

Montana Code Annotated 2009

7-15-4201. Short title. This part and part 43 shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Renewal Law".

7-15-4202. Existence of blighted areas and resulting problems -- statement of policy. It is hereby found and declared:

(1) that blighted areas which constitute a serious and growing menace, injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the residents of the state, exist in municipalities of the state;

(2) that the existence of such areas:

(a) contributes substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime and depreciation of property values;

(b) constitutes an economic and social liability;

(c) substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of municipalities;

(d) retards the provision of housing accommodations;

(e) aggravates traffic problems; and

(f) substantially impairs or arrests the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement of traffic facilities; and

(3) that the prevention and elimination of such areas is a matter of state policy and state concern in order that the state and its municipalities shall not continue to be endangered by areas which are focal centers of disease, promote juvenile delinquency, are conducive to fires, are difficult to police and to provide police protection for, and, while contributing little to the tax income of the state and its municipalities, consume an excessive proportion of its revenues because of the extra services required for police, fire, accident, hospitalization, and other forms of public protection, services, and facilities.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3902(part).

7-15-4203. Need for redevelopment and rehabilitation of blighted areas. It is further found and declared:

(1) that certain of such blighted areas or portions thereof may require acquisition, clearance, and disposition subject to use restrictions as provided in this part, since the prevailing condition of decay may make impracticable the reclamation of the area by rehabilitation;

(2) that other areas or portions thereof may, through the means provided in this part, be susceptible of rehabilitation in such a manner that the conditions and evils enumerated in [7-15-4202](#) may be eliminated, remedied, or prevented; and

(3) that to the extent feasible salvable blighted areas should be rehabilitated through voluntary action and the regulatory process.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3902(part).

7-15-4204. Interpretation. (1) The powers conferred by part 43 and this part are for public uses for which public money may be expended and the power of eminent domain may be exercised as provided in Title 70, chapter 30. The legislature finds and declares that necessity in the public interest exists for the provisions enacted in part 43 and this part concerning urban renewal.

(2) A city or town may not serve as a pass-through entity by using its power of eminent domain, as provided in Title 70, chapter 30, to obtain property with the intent to sell, lease, or provide the property to a private entity.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3902(part); amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 125, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 441, L. 2007.

7-15-4205. Scope. Insofar as the provisions of this part and part 43 are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this part and part 43 shall be controlling. The powers conferred by this part and part 43 shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3919(part).

7-15-4206. Definitions. The following terms, wherever used or referred to in part 43 or this part, have the following meanings unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

(1) "Agency" or "urban renewal agency" means a public agency created by [7-15-4232](#).

(2) "Blighted area" means an area that is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, and crime, that substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the city or its environs, that retards the provision of housing accommodations, or that constitutes an economic or social liability or is detrimental or constitutes a menace to the public health, safety, welfare, and morals in its present condition and use, by reason of:

(a) the substantial physical dilapidation, deterioration, age obsolescence, or defective construction, material, and arrangement of buildings or improvements, whether residential or nonresidential;

(b) inadequate provision for ventilation, light, proper sanitary facilities, or open spaces as determined by competent appraisers on the basis of an examination of the building standards of the municipality;

(c) inappropriate or mixed uses of land or buildings;

(d) high density of population and overcrowding;

(e) defective or inadequate street layout;

(f) faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness;

(g) excessive land coverage;

(h) unsanitary or unsafe conditions;

(i) deterioration of site;

(j) diversity of ownership;

(k) tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land;

(l) defective or unusual conditions of title;

(m) improper subdivision or obsolete platting;

(n) the existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire or other causes; or

