

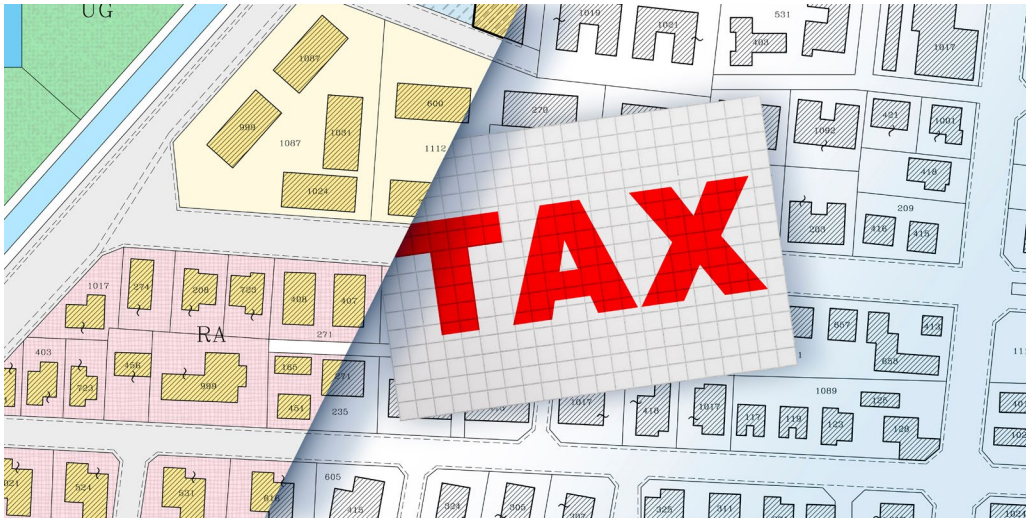
# AGECONMT

News and Posts

November 5, 2025

By [Dr. Greg Gilpin](#)

## Unpacking SB 542 and HB 231 Property Tax Reforms *Part 8 of a Series on Property Taxes in Montana*



Between tax years 2024 and 2025, the median residential home market value increased by [\\$67,000](#), a 22% increase. This caused many homeowners to see substantial increases in their property taxes.

Montana's 69th legislative session provided relief by enacting two significant bills, [SB 542](#) and [HB 231](#), that restructured the Montana property tax system. These were the most important changes to residential property taxes since 2009. This post details the tax changes for 2025 and 2026 and then provides estimated impacts.

## Enacted Property Tax Legislation Impacting 2025

In 2025, the Montana Legislature enacted sweeping changes to [property tax rates](#) by introducing a graduated property tax system based on the market value of residential and commercial properties.

**Table 1: Graduated Property Tax System for 2025**

| Property Type                                                                       | 2024 Rates | 2025 Rates | 2025 Value-Neutral Rates |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Residential (≤\$400K)                                                               | 1.35%      | 0.76%      | 0.94%                    |
| Residential (\$400K - \$1.5M)                                                       | 1.35%      | 1.10%      | 0.94%                    |
| Residential (>\$1.5M)                                                               | 1.89%      | 2.20%      | 0.94%                    |
| Commercial (≤\$400K)                                                                | 1.89%      | 1.40%      | 1.62%                    |
| Commercial (>\$400K)                                                                | 1.89%      | 1.89%      | 1.62%                    |
| Qualifying Agricultural Land                                                        | 2.16%      | 2.05%      | 2.15%                    |
| Forest Land                                                                         | 0.37%      | 0.37%      |                          |
| \$400 one-time residential tax rebate for primary residences and long-term rentals. |            |            |                          |

Source: [DOR](#).

The Legislature also provided a [\\$400 one-time tax rebate](#) for primary residences and long-term rentals.

