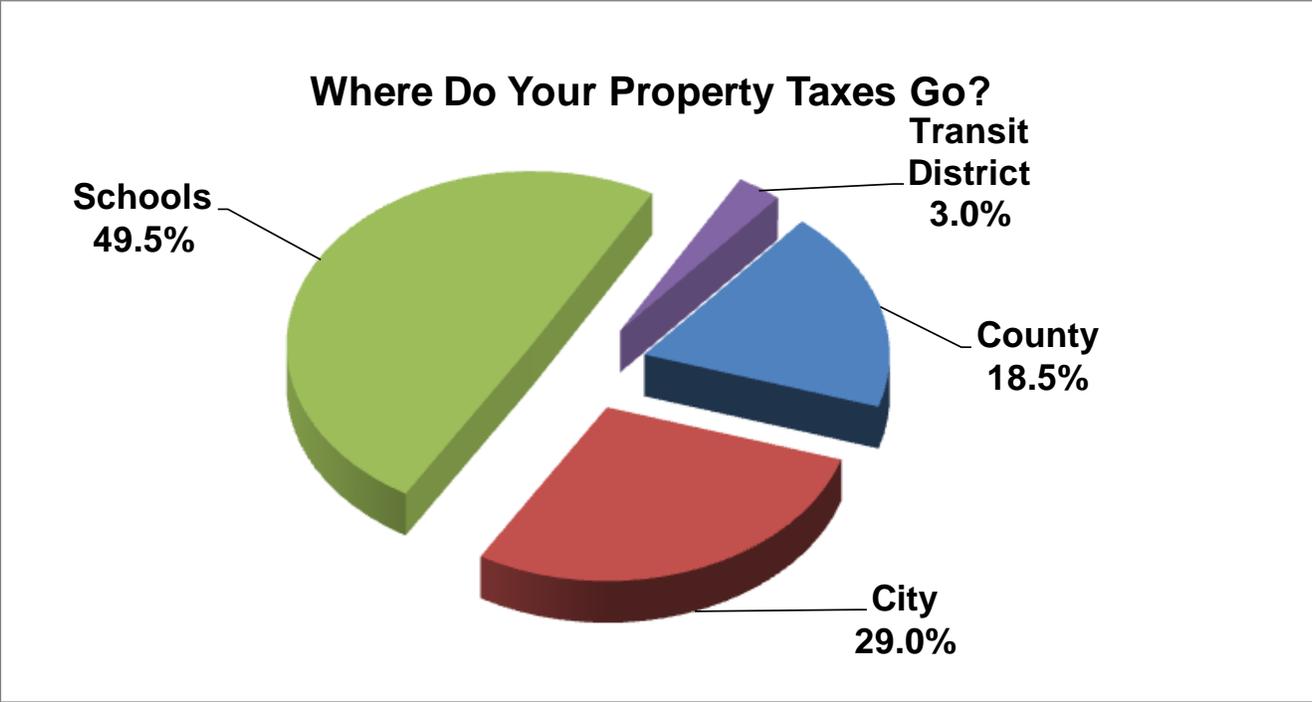
Multiply your home's market value by:		<b>1.759%</b>	Example		
			\$ 100,000	X	1.759% = \$ 1,759
OR					
The following steps may be used to calculate property taxes.					
			Example		
	Taxable Market Value, "Market"		\$ 100,000		(From Assessment Notice)
Multiply By:	2014 Taxable Rate ( % )		X 2.47000%		(From Assessment Notice)
	Current Taxable Value, "Taxable"		\$ 2,470		(From Assessment Notice)
Divide By:	1,000		<u>1,000</u>		(Mill Equivalent)
	Taxable Value per Mill		\$ 2.4700		
Multiply By:	Total Levy in Mills		X <u>712.00</u>		(See Below)
	Calculated Total Property Tax		<u>\$ 1,758.64</u>		
The FY 2015 Tax Levies for the example are:					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>School (State and District)</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Transit</u>
Mill Levy	712.00	352.73	204.54	133.56	21.17
Property Tax	\$1,758.64	\$871.24	\$505.21	\$329.89	\$52.29
Tax as a Percent of Market Value	1.76%	0.87%	0.51%	0.33%	0.05%
Share of Total	100%	49.54%	28.73%	18.76%	2.97%
The Example is a residential property with a \$100,000 taxable market value. A tax payer can go to: <a href="http://itax.csa-inc.net/CascadeMT/">http://itax.csa-inc.net/CascadeMT/</a> to review individual parcels property taxes for Cascade County. The tax example does not include special assessments or other special districts.					

## Annual City Tax Levies

The City's tax levies, in mills, have been:					
Fiscal Year	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
General Purpose	173.77	170.19	167.13	159.52	149.28
Library	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Permissive Medical Levy	22.87	20.06	17.93	15.44	15.54
Swimming Pool Debt	3.62	3.92	3.93	3.72	3.83
Soccer Park Debt	2.28	2.57	2.58	2.56	2.45
<b>Total Mill Levy</b>	<b>204.54</b>	<b>198.74</b>	<b>193.57</b>	<b>183.24</b>	<b>173.10</b>
Net Mill Value \$	\$75,053	\$77,328	\$77,132	\$77,973	\$77,505
Tax Levy \$	\$15,351,310	\$14,930,774	\$14,930,774	\$14,288,148	\$13,415,797