- (o) any combination of the factors listed in this subsection (2).
- (3) "Bonds" means any bonds, notes, or debentures, including refunding obligations, authorized to be issued pursuant to part 43 or this part.
- (4) "Clerk" means the clerk or other official of the municipality who is the custodian of the official records of the municipality.
- (5) "Federal government" means the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.
- (6) "Local governing body" means the council or other legislative body charged with governing the municipality.
- (7) "Mayor" means the chief executive of a city or town.
- (8) "Municipality" means any incorporated city or town in the state.
- (9) "Neighborhood development program" means the yearly activities or undertakings of a municipality in an urban renewal area or areas if the municipality elects to undertake activities on an annual increment basis.
- (10) "Obligee" means any bondholder or agent or trustee for any bondholder or lessor conveying to the municipality property used in connection with an urban renewal project or any assignee or assignees of the lessor's interest or any part of the interest and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the municipality.
- (11) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or school district and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other person acting in a similar representative capacity.
- (12) "Public body" means the state or any municipality, township, board, commission, district, or other subdivision or public body of the state.
- (13) "Public officer" means any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the municipality relating to health, fire, building regulations, or other activities concerning dwellings in the municipality.
- (14) "Public use" means:
- (a) a public use enumerated in [70-30-102](#); or
 - (b) a project financed by the method provided for in [7-15-4288](#).
- (15) "Real property" means all lands, including improvements and fixtures on the land, all property of any nature appurtenant to the land or used in connection with the land, and every estate, interest, right, and use, legal or equitable, in the land, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage, or otherwise.
- (16) "Redevelopment" may include:
- (a) acquisition of a blighted area or portion of the area;
 - (b) demolition and removal of buildings and improvements;
 - (c) installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary for carrying out in the area the urban renewal provisions of this part in accordance with the urban renewal plan; and
 - (d) making the land available for development or redevelopment by private enterprise or public agencies, including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the municipality itself, at its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan. If the property is condemned pursuant to Title 70, chapter 30, the private enterprise or public agencies may not develop the condemned area in a way that is not for a public use.
- (17) (a) "Rehabilitation" may include the restoration and renewal of a blighted area or portion of the area in accordance with an urban renewal plan by:

- (i) carrying out plans for a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements;
- (ii) acquisition of real property and demolition or removal of buildings and improvements on the property when necessary to eliminate unhealthful, unsanitary, or unsafe conditions, to lessen density, to reduce traffic hazards, to eliminate obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public welfare, to otherwise remove or prevent the spread of blight or deterioration, or to provide land for needed public facilities;
- (iii) installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary for carrying out in the area the urban renewal provisions of this part; and
- (iv) subject to [7-15-4259](#)(4), the disposition of any property acquired in the urban renewal area, including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the municipality itself, at its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan.

(b) Rehabilitation may not include the development of the condemned area in a way that is not for a public use if the property is condemned pursuant to Title 70, chapter 30.

(18) "Urban renewal area" means a blighted area that the local governing body designates as appropriate for an urban renewal project or projects.

(19) "Urban renewal plan" means a plan for one or more urban renewal areas or for an urban renewal project. The plan:

(a) must conform to the growth policy if one has been adopted pursuant to Title 76, chapter 1; and

(b) must be sufficiently complete to indicate, on a yearly basis or otherwise:

(i) any land acquisition, demolition, and removal of structures; redevelopment; improvements; and rehabilitation that is proposed to be carried out in the urban renewal area;

(ii) zoning and planning changes, if any, including changes to the growth policy if one has been adopted pursuant to Title 76, chapter 1;

(iii) land uses, maximum densities, building requirements; and

(iv) the plan's relationship to definite local objectives respecting appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, recreational and community facilities, and other public improvements.

(20) (a) "Urban renewal project" may include undertakings or activities of a municipality in an urban renewal area for the elimination and for the prevention of the development or spread of blight and may involve redevelopment in an urban renewal area, rehabilitation or conservation in an urban renewal area, or any combination or part of redevelopment, rehabilitation, or conservation in accordance with an urban renewal plan.

(b) An urban renewal project may not include using property that was condemned pursuant to Title 70, chapter 30, for anything other than a public use.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3901(part); amd. Secs. 2, 34, Ch. 582, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 441, L. 2007.

7-15-4207. Prohibition against discrimination. For all of the purposes of this part and part 43, a person may not be subjected to discrimination because of sex, race, creed, religion, age, physical or mental disability, color, or national origin.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3917; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 253, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 472, L. 1997.

7-15-4208. Encouragement of private enterprise. A municipality, to the greatest extent it determines to be feasible in carrying out the provisions of this part and part 43, shall afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of the municipality as a whole, to the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the urban renewal area by private enterprise. A municipality shall give consideration to this objective in exercising its powers under this part and part 43, including the formulation of a workable program; the approval of urban renewal plans (consistent with the comprehensive plan or parts thereof for the municipality); the exercise of its zoning powers; the enforcement of other laws, codes, and regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements; the disposition of any property acquired; and the provision of necessary public improvements.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3903.

7-15-4209. Development of workable urban renewal program. (1) A municipality, for the purposes of this part and part 43, may formulate a workable program for utilizing appropriate private and public resources:

- (a) to eliminate and prevent the development or spread of blighted areas;
- (b) to encourage needed urban rehabilitation;
- (c) to provide for the redevelopment of such areas; or
- (d) to undertake such of the aforesaid activities or other feasible municipal activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of such workable program.