Recall that the **tax rate** converts **market value** to **taxable value**, a vital part in calculating taxes owed.

$$\text{Taxes Owed} = \text{Market Value} \times \text{Taxable Rate} \times (\text{Mills} \div 1000)$$

### Will the mills remain fixed, or will they float upward when taxable rates fall?

Unfortunately, adjusting the tax rates is not done in isolation, and local tax jurisdictions often adjust the Mills to offset changes to taxable value so that tax revenue is maintained.

1. State-appropriated mills are fixed (95-mill Levy and 6-mill Levy).
2. Locally appropriated mills float upwards to maintain property tax revenue. For example, the [City of Bozeman increased the mills by 4.5](#) to cover almost all of the decline in property tax revenue that would have occurred due to lower taxable rates. They also converted fixed mill levies to floating mills.
3. Only two cities — [Billings and Sunburst](#) — are unable to float their mills upward without a voter-approved referendum.

If mills are fixed:

- $\downarrow$  Taxable rate  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  Taxes owed.
- $\uparrow$  Taxable rate  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  Taxes owed.

If mills float:

- $\downarrow$  Taxable rate  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  mills  $\Rightarrow$  No change to taxes owed.
- $\uparrow$  Taxable rate  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  mills  $\Rightarrow$  No change to taxes owed.

## How Did These Rate Changes Impact Homeowners?

*To understand impacts, let's use an example of a residential owner whose property is their primary residence. Suppose the market property value is \$671,800, and the mills are 500 in 2024 and 680 in 2025.*

2024: Taxable Value:  $\$671,800 * 0.0135 = \$9,069$   
Taxes Owed:  $500/1000 * \$10,125 = \$4,534$

2025: Taxable Value:  $\$399,999 * 0.0076 + \$271,001 * 0.011 = \$6,021$   
Taxes Owed:  $680/1000 * \$6,890 = \$4,094$

Property taxes fall by \$440, a 10% decrease.

- Property taxes to the State fall by \$322.
- Property taxes to the local jurisdictions fall by \$120.

## 2025 is also a property reassessment cycle year

The Zoomtown boom has stopped, and the demand for MT residential real estate isn't as hot. As such, many homeowners saw reductions in their home's market value. For example, in Bozeman, there was about a 4% reduction in value for the 2025 cycle.

The 2025 property assessments are based on property values as of January 1, 2024. Many will see their property values fall during this cycle, and potentially the 2027 reassessment cycle as well. For example, in Bozeman, residential home values fell by over 11% in the 2nd quarter of 2025, but this won't be seen until the 2027 tax bill.

## Enacted Property Tax Legislation Impacting 2026

The 2026 tax year will add a [Homestead Component](#) to the 2025 graduated property tax rates.

**Table 2: Property Tax Rates, 2026**

|                               | 2024  | 2026  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Residential Homestead         |       |       |
| ≤ Median (\$378K)             | 1.35% | 0.76% |
| 1 – 2 x Median (\$378-\$756K) | 1.35% | 0.90% |
| 2-4x median (\$756K-\$1.5M)   | 1.35% | 1.10% |
| 4x median (>\$1.5M)           | 1.89% | 1.90% |
| Residential Non-Homestead     | 1.89% | 1.90% |
| Multi-dwelling Units          | 1.35% | 1.10% |
| C & I (<\$2.3M)               | 1.89% | 1.50% |
| C & I (>\$2.3M)               | 1.89% | 1.90% |
| Qualifying Agricultural Land  | 2.16% | 2.05% |
| Forest Land                   | 0.37% | 0.37% |

Source: MT DOR 2024 and [2026](#).

Homestead Owner Eligibility:

- 1) Individual-owned or grantor revocable trusts.
- 2) Principal residence and lived on the property for 7 months of the year.
- 3) Current on property taxes.
- 4) Those who received the 2025 tax rebate are already enrolled.

Homestead Long-term Rental Eligibility:

- 1) Tenant residence and rented to tenants for a minimum of 28+ days and for at least 7+ months a year.
- 2) Current on property taxes.
- 3) Must apply between Dec. 1, 2025 and Mar. 1, 2026.