## Overlapping Mill Levies

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>In Mills:</b>					
Schools					
District Levied	200.28	186.59	186.38	180.11	179.93
State Levied	152.45	149.48	148.63	141.72	147.31
Total Schools	352.73	336.07	335.01	321.83	327.24
City of Great Falls	204.54	198.74	193.57	183.24	173.10
Cascade County	133.56	131.36	131.02	126.23	122.83
Transit District	21.17	20.24	20.00	19.09	17.84
<b>Total Overlapping Levy</b>	<b>712.00</b>	<b>686.41</b>	<b>679.60</b>	<b>650.39</b>	<b>641.01</b>
<b>As a Percent:</b>					
District Levied	28.13%	27.18%	27.42%	27.69%	28.07%
State Levied	21.41%	21.78%	21.87%	21.79%	22.98%
Total Schools	49.54%	48.96%	49.30%	49.48%	51.05%
City of Great Falls	28.73%	28.95%	28.48%	28.17%	27.00%
Cascade County	18.76%	19.14%	19.28%	19.41%	19.16%
Transit District	2.97%	2.95%	2.94%	2.94%	2.78%
<b>Total Overlapping Levy</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



The City of Great Falls is the county seat of Cascade County and is the third largest city in Montana. Situated on the Missouri River, the City is approximately 50 miles east of the Continental Divide, 120 miles south of the Canadian border. The City serves as a gateway to the Glacier-Waterton International Peace Park and is on a main thoroughfare to Yellowstone Park. Great Falls is fortunate to have several pedestrian/bicycle facilities including the nationally recognized River's Edge trail system which follows the Missouri River from Gibson Park to Giant Springs. The 48 mile trail wanders through the City of Great Falls area, connecting parks and other points of interest along the Missouri River including Black Eagle Falls, Rainbow Falls, Crooked Falls and "The Great Falls of the Missouri" just below Ryan Dam. Malmstrom Air Force Base is the state's largest military installation and the Montana Air National Guard is located near the Great Falls International Airport. The City encompasses an area of over 22 square miles with a population of 58,893 according to the U.S. Census Bureau population estimates.

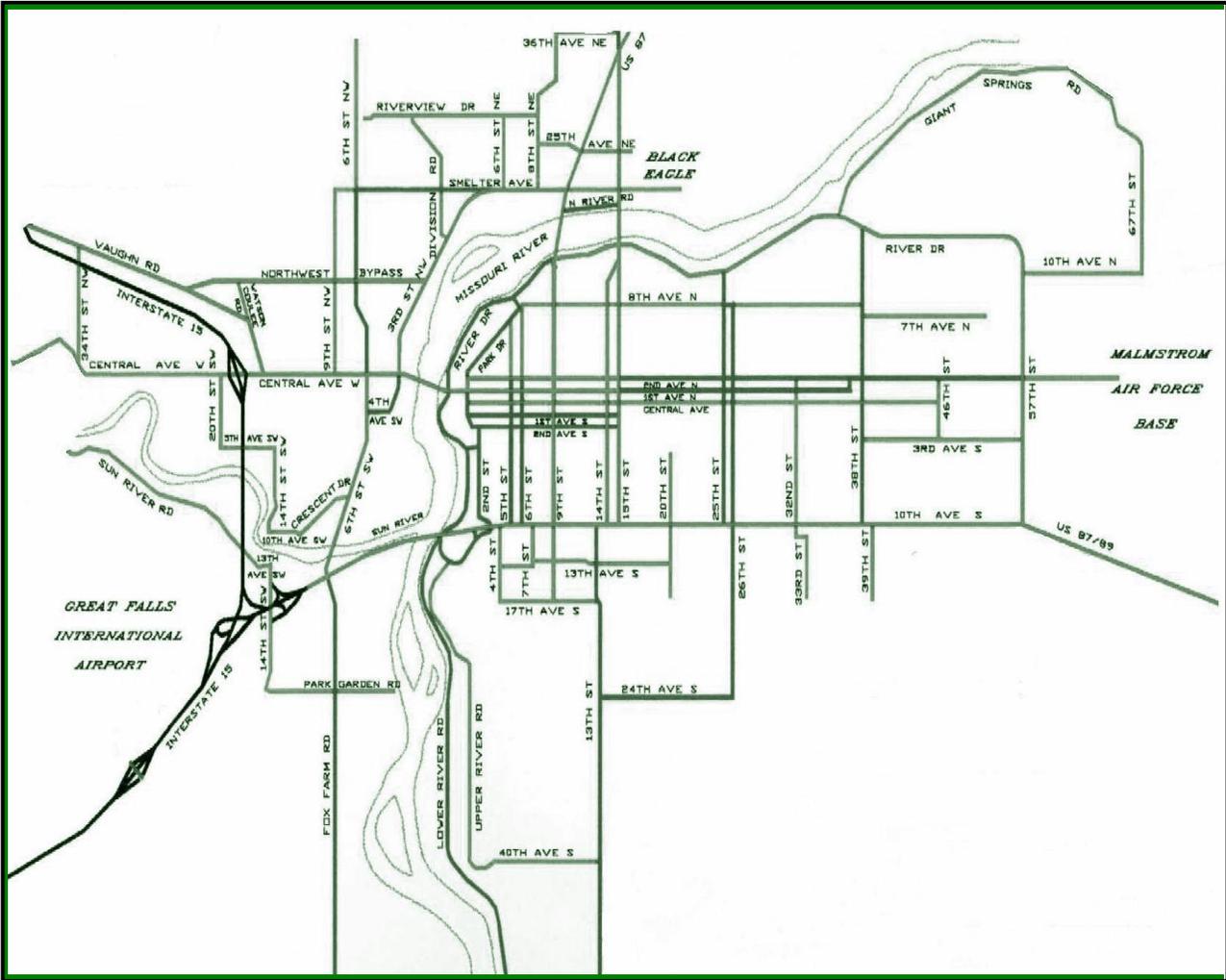
The present Great Falls townsite was first noted in the journals of Lewis and Clark in 1805 as they portaged around "the thundering Great Falls of the Missouri". In 1882, Paris Gibson, a Minneapolis City planner and engineer, recognized the potential of the area's abundant resources and central location. Gibson's legacy was a carefully planned City that makes Great Falls unique today.