(2) Such workable program may include, without limitation, provision for:

- (a) the prevention of the spread of blight into areas of the municipality which are free from blight through diligent enforcement of housing, zoning, and occupancy controls and standards;
- (b) the rehabilitation of blighted areas or portions thereof by replanning, removing congestion, providing parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements; by encouraging voluntary rehabilitation; and by compelling the repair and rehabilitation of deteriorated or deteriorating structures; and
- (c) the clearance and redevelopment of blighted areas or portions thereof.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3904.

7-15-4210. Resolution of necessity required to utilize provisions of part. No municipality shall exercise any of the powers hereafter conferred upon municipalities by this part and part 43 until after its local governing body shall have adopted a resolution finding that:

- (1) one or more blighted areas exist in such municipality; and
- (2) the rehabilitation, redevelopment, or a combination thereof of such area or areas is necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, morals, or welfare of the residents of such municipality.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3905.

7-15-4211. Preparation of comprehensive development plan for municipality. For the purpose of approving an urban renewal plan and other municipal purposes, authority is hereby vested in every municipality:

(1) to prepare, to adopt, and to revise from time to time a comprehensive plan or parts thereof for the physical development of the municipality as a whole (giving due regard to the environs and metropolitan surroundings);

(2) to establish and maintain a planning commission for such purpose and related municipal planning activities; and

(3) to make available and appropriate necessary funds therefor.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part).

7-15-4212. Preparation of urban renewal plan. The municipality may itself prepare or cause to be prepared an urban renewal plan, or any person or agency, public or private, may submit such a plan to the municipality.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part).

7-15-4213. Review of urban renewal plan by planning commission. (1) Prior to its approval of an urban renewal project, the local governing body shall submit the urban renewal project plan to the planning commission of the municipality for review and recommendations as to its conformity with the growth policy or parts of the growth policy for the development of the municipality as a whole if a growth policy has been adopted pursuant to Title 76, chapter 1.

(2) The planning commission shall submit its written recommendations with respect to the proposed urban renewal plan to the local governing body within 60 days after receipt of the plan.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part); amd. Secs. 3, 34, Ch. 582, L. 1999.

7-15-4214. Hearing on urban renewal plan required. (1) The local governing body shall hold a public hearing on an urban renewal plan after public notice thereof.

(2) Upon receipt of the recommendations of the planning commission, or if no recommendations are received within said 60 days, then without such recommendations, the local governing body may proceed with the hearing on the proposed urban renewal project plan.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part).

7-15-4215. Notice of hearing on urban renewal plan. (1) The notice required by [7-15-4214](#)(1) must be given by publication as provided in [7-1-4127](#) and by mailing a notice of the hearing, not less than 10 days prior to the date of the hearing, to the persons whose names appear on the county treasurer's tax roll as the owners, reputed owners, or

purchasers under contracts for deed of the property, at the address shown on the tax roll.

(2) The notice must describe the time, date, place, and purpose of the hearing, generally identify the urban renewal area affected, and outline the general scope of the urban renewal plan under consideration.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 526, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 354, L. 2001.

7-15-4216. Requirements for approval of urban renewal plans and projects. (1) The local governing body shall not approve an urban renewal plan until a comprehensive plan or parts of such plan for an area which would include an urban renewal area for the municipality have been prepared.

(2) A municipality shall not approve an urban renewal project for an urban renewal area unless the local governing body has by resolution determined such area to be a blighted area and designated such area as appropriate for an urban renewal project.

(3) An urban renewal plan adopted after July 1, 1979, must be approved by ordinance.

(4) All urban renewal plans approved by resolution prior to May 8, 1979, are hereby validated.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 667, L. 1979.

7-15-4217. Criteria for approval of urban renewal project. Following the hearing required by [7-15-4214](#), the local governing body may, by ordinance, approve an urban renewal project if it finds that:

(1) a workable and feasible plan exists for making available adequate housing for the persons who may be displaced by the project;

(2) the urban renewal plan conforms to the comprehensive plan or parts thereof for the municipality as a whole;

(3) the urban renewal plan will afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of the municipality as a whole, for the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the urban renewal area by private enterprise; and

(4) a sound and adequate financial program exists for the financing of said project.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 667, L. 1979.