Homestead Enrollment Verification:

<https://svc.mt.gov/dor/OrionDataPortal/HomesteadExemption.aspx>

## The DOR's projected tax impacts between 2024 and 2026

The DOR provided [preliminary analysis](#) of the impact of the new tax changes.

**Table 3: Estimated Impacts on Property Taxes**

|                                       | 2025 | 2026 | 2024-26 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|---------|
| Owner-occupied homes with a homestead | -15% | -4%  | -18%    |
| Long-term rentals with homestead      | 8%   | -27% | -22%    |
| Homes on ag. land without homestead   | -17% | 50%  | 25%     |
| Non-homestead residential             | 17%  | 44%  | 68%     |
| Commercial property                   | 11%  | -7%  | 3%      |
| Agricultural land                     | 7%   | -5%  | 2%      |
| Other property (industrial, etc.)     | 13%  | -2%  | 10%     |

Source: [DOR](#).

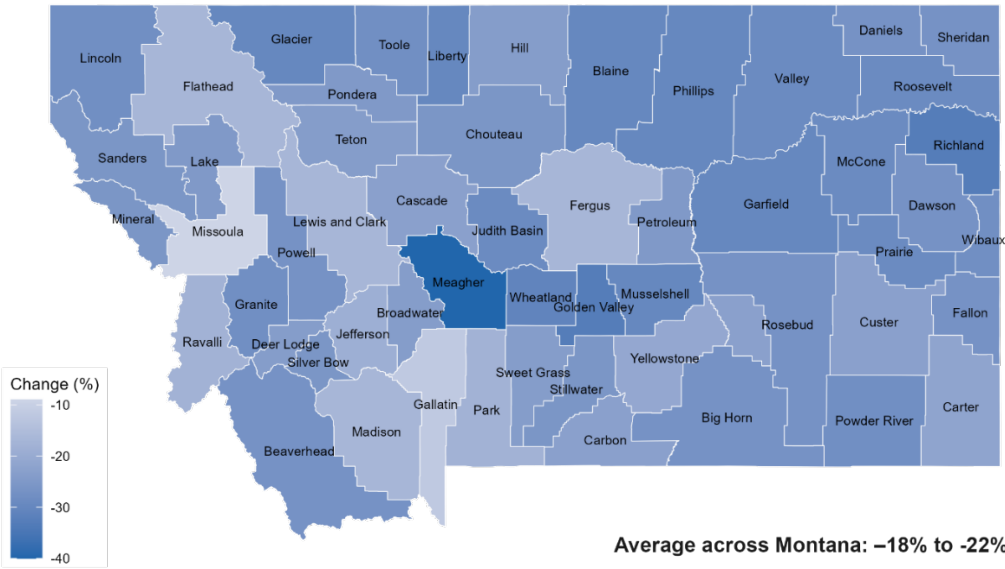
This legislation is intentionally redistributive, offering lower taxes to some properties and higher taxes to others.

- Overall, little to no change to total taxes paid.
  - All homeowners will see reductions in property taxes owed to the State, except those with property values above \$3.2 million.
  - Many homeowners will see their property tax bills decrease slightly, except for those with higher property values.
  - Compared to 2022, many homeowners will still face higher overall tax bills.
- Shifts tax burden between properties:
  - Decrease in residential taxes.
  - Increase in agricultural and commercial taxes.
  - Increase in industrial property taxes, though the [PSC reduced NW Energy's property taxes by \\$75M in 2023](#). These taxes pass through to customers.
- Shifts tax burden within property classes from lower-valued to higher-valued properties