The City of Great Falls is a municipal corporation, organized in 1888 under the laws of the State of Montana. The City operates under the Commission/Manager form of government with a self-governing charter which became effective July 1, 1986. The City's executive, legislative, and policy-making body is the City Commission which is composed of a mayor and four commissioners. The Mayor is elected at-large for a term of two years and the Commissioners serve overlapping four-year terms. The City Manager serves as the appointed Chief Executive Officer carrying out the policies established by the City Commission and overseeing all operations.

Services provided by the City of Great Falls include police, fire, planning, library, street repair and maintenance, water, sanitary sewer, storm drain, and sanitation.

Great Falls has nine neighborhood councils comprised of five members each. Members are elected to two-year terms. The councils act in an advisory capacity to the City Commission, the City Manager and to other City advisory bodies.

Class of City	First Class
County located in	Cascade
Year Incorporated	1888
Registered Voters	35,048
Population	58,893
Form of Government	Commission/Manager



**City of Great Falls, Montana  
Operating Indicators by Function/Program  
Last Five Years**

Function/Program	Calendar Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Building Permits</b>					
Residential Permits Issued	369	366	294	317	319
Residential Permits Value	\$ 21,925,096	\$ 17,785,534	\$ 14,491,053	20,429,394	\$ 47,027,407
Commercial Permits Issued	240	231	214	183	265
Commercial Permits Value	\$ 16,379,679	\$ 51,889,436	\$ 52,741,273	34,045,526	\$ 38,100,796
<b>Fire Department</b>					
Structure Fires	54	49	55	51	49
Fire Calls	600	601	637	589	615
EMS/Rescue Calls	4,206	4,401	4,297	4,772	4,764
Haz-Mat Calls	78	87	85	49	45
Public Service Calls	598	738	841	852	809
Good Intent Calls	506	506	425	487	528
Out of City	100	105	141	88	96
<b>Library</b>					
Yearly Patrons	216,803	224,118	223,192	222,979	197,519
Yearly Circulation	355,502	339,267	335,399	346,063	307,935
Yearly Internet Users	113,428	65,657	62,843	59,708	50,433
<b>Sanitation</b>					
Residential Customers	14,996	14,836	15,786	14,879	14,891
Commercial Customers	1,699	1,658	1,686	1,630	1,917
<b>Streets</b>					
Weed Violations	2,185	2,329	2,853	1,312	2,655
<b>Water Main Breaks</b>					
Number of Breaks	43	38	37	41	46
Break Cost	\$ 285,711	\$ 154,845	\$ 180,574	247,672	234,659
<b>911 Center Calls</b>					
Police	46,807	46,188	43,831	40,216	38,093
Great Falls Fire	6,199	6,447	6,528	6,876	6,723
Cascade County	12,745	12,749	13,443	11,879	12,455
Medical Calls	5,443	5,703	5,611	6,075	6,195
Rural Fire	628	790	980	769	737
<b>City Planning</b>					
Annexation Applications	8	3	12	5	2
Subdivision Applications	10	5	7	8	8
Zoning Applications	12	7	15	6	5
<b>Court</b>					
Number of Violations	19,050	17,999	14,769	10,011	11,607
<b>Parking</b>					
Number of Violations	17,229	16,645	17,305	13,843	15,692
Number of Monthly Permits Issued	9,480	9,347	8,950	9,312	10,270

Source: City of Great Falls

**City of Great Falls, Montana  
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program  
Last Five Years**

Department/Program	Calendar Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Fire Department</b>					
Number of Stations	4	4	4	4	4
Number of Training Centers	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Fire Vehicles	19	21	21	23	23
<b>Police Department</b>					
Number of Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Police Vehicles	64	68	69	71	77
<b>Sanitation</b>					
Number of Collection Trucks	21	22	22	23	23
<b>Streets</b>					
Miles of Streets/Alleys	366	377	377	383	383
Miles of Street Stripping	71	100	100	100	78
Street Signs	11,985	12,237	12,764	12,913	12,995
City/State Street Signals	89	89	89	89	89
<b>Housing Authority</b>					
Affordable Housing Units	24	24	32	32	32
Public Housing Units	490	490	490	490	490
<b>Water</b>					
Water mains (miles)	307.88	309.51	311.40	313	313.14
Fire hydrants	3,110	3,125	3,139	3,154	3,165
<sup>1</sup> Storage capacity (million gallons)	12.25	12.25	12.25	10.75	10.75
<b>Sanitary Sewer</b>					
Sanitary sewers (miles)	241.81	242.78	244.07	246.59	247.08
Storm sewers (miles)	116.01	117.70	118.50	119.09	120.12
<sup>2</sup> Treatment capacity (million gallons)	21	21	21	13	13
<b>Parks and Recreation</b>					
Number of parks	64	64	64	66	66
Acreage of parks	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,155	1,155
Trees (approximately)	45,000	45,000	42,500	42,500	42,000
Pools	4	4	4	4	4
Golf Courses	2	2	2	2	2
Skate Park	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Parking</b>					
Parking lots	6	6	6	6	6
Parking garages	2	2	2	2	2
Off street parking spaces	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143
Metered parking spaces	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
<b>Library</b>					
Number of Books Purchased	9,033	9,425	8,924	9,367	9,703

<sup>1</sup> This storage capacity does not include 3.45 million gallons of clearwells at the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

<sup>2</sup> This treatment capacity is a daily number.