7-15-4218. Voter approval of urban renewal plan required when general obligation bonds to be used. If the plan or any subsequent modification thereof involves financing by the issuance of general obligation bonds of the municipality as authorized in [7-15-4302](#)(1) or the financing of water or sewer improvements by the issuance of revenue bonds under the provisions of part 44 of chapter 7 or of part 43 of chapter 13, the question of approving the plan and issuing such bonds shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of such municipality, in accordance with the provisions governing

municipal general obligation bonds under chapter 7, part 42, at the same election and shall be approved by a majority of those qualified electors voting on such question.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part); amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

7-15-4219. Effect of approval of urban renewal project. Upon the approval of an urban renewal project by a municipality, the provisions of the urban renewal plan with respect to the future use and building requirements applicable to the property covered by said plan shall be controlling with respect thereto.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(f).

7-15-4220. Use of neighborhood development program to implement urban renewal activities. (1) The municipality may elect to undertake and carry out urban renewal activities on a yearly basis. In such event, the activities shall be included in the yearly budget of the municipality. The undertaking of urban renewal activities on a yearly basis shall be designated as a "neighborhood development program" and the financing of such activities shall be approved in accordance with [7-15-4218](#).

(2) In the event of such election, the municipality shall present its proposed annual increment activities or undertakings for public approval in keeping with [7-15-4211](#) through [7-15-4221](#). Such activity year shall relate to the budget year of the municipality.

(3) Such activities need not be limited to contiguous areas. However, such activities shall be confined to the areas as outlined in the urban renewal plan as approved by the municipality in accordance with this part. The yearly activities shall constitute a part of the urban renewal plan, and the municipality may elect to undertake certain yearly activities and total urban renewal projects simultaneously.

(4) Every municipality shall have all the power necessary or convenient to plan and undertake neighborhood development projects consisting of urban renewal project undertakings and activities in one or more urban renewal areas which are planned and carried out on the basis of annual increments in accordance with the provisions of this part and part 43 for carrying out and planning urban renewal projects.

History: (1), (3)En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; Sec. 11-3906, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1969; Sec. 11-3901, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; Sec. 11-3907, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3901(part), 11-3906(h), 11-3907(j).

7-15-4221. Modification of urban renewal project plan. (1) An urban renewal project plan may be modified at any time by the local governing body. If modified after the lease or sale by the municipality of real property in the urban renewal project area, the modification is subject to any rights at law or in equity that a lessee or purchaser or the lessee's or purchaser's successor or successors in interest may be entitled to assert.

(2) An urban renewal plan may be modified by ordinance.

(3) All urban renewal plans approved or modified by resolution prior to May 8, 1979, are validated.

- (4) A plan may be modified by:
- (a) the procedure set forth in [7-15-4212](#) through [7-15-4219](#) with respect to adoption of an urban renewal plan;
 - (b) the procedure set forth in the plan.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(e); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 667, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 614, Ch. 61, L. 2007.

7-15-4222 through 7-15-4230 reserved.

7-15-4231. Exercise of powers related to urban renewal. A municipality may itself exercise its urban renewal project powers as herein defined or may, if the local governing body by resolution determines such action to be in the public interest, elect to have such powers exercised by the urban renewal agency created by [7-15-4232](#) or a department or other officers of the municipality as they are authorized to exercise under this part and part 43.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3915(a).

7-15-4232. Authorization to assign urban renewal powers to municipal departments or to create urban renewal agency. When a municipality has made the finding prescribed in [7-15-4210](#) and has elected to have the urban renewal project powers exercised as specified in [7-15-4233](#):

- (1) such urban renewal project powers may be assigned to a department or other officers of the municipality or to any existing public body corporate; or
- (2) the legislative body of a city may create an urban renewal agency in such municipality, to be known as a public body corporate, to which such powers may be assigned.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3916(a).

7-15-4233. Powers which may be exercised by urban renewal agency or authorized department. (1) In the event the local governing body makes such determination, such body may authorize the urban renewal agency or department or other officers of the municipality to exercise any of the following urban renewal project powers:

- (a) to formulate and coordinate a workable program as specified in [7-15-4209](#);
- (b) to prepare urban renewal plans;
- (c) to prepare recommended modifications to an urban renewal project plan;
- (d) to undertake and carry out urban renewal projects as required by the local governing body;
- (e) to make and execute contracts as specified in [7-15-4251](#), [7-15-4254](#), [7-15-4255](#), and [7-15-4281](#), with the exception of contracts for the purchase or sale of real or personal property;
- (f) to disseminate blight clearance and urban renewal information;
- (g) to exercise the powers prescribed by [7-15-4255](#), except the power to agree to

conditions for federal financial assistance and imposed pursuant to federal law relating to salaries and wages shall be reserved to the local governing body;