*These effects were known before enactment.*

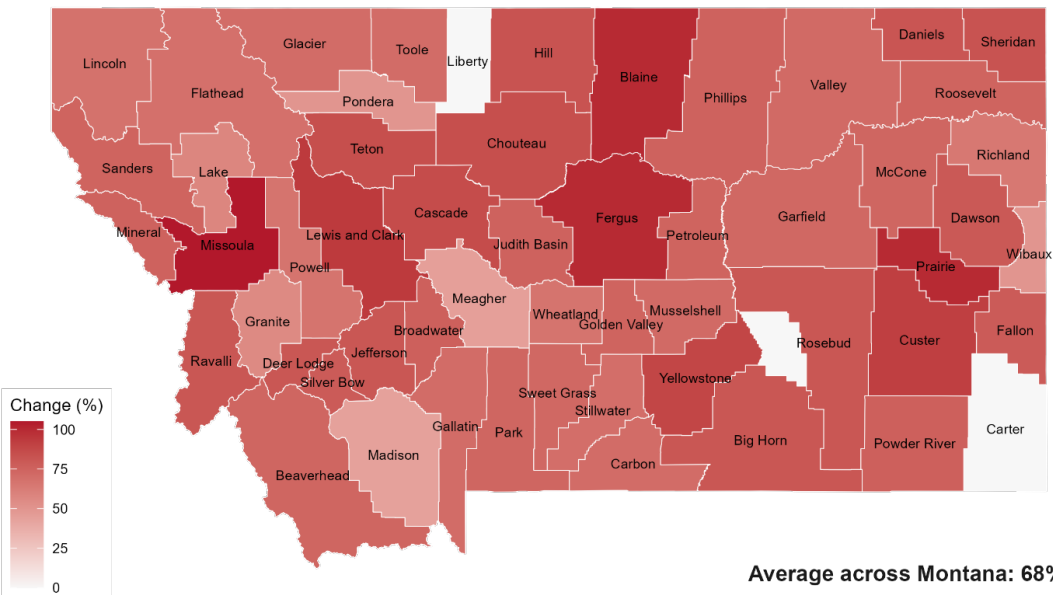
# County-by-County Impacts

Residential with Homestead  
Property Tax Change, 2024–2026



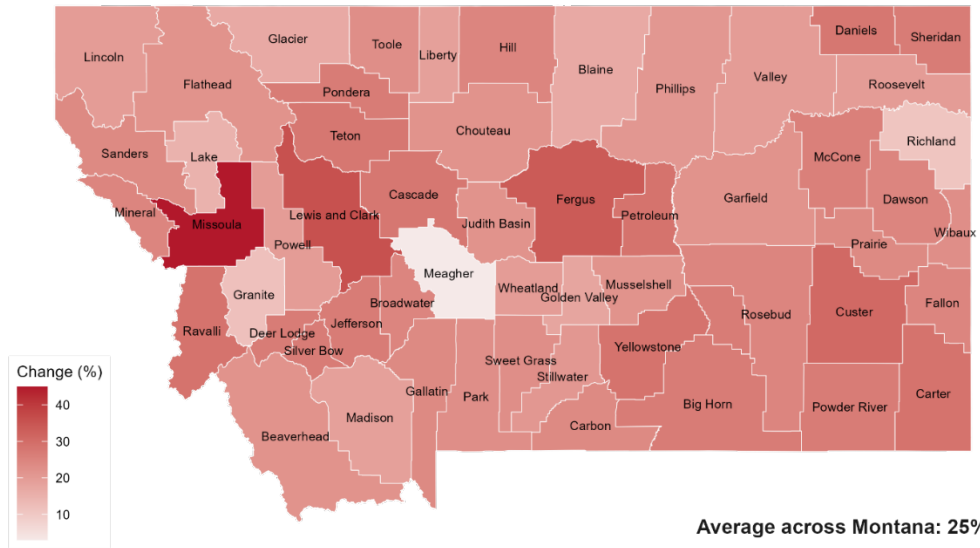
Source: MT DOR. Graphic: Author.