Source: City of Great Falls

City of Great Falls, Montana Taxable Assessed and Market Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years								
Fiscal Year	Real Property		Personal Property		Total Real & Personal Property		Ratio of Taxable Assessed Value to Total Market Value	Direct Mills Applied
	Market Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Market Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Market Value	Taxable Assessed Value		
<b>TAXABLE ASSESSED AND MARKET VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY - TOTAL</b>								
2005	\$ 1,864,909,252	\$ 53,781,399	\$ 141,784,188	\$ 4,086,270	\$ 2,006,693,440	\$ 66,377,650	3.31%	131.64
2006	1,957,030,185	55,391,383	138,013,207	4,028,424	2,095,043,392	68,026,995	3.25%	138.27
2007	2,022,021,187	66,155,226	148,813,371	4,394,817	2,170,834,558	70,550,043	3.25%	140.94
2008	2,136,035,079	68,941,143	162,329,143	4,835,189	2,298,364,222	73,776,332	3.21%	158.21
2009	2,235,699,855	70,959,944	183,294,177	5,445,746	2,418,994,032	76,405,690	3.16%	162.76
2010	2,300,579,974	71,021,098	197,087,531	5,841,602	2,497,667,505	76,862,700	3.08%	169.04
2011	2,286,266,340	63,422,541	335,049,320	14,853,161	2,621,315,660	78,275,702	2.99%	173.10
2012	2,353,657,366	62,915,536	343,605,243	15,793,499	2,697,262,609	78,709,035	2.92%	183.24
2013	2,562,754,623	71,724,719	217,648,518	6,128,272	2,780,403,141	77,852,991	2.80%	193.57
2014	2,645,842,533	71,466,672	233,291,897	6,587,918	2,879,134,430	78,054,590	2.71%	198.74
<b>TAXABLE ASSESSED AND MARKET VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY - NET OF TAX INCREMENT DISTRICTS (TID)</b>								
2005	\$ 1,633,891,050	\$ 53,580,593	\$ 135,156,959	\$ 3,889,463	\$ 1,769,048,009	\$ 57,470,056	3.25%	131.64
2006	1,733,415,472	55,186,069	131,270,000	3,827,618	1,864,685,472	59,013,687	3.16%	138.27
2007	1,758,314,047	56,758,308	141,894,158	4,189,503	1,900,208,205	60,947,811	3.21%	140.94
2008	1,878,082,643	59,238,458	155,612,446	4,636,065	2,033,695,089	63,874,523	3.14%	158.21
2009	1,942,828,004	60,841,989	174,548,420	5,185,463	2,117,376,424	66,027,452	3.12%	162.76
2010	2,257,663,616	69,759,972	187,864,866	5,567,746	2,445,528,482	75,327,718	3.08%	169.04
2011	2,232,576,531	61,903,579	333,352,184	14,800,836	2,565,928,715	76,704,415	2.99%	173.10
2012	2,299,416,422	61,430,953	341,552,897	15,728,446	2,640,969,319	77,159,399	2.92%	183.24
2013	2,510,700,401	70,256,694	216,731,371	6,108,978	2,727,431,772	76,365,672	2.80%	193.57
2014	2,467,468,606	66,426,926	219,257,539	5,723,394	2,686,726,145	72,150,320	2.69%	198.74
<b>TAXABLE ASSESSED AND MARKET VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY - TOTAL TAX INCREMENT DISTRICTS (TID) <sup>1</sup></b>								
2005	\$ 231,018,202	\$ 8,768,633	\$ 6,627,229	\$ 196,807	\$ 237,645,431	\$ 8,965,440	3.77%	125.64
2006	223,614,713	8,446,109	6,743,207	200,806	230,357,920	8,646,915	3.75%	132.27
2007	247,948,856	9,396,918	6,919,213	205,314	254,868,069	9,602,232	3.77%	134.94
2008	276,137,655	9,702,685	6,716,697	199,124	282,854,352	9,901,809	3.50%	152.21
2009	292,871,851	10,117,955	8,745,757	260,283	301,617,608	10,378,238	3.44%	156.76
2010	42,916,358	1,261,126	9,222,665	273,856	52,139,023	1,534,982	2.94%	163.04
2011	53,689,809	1,518,962	1,697,136	52,325	55,386,945	1,571,287	2.84%	167.10
2012	54,240,944	1,484,583	2,052,346	65,053	56,293,290	1,549,636	2.75%	177.24
2013	52,054,222	1,468,025	917,147	19,294	52,971,369	1,487,319	2.81%	187.57
2014	178,373,927	5,039,746	14,034,358	864,524	192,408,285	5,904,270	3.07%	192.74

Source: Montana State Department of Revenue.

University mill levies of 6 mills are excluded from tax increment districts.

Note: The City's real estate property tax is levied as of November 1 on the assessed value listed as of January 1 of the same year, for all property located in the City. Assessed values are established by the Montana Department of Revenue based on a market value. A revaluation of all property is required to be completed on a periodic basis. Taxable value is defined by State statute as a fixed percentage of assessed value.