(h) to enter any building or property in any urban renewal area in order to make surveys and appraisals in the manner specified in [7-15-4257](#);

(i) to improve, clear, or prepare for redevelopment any real or personal property in an urban renewal area;

(j) to insure real or personal property as provided in [7-15-4258](#);

(k) to effectuate the plans provided for in [7-15-4254](#);

(l) to prepare plans for the relocation of families displaced from an urban renewal area and to coordinate public and private agencies in such relocation;

(m) to prepare plans for carrying out a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements;

(n) to conduct appraisals, title searches, surveys, studies, and other preliminary plans and work necessary to prepare for the undertaking of urban renewal projects;

(o) to negotiate for the acquisition of land;

(p) to study the closing, vacating, planning, or replanning of streets, roads, sidewalks, ways, or other places and to make recommendations with respect thereto;

(q) to organize, coordinate, and direct the administration of the provisions of this part and part 43;

(r) to perform such duties as the local governing body may direct so as to make the necessary arrangements for the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties and responsibilities entrusted to the local governing body.

(2) Any powers granted in this part or part 43 that are not included in subsection (1) as powers of the urban renewal agency or a department or other officers of a municipality in lieu thereof may only be exercised by the local governing body or other officers, boards, and commissions as provided under existing law.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3915(b).

7-15-4234. Urban renewal agency to be administered by appointed board of commissioners. (1) If the urban renewal agency is authorized to transact business and exercise powers under this part, the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, shall appoint a board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency consisting of five commissioners.

(2) The initial membership shall consist of one commissioner appointed for 1 year, one for 2 years, one for 3 years, and two for 4 years. Each subsequent appointment must be for 4 years. A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of a commissioner must be filed with the clerk of the municipality, and the certificate is conclusive evidence of the proper appointment of the commissioner.

(3) Each commissioner shall hold office until a successor has been appointed and has qualified.

(4) A commissioner may not receive compensation for services but is entitled to the necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, incurred in the discharge of duties.

(5) Any persons may be appointed as commissioners if they reside within the municipality.

(6) A commissioner may be removed for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3916(part); amd. Sec. 615, Ch. 61, L. 2007.

7-15-4235. Restrictions on agency commissioners holding other public office. A majority of the commissioners of an urban renewal agency exercising powers pursuant to this part or part 43 shall not hold any other public office under the municipality other than their commissionership or office with respect to such urban renewal agency, department, or office.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3918(part).

7-15-4236. Conduct of business. The powers and responsibilities of an urban renewal agency shall be exercised by the commissioners thereof. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business and exercising the powers and responsibilities of the agency and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the agency upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present unless in any case the bylaws shall require a larger number.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3916(part).

7-15-4237. Annual report. (1) An agency authorized to transact business and exercise powers under this part and part 43 shall file with the local governing body, on or before September 30 of each year, a report of its activities for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) The report shall include a complete financial statement setting forth its assets, liabilities, income, and operating expenses as of the end of the fiscal year.

(3) At the time of filing the report, the agency shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the community a notice to the effect that such report has been filed with the municipality and that the report is available for inspection during business hours in the office of the city clerk and in the office of the agency.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3916(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 441, L. 1991.

7-15-4238. Employment of necessary staff. The urban renewal agency or department or officers exercising urban renewal project powers shall be supplied with the necessary technical experts and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as are required.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3916(part); amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 253, L. 1979.

7-15-4239. Control of conflict of interest. (1) (a) A public official, employee of a municipality or urban renewal agency, or department or officers that have been vested by a municipality with urban renewal project powers and responsibilities under [7-15-4231](#) may not voluntarily acquire any interest, direct or indirect, in any urban renewal project, in any property included or planned to be included in any urban renewal project of the

municipality, or in any contract or proposed contract in connection with an urban renewal project.

(b) When an acquisition is not voluntary, the interest acquired must be immediately disclosed in writing to the local governing body, and the disclosure must be entered upon the minutes of the governing body.

(2) If an official or department or division head owns or controls or owned or controlled within 2 years prior to the date of hearing on the urban renewal project any interest, direct or indirect, in any property that the person knows is included in an urban renewal project, the person shall immediately disclose this fact in writing to the local governing body, and the disclosure must be entered upon the minutes of the governing body. An official or a department or division head may not participate in any action on that particular project by the municipality or urban renewal agency, department, or officers that have been vested with urban renewal project powers by the municipality pursuant to the provisions of [7-15-4231](#).