Residential w/o Homesteads  
Property Tax Change, 2024–2026

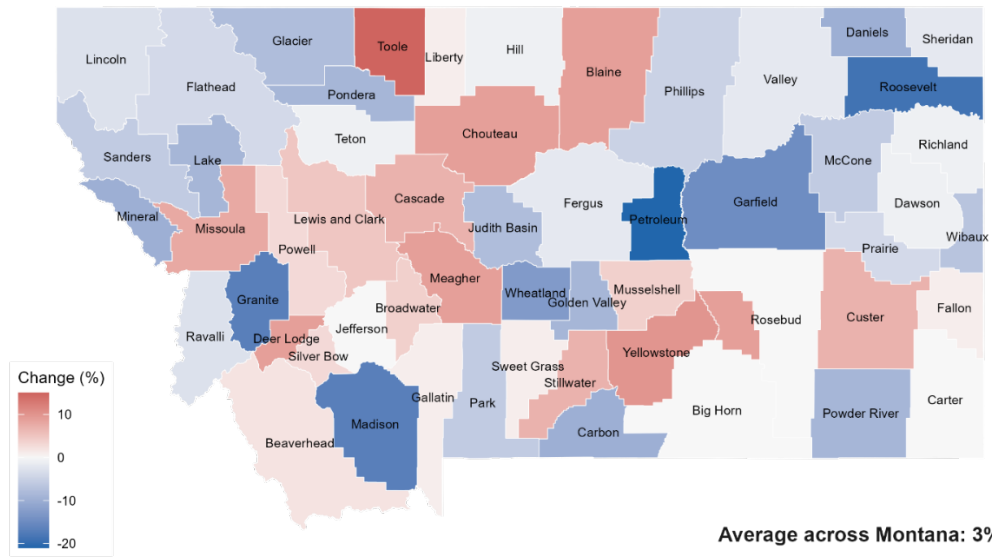


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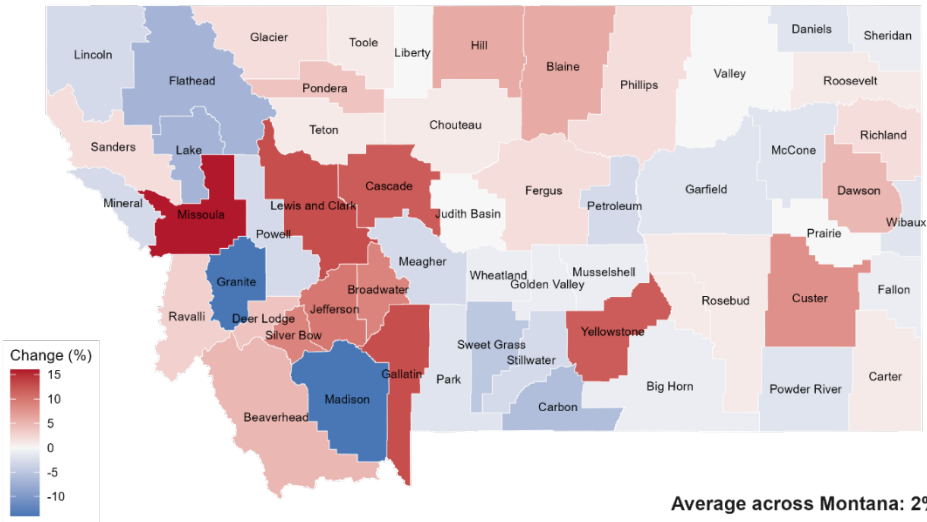
Homes on Ag Land w/o Homesteads  
Property Tax Change, 2024–2026