**City of Great Falls, Montana  
Taxable Assessed Value and Market Value of Taxable Property All Tax Increment Districts  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

**Real Property**

	<b>Downtown Urban Renewal TID Market Value</b>	<b>Downtown Urban Renewal TID TAV</b>	<b>Industrial International Malting Co. TID Market Value</b>	<b>Industrial International Malting Co. TID TAV</b>	<b>Urban Renewal West Bank TID Market Value</b>	<b>Urban Renewal West Bank TID TAV</b>	<b>Internation al Airport TID Market Value</b>	<b>Internationa l Airport TID TAV Value</b>
<b>Base</b>	N/A	\$ -	N/A	\$ 347,683	N/A	\$ 292,250	N/A	\$ 107,149
<b>2005</b>	\$ 231,018,202	8,768,633	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2006</b>	223,614,713	8,446,109	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2007</b>	247,948,856	8,902,107	N/A	494,811	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2008</b>	257,952,436	9,144,399	\$ 18,185,219	558,286	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2009</b>	261,528,098	9,167,952	20,839,374	627,020	\$ 10,504,379	322,983	N/A	N/A
<b>2010</b>	-	-	22,359,576	656,851	16,933,172	498,107	\$3,623,610	106,168
<b>2011</b>	-	-	19,259,823	543,160	30,601,803	867,844	3,828,183	107,958
<b>2012</b>	-	-	19,258,904	523,995	30,791,048	846,591	4,190,992	113,997
<b>2013</b>	-	-	19,198,044	504,908	28,541,803	849,635	4,314,375	113,482
<b>2014</b>	123,431,697	3,646,875	19,953,345	502,683	30,330,227	771,868	4,658,658	118,320

**Personal Property**

	<b>Downtown Urban Renewal TID Market Value</b>	<b>Downtown Urban Renewal TID TAV</b>	<b>Industrial International Malting Co. TID Market Value</b>	<b>Industrial International Malting Co. TID TAV</b>	<b>Urban Renewal West Bank TID Market Value</b>	<b>Urban Renewal West Bank TID TAV</b>	<b>Internation al Airport TID Market Value</b>	<b>Internationa l Airport TID TAV Value</b>
<b>2005</b>	\$ 6,627,229	\$ 196,807	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2006</b>	6,743,207	200,806	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2007</b>	6,919,213	205,314	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2008</b>	6,716,697	199,124	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2009</b>	6,288,391	186,562	\$ 2,457,366	\$ 73,721	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2010</b>	6,593,520	194,982	2,450,667	73,520	\$ 178,478	\$ 5,354	N/A	N/A
<b>2011</b>	-	-	18,106	543	1,679,030	51,782	N/A	N/A
<b>2012</b>	-	-	13,757	527	2,038,589	64,526	N/A	N/A
<b>2013</b>	-	-	-	-	917,147	19,294	N/A	N/A
<b>2014</b>	12,583,883	834,448	765,763	15,310	684,712	14,766	2,556	51

Source: Montana State Department of Revenue.

Note: Incremental Value equals Base Value less Tax Increment District (TID) Taxable Assessed Value (TAV)

The increase in value this year is due to the completion of the first structures and improvements in the district.

The decrease in personal property for this year is due to the method of valuation which had the property as personal while under construction.

Once placed in production the property became real property.

**City of Great Falls, Montana  
Principal Taxpayers  
Current Year and Nine Years Ago**

Taxpayer	2014			2005		
	Taxable Assessed	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation	Taxable Assessed	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
	Value			Value		
Northwestern Energy, LLC	\$ 4,453,407	1	5.71%	\$ 2,058,741	1	3.10%
Calumet Montana Refining, LLC	2,426,032	2	3.11%	696,799	4	1.05%
Bresnan Communications (Charter)	840,911	4	1.08%	-	-	-
Qwest Corporation	1,146,315	3	1.47%	1,151,223	2	1.73%
Great Falls Gas Co. (Energy West)	835,493	5	1.07%	705,108	3	1.06%
GK Development Inc <sup>2</sup>	701,176	6 <sup>1</sup>	0.90%	-	-	-
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad	635,316	7	0.81%	367,422	8	0.55%
Pasta Montana	602,900	8	0.77%	539,139	6	0.81%
Benefis Health System, Inc	544,470	9	0.70%	-	-	-
Federal Express Corp	514,508	10	0.66%	-	-	-
General Mills, Inc	-	-	-	359,701	9	0.54%
Macerich Partnership, LP	-	-	-	606,450	5 <sup>1</sup>	0.91%
Macerich Great Falls Limited Partnership	-	-	-	474,939	7	0.72%
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust	-	-	-	311,588	10	0.47%
	<u>\$ 12,700,528</u>		<u>16.27%</u>	<u>\$ 7,271,110</u>		<u>10.95%</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u>\$ 78,054,590</u>			<u>\$ 66,377,650</u>		

Source: Treasurer's Office, Cascade County, Montana

<sup>1</sup> In Fiscal Year 2007, Holiday Village Partners LLC and Orix Great Falls LLC Etal were disbanded from Macerich Partnership, LP

<sup>2</sup> In Fiscal Year 2014, Holiday Village Partners LLC changed to GK Development Inc

**City of Great Falls, Montana  
Major Employers  
Current Year and Nine Years Ago**

Employer	2014			2005		
	Number of Employee <sup>1</sup>	Rank	e of Total Employment	Number of Employee <sup>1</sup>	Rank	e of Total Employment
Malmstrom Air Force Base	4,693 <sup>2</sup>	1	13%	4,307 <sup>2</sup>	1	12%
Benefis Health Care Center	2,695	2	7%	2,406	2	7%
Great Falls Public Schools	2,035	3	6%	1,655	3	5%
Montana Air National Guard	1,229 <sup>2</sup>	4	3%	1,000 <sup>2</sup>	4	3%
Asurion (formerly N.E.W. Customer Services Cos.)	552	5	2%	650	6	2%
City of Great Falls	541	6	1%	472	8	1%
Cascade County	500	7	1%	450	9	-
Wal-Mart	475	8	1%	600	7	2%
Great Falls Clinic	447	9	1%	750	5	2%
Easter Seals - Goodwill	416	10	1%	-	-	-
Albertsons	-	-	-	280	10	1%

Source: Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls Montana Outlook 2014 printed February 23, 2014

[www.greatfallstribune.com](http://www.greatfallstribune.com).

List completed February 2014. Ranking based on total employees.

Full-time equivalents in full and part time positions.

Includes military and civilian personnel.

Full-time equivalent is a term used, whereby the number of scheduled hours is divided by the hours in a full work week.

The hours of several part time agents may add up to one FTE.

**Account Number**

The numeric coding for the City's accounting system. They provide the shorthand method of classifying and recording balances and transactions for City operations. The City uses a fourteen (14) digit account number with four main parts:

1st four digits	-- Fund
Next two digits	-- Department
Next three digits	-- Division
Last five digits	-- Object/Account

**Accrual Basis of Accounting**

The method of accounting under which revenues are recorded when they are earned (whether or not cash is received at that time) and expenditures are recorded when goods and services are received (whether or not cash disbursements are made at that time).

**Acronyms**

**AFLAC:** American Family Life Assurance Company

**BID:** Business Improvement District

**CAFR:** Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

**CCHD:** City County Health Department

**CTEP:** Community Transportation Enhancement Program

**CDBG:** Community Development Block Grant

**CIP:** Capital Improvements Program

**CMATP:** Central Montana Ag Technology Park

**COPS:** Community Oriented Policing Grant

**DDACTS:** Data Driven Approach to Crime and Traffic Safety

**DEQ:** Department of Environmental Quality

**DNRC:** Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

**DTGFAL:** Downtown Great Falls Association

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency

**ECP:** Electric City Power Inc

**EMS:** Emergency Medical Services

**ERS:** Equipment Revolving Schedule

**FAA:** Federal Aviation Administration

**FHWA:** Federal Highway Administration

**FTE:** Full time equivalent of one position

**GAAP:** Generally Accepted Accounting Principals

**GASB:** Governmental Accounting Standards Board

**GFDA:** Great Falls Development Authority

**GFOA:** Governmental Financial Officers Association

**GO Bonds:** General Obligation Bonds

**HIDTA:** High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

**HOME Grant:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOME Investment Partnership Program

**HUD:** Housing and Urban Development

**ICMA:** International City Managers Association

**MACI:** Montana Air and Congestion Initiative

**MAFB:** Malmstrom Air Force Base  
**MANG:** Montana Air National Guard  
**MCA:** Montana Code Annotated  
**MDT:** Montana Department of Transportation  
**MLCT:** Montana League of Cities and Towns  
**MMIA:** Montana Municipal Interlocal Authority  
**PRIMA:** Public Risk Management Association  
**SDWA:** Safe Drinking Water Act  
**SID:** Special Improvement District  
**SILD:** Special Improvement Lighting District  
**SLD:** Special Lighting District  
**SMLD:** Special Maintenance Lighting District  
**SRF:** State Revolving Fund from the State of Montana DNRC  
**TBID:** Tourism Business Improvement District  
**TID:** Tax Increment District

**Ad Valorem Tax**

A tax based on value of property and used as the source of monies to pay general obligation debt and to support the general fund.

**Amended Budget**

The original budget including any budget amendments for the fiscal year not completed at the time of budget development.

**Appropriation**

Expenditure authority with specific limitations as to the amount, purpose, and time, set by the City Commission through statutorily prescribed procedures.

**Appropriated Fund Balance**

A portion of existing fund balance that is incorporated into the subsequent year's budget to "balance" expected expenditures in excess of expected revenues.

**Balanced Budget**

A budget in which expenditures for a given period are matched by expected revenues for the same period.

**Basis of budgeting**

Method used to determine when revenues and expenditures are recognized for budgetary purposes.

**Beginning Balance**

The funds brought forward from the previous fiscal year (ending balance).

**Bond**

A written promise to pay a sum of money on a specific date at a specified interest rate. The most common types of bonds are general obligation, revenue bonds, and special improvement district bonds. These are most frequently used to finance capital projects.

**Bond Anticipation Notes**

Short-term interest bearing notes issued in anticipation of bonds to be issued at a later date. The note is retired from proceeds of the bonds to which it is related.

**Budget**

A financial plan for the control of government operations. A budget primarily focuses on available reserve, revenue, and expenditure estimates as the means of control.

**Budget Adjustment**

A procedure to revise a budget appropriation either by City Commission approval or by City Manager authorization to adjust appropriations within a departmental budget.

**Budget Columns**

The Budget Detail Section presents budget information in columns as follows:

Actual – Historical data from the last completed fiscal year for comparison purposes.

Adopted Budget – The original budget adopted by the City Commission for the corresponding fiscal year.

Amended Budget – The original budget including any amendments for the fiscal year completed at the time of budget development.