Commerical  
Property Tax Change, 2024–2026

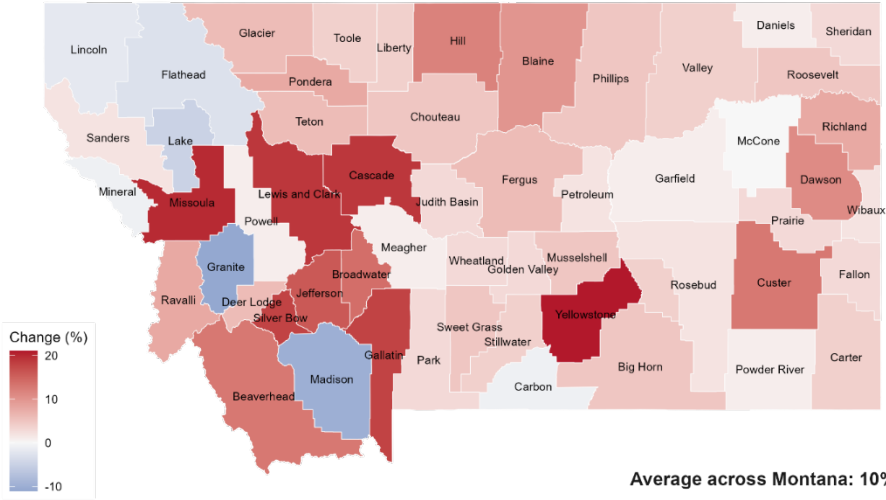


Agriculture  
Property Tax Change, 2024–2026



Source: MT DOR. Graphic: Author.

Industrial and Other  
Property Tax Change, 2024–2026



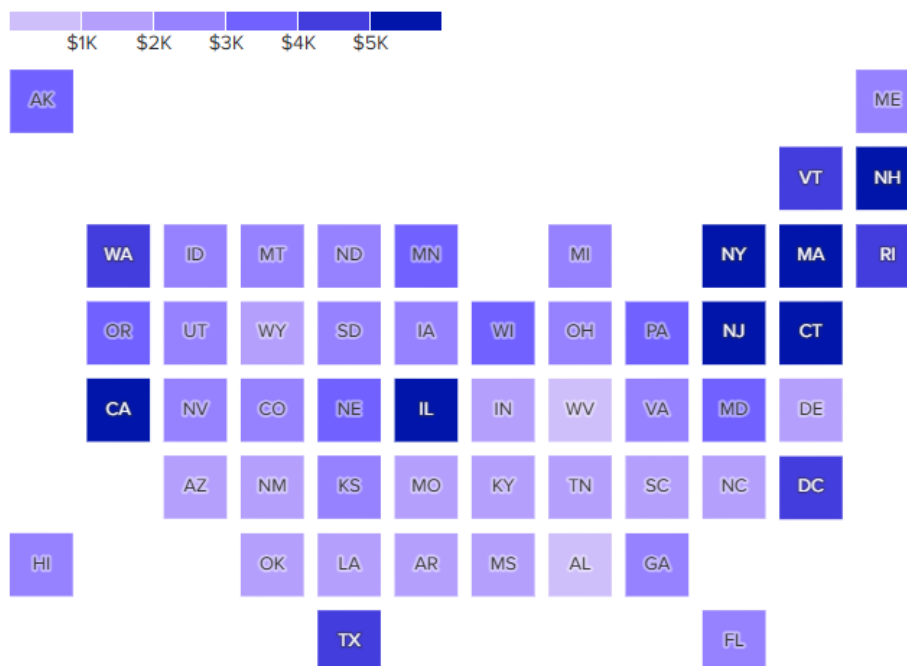
Source: MT DOR. Graphic: Author.



## How does Montana compare to other states?

Montana's property tax burden is in the [middle of the pack](#), but higher than our neighboring states: Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, and Colorado. We are slightly below South Dakota.

**Median real estate taxes paid in each state and D.C.**



Source: American Community Survey, 2023.

## All Is Not Well on the Home Front

Currently, there is a lawsuit in Butte-Silver Bow County in which Plaintiffs argue that the MT DOR did not equalize taxes as required by the [MT Constitution, Article VIII](#).

The Montana Legislature has at times enacted 'value-neutral rates' and, in other years, departed from them. I have already provided a [detailed analysis](#) of how the property tax burden has shifted over time across Montana.

It will be surprising if the Plaintiffs succeed, as this type of legal argument has [failed in the past](#).

*This is Part 8 of a Series on Property Taxation in Montana.*

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