Projected Amount as of 6/15/2015 – Projected revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year at the time of budget development. These figures have not been audited.

Adopted Budget (Manager Proposed in Proposed Budget) – The official budget adopted by the City Commission after public work sessions and formal hearings on the proposed budget. (In the Proposed Budget, the recommendation is from the City Manager to the City Commission.)

**Capital Budget**

A capital budget is an integral part of each fund's annual budget. The City Commission prioritizes capital expenditure proposals and approves appropriations for those which can be done with available resources. Capital budgets are typically set for projects such as streets, buildings, major renovations, and major equipment.

**Capitalized**

Tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. Capital outlay items normally include operating equipment which will last longer than one year and has an initial cost per item of at least \$5,000.

**Capital Improvement Program**

A long-term plan for scheduling capital outlays and capital projects as needed for on-going operations and efficiency.

**Component Unit**

Legally separate organization that must be included in the financial report of the primary government.

**Debt Service**

Paying back, with interest, the money borrowed by the City. Debt service is typically paid according to a schedule of payments set at the time of the borrowing.

**Department**

A grouping of City divisions assigned to a single department head for administrative purposes.

**Depreciation**

Expiration in the service life of capital assets attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, action of the physical elements, inadequacy, or obsolescence.

**Disbursement**

A payment of cash. A disbursement is typically the final step in the expenditure process.

**Distinguished Budget Presentation Awards Program**

A voluntary awards program administered by the Government Finance Officers Association to encourage governments to prepare effective budget documents.

**Division**

A basic organizational unit of the City which is functionally unique in its delivery of services. Divisions are the individual businesses or business segments which make up the City.

**Encumbrance**

Commitments of funds against an appropriation until such time as the goods or services are received. An encumbrance may be in the form of a purchase order or a contract.

**Expenditures**

Disbursements and obligations to pay for goods or services which have been received by the City. Obligations to pay are the accrued part of expenditures.

**Fiscal Year**

State statute mandates a twelve month accounting year from July 1 through June 30.

**Fixed Assets**

Assets of long-term character which are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, buildings, machinery, and other equipment.

**Floating Mills**

MCA 15-10-420 states "The maximum number of mills that a governmental entity may impose is established by calculating the number of mills required to generate the amount of property tax actually assessed in the governmental unit in the prior year based on the current year taxable value, ..." This is termed floating mills.

**Full-Time Equivalent**

A measure of effective authorized positions, indicating the percentage of time a position or group of positions are funded. It is calculated by equating 2,080 hours of work per year with the full-time equivalent of one position.

**Fund**

A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. A fund can be thought of as a separate, complete business.

**Fund Accounting**

The fund accounting hierarchy provides for the following fund groupings:

**Governmental Funds:**

## General Fund

Account for all revenues and expenditures of the City which are not accounted for in other funds. The General Fund includes police, fire, court, parks, general administration and the City Commission. The intent is to clearly identify dependency on City general-purpose revenues.

## Special Revenue Funds

Account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes other than trusts or capital projects.

## Debt Service Funds

Account for the special financing and disbursement for general long-term debt.

## Capital Project Funds

Account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, other than trust or enterprise capital projects.

**Proprietary Funds:**

## Enterprise Funds

Account for operations: (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, primarily through user charges or (b) where enterprise type records are appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

## Internal Service Funds

Account for goods or services provided on an interdepartmental or intergovernmental cost reimbursement basis. Costs are allocated to benefited operations, allowing accurate presentation and review of service and program costs.

**Fund Balance**

The difference between their assets and liabilities as fund balance, which is divided into reserved and unreserved portions. Reserved fund balance is simply to isolate the portion of fund balance that is not available for the year's budget, so that unreserved fund balance can serve as a measure of current available financial resources.

**Fund Balance Policy**

Policy to maintain fund balance at a predetermined target level.

**Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)**

Uniform minimum standards for financial accounting and recording, encompassing the rules and procedures that define accepted accounting principles.

**General Obligation (GO) Bonds**

Bonds that are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith and credit to the repayment of the bonds, generally repaid from taxes and/or other general revenues.

**Goals**

A long-term attainable target for an organization – its vision of the future.

**Grants**

A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one governmental entity or other organization to another. Usually contributions are made to local governments from the state and federal governments and are for a specific purpose.

**Indirect Costs**

Costs necessary and related to providing a product or service, but which are not an integral part of the product or service. Electricity, heat, rent, telephones, office supplies, management, and supervision are examples of typical indirect costs.

**Infrastructure**

The streets, sidewalks, water lines, sewer lines, and other major systems and structures which provide the foundation for a community.

**Interfund Activity**

Activity between funds of the government. Interfund activities are divided into two broad categories: reciprocal and nonreciprocal. Reciprocal Interfund activity comprises interfund loans and interfund services provided and used. Nonreciprocal Interfund activity comprises interfund transfers and Interfund reimbursements.

**Interfund Loans**

Amounts provided between funds with a requirement for repayment.

**Interfund Reimbursements**

Repayments by one fund to another for expenditures incurred on its behalf.

**Interfund Services Provided and Used**

Sales and purchases of goods and services between funds for a price approximating their external exchange value.

**Intergovernmental Revenue**

Revenue received from another government unit for a specific purpose.

**Internal Services Charges**

The charges to user departments for internal services provided by another government agency, such as accounting, equipment maintenance, and communications.

**Interfund Transfers**

Flows of assets (such as cash or goods) between funds without flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment.

**Legal Debt Margin**

The excess of the amount of debt legally authorized over the amount of debt outstanding.

**Levy**

To impose taxes, special assessments, or service charges for the support of governmental facilities and services.

**Major Funds**

Governmental fund or enterprise fund reported as a separate column in the basic fund financial statements and subject to a separate opinion in the independent auditor's report. The general fund is always a major fund. Otherwise, major funds are funds whose revenues, expenditures, assets, or liabilities (excluding extraordinary items) are at least 10 percent of corresponding totals for all governmental or enterprise funds and at least 5 percent of the aggregate amount for all governmental and enterprise funds for the same item. Any other government or enterprise fund may be reported as a major fund if the government's officials believe that fund is particularly important to financial statement users.

**Manager's Message**

The part of the budget's introductory section in which the City Manager identifies key policies, strategies, and conditions to the City Commission and general public.

**Mill**

The traditional unit of expressing property tax rates. A mill equals one-thousandth (1/1000) of a dollar, or \$1 tax per \$1,000 of taxable valuation. Ten mills equals one percent (1%).

**Modified Accrual Accounting**

Basis of accounting according to which revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which should be recognized when due.

**Neighbor Works**

A national nonprofit organization created by Congress to provide financial support, technical assistance, and training for community-based revitalization efforts.

**Object Code**

The most detailed coding of expenditures. The basic elements of the object classifications are Personal Services, Supplies and Materials, Purchased Services, Fixed and Internal Charges, and Capital Outlay. Each of these classifications represents further subtotal and line item detail for very precise identification of expenditures.

**Objectives**

A specific measurable and observable result of an organization's activity which advances the organization toward its goal – a defined method to accomplish an established goal.

**Operating budget**

The portion of the budget that pertains to daily operations that provide basic governmental services, such as personnel, supplies, and purchased services.

**Overlapping Debt**

The outstanding long-term debt of Cascade County, School District #1, City of Great Falls, and the Transit District that overlap geographically for property located in the City of Great Falls.

**Performance Measures**

Specific, quantitative measures of work performed within an activity or program.

**Personnel Services**

Costs related to compensating employees, including salaries, wages, and benefit costs.

**Property Valuation**

The value placed on real estate, personal property, and centrally assessed utilities as a basis for levying taxes.

**Reserve**

An account used to indicate that a portion of a fund's assets are legally restricted for a specific purpose and is not available for general appropriation.

**Revenue**

Receipts and receivables derived from any and all financing sources. The primary revenue classifications are:

**Taxes**

Real (property), personal, and motor vehicle property taxes, including the penalty and interest on delinquent taxes. The City does not receive any income taxes or sales taxes.

**Fees charged for licenses and permits**

Licenses include: motor vehicle, business, animal, etc. Permits include: building, utilities, signs, excavation, sidewalk, etc.

**Intergovernmental Revenue**

Revenues from federal, state and other governmental units. Tax levies collected by the county on behalf of the City are direct tax revenues of the City.

**Charges for Services**

Fees charged to users of services and facilities such as: water, sewer, parking, library, swim pools, golf, etc.

**Revenue (continued)****Fines and Forfeitures**

Revenues from fines and forfeitures such as: traffic, DUI, parking, library, etc.

**Internal Services**

Charges for services provided among departments/divisions within the City organization. Although internal service charges have a "doubling" effect on the total revenues of the City, they are necessary to clearly show the costs and financing sources applicable to individual operations within the City.

**Special Assessments**

Special levies on property which represent costs of a benefit provided to a special district (group of properties) or individual property. Special assessments include street lighting, improvements, street maintenance, green area maintenance, and hazard removal.

**Miscellaneous Revenues**

Interest earnings and other revenues not otherwise classified.

**Revenue Bond**

Bonds sold for constructing a project that will produce revenue for the government. The revenue is pledged to pay the principal and interest of the bond.

**Special Assessments**

Special levies on property which represent costs of a benefit provided to a special district, group of properties, or individual property. Special assessments include street lighting, improvements, street maintenance, green area maintenance, and hazard removal.

**Special Improvement District (SID)**

Special Improvement District bonds are issued for capital projects which benefit specific properties. The bonds are not general obligations of the City; however, the city administration is committed to payment of all special improvement district debt issued by the City.

**Tax Increment**

In 1977, the City's first Tax Increment District was created. At the time each district is created, the taxable value of the district is identified. This taxable value is the base value of the district. New construction and improvements have taken place in the districts, which have increased the taxable value. This increased taxable value is the tax increment valuation for the districts. Tax increment is the increase in annual taxes since the districts were created.

**Tax Increment Bond**

Specially limited obligation bonds payable from anticipated incremental increases in tax revenues, resulting from the redevelopment of an area. Tax revenue from construction and improvements in the Tax Increment District provides funding for new construction and improvements.

**Tax Year**

The tax year parallels the fiscal year. One-half of taxes levied or assessed by the City are due in November and one-half in May.

**Taxes**

Compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit of the people. This term does not include licenses, permits, special assessments, or other specific charges made to individuals or individual properties for unique benefits.

**Trust and Agency Funds**

These funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds.

**Unreserved Balance**

The portion of a fund's balance that is not restricted for a specific purpose and is available for general appropriation.

**Working Capital**

Net current assets. The balance that can be identified as available for commitment on the short term (usually one year). Formula:

1. Add cash;
2. Add other current assets (known receivables which can be expected to be available for expenditure in the short term); and
3. Deduct current liabilities (payables which are expected to be paid in the short term).