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3918(part); amd. Sec. 616, Ch. 61, L. 2007.

7-15-4240. Misconduct in office. Any violation of the provisions of [7-15-4235](#) or [7-15-4239](#) shall constitute misconduct in office.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3918(part).

7-15-4241 through 7-15-4250 reserved.

7-15-4251. General powers of municipalities in connection with urban renewal.

Every municipality shall have all the power necessary or convenient:

- (1) to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this part and part 43;
- (2) to undertake and carry out urban renewal projects within the municipality, to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this part and part 43, and to disseminate blight clearance and urban renewal information;
- (3) to organize, coordinate, and direct, within the municipality, the administration of the provisions of this part and part 43 as they apply to such municipality in order that the objective of remedying blighted areas and preventing the causes thereof within such municipality may be most effectively promoted and achieved and to establish such new office or offices of the municipality or to reorganize existing offices in order to carry out such purpose most effectively;
- (4) to exercise all or any part or combination of powers granted in this part or part 43.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3907(part).

7-15-4252. Prevention and elimination of urban blight. The municipality is authorized to develop, test, and report methods and techniques and carry out demonstrations and other activities for the prevention and the elimination of urban blight and to apply for, accept, and utilize grants of funds from the federal government for such purposes.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3907(part).

7-15-4253. Relocation of displaced families. Every municipality shall have power to prepare plans for the relocation of families displaced from an urban renewal area and to make relocation payments and to coordinate public and private agencies in such relocation, including requesting such assistance for this purpose as is available from other private and governmental agencies, both for the municipality and other parties.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3907(g).

7-15-4254. Municipal power in the preparation of various plans. (1) Every municipality shall have power, within the municipality:

(a) to make or have made all plans necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of this part and to contract with any person, public or private, in making and carrying out such plans; and

(b) to adopt or approve, modify, and amend such plans.

(2) Such plans may include, without limitation:

(a) a comprehensive plan or parts thereof for the locality as a whole;

(b) urban renewal plans;

(c) plans for carrying out a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements;

(d) plans for the enforcement of state and local laws, codes, and regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements and to the compulsory repair, rehabilitation, demolition, or removal of buildings and improvements; and

(e) appraisals, title searches, surveys, studies, and other preliminary plans and work necessary to prepare for the undertaking of urban renewal projects.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3907(part).

7-15-4255. Authority to provide or contract for services related to urban renewal.

(1) Every municipality shall have power to:

(a) provide or arrange or contract for the furnishing or repair by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works, streets, or roads in connection with an urban renewal project;

(b) install, construct, and reconstruct streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements.

(2) Every municipality shall have power to agree to any conditions that it may deem reasonable and appropriate attached to federal financial assistance and imposed pursuant to federal law relating to the determination of prevailing salaries or wages or compliance with labor standards in the undertaking or carrying out of an urban renewal project and to include in any contract let in connection with such a project provisions to fulfill such of said conditions as it may deem reasonable and appropriate.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3907(b).

7-15-4256. Restriction on operation of certain utility services by municipality.

Nothing in this part or part 43 shall be construed to authorize any municipality to construct or operate, as a part of any urban renewal project, any electric generation plant, electric transmission or distribution lines, or other public utility facilities, excepting waterlines and sewerlines then operated by municipalities.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3907(1).

7-15-4257. Authority to enter private property. (1) Every municipality shall have power, within the municipality, to enter upon any building or property in any urban renewal area in order to make surveys and appraisals and to obtain an order for this purpose from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted.

(2) Such entries shall be made in such manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3907(part).

7-15-4258. Acquisition and administration of real and personal property. (1) A municipality may:

(a) acquire by purchase, lease, option, gift, grant, bequest, devise, eminent domain pursuant to Title 70, chapter 30, or otherwise any real property and personal property that may be necessary for the administration of the provisions contained in part 43 and this part, together with any improvements on the real property;

(b) hold, improve, clear, or prepare for redevelopment property acquired pursuant to subsection (1)(a);

(c) dispose of real or personal property;

(d) insure or provide for the insurance of real or personal property or the operations of the municipality against any risks or hazards, including the power to pay premiums on any insurance; and

(e) enter into a development agreement with the owner of real property within an urban renewal area and undertake activities, including the acquisition, removal, or demolition of structures, improvements, or personal property located on the real property, to prepare the property for redevelopment.

(2) A development agreement entered into in accordance with subsection (1)(e) must contain provisions obligating the owner to redevelop the real property for a specified use consistent with the urban renewal plan and offering recourse to the municipality if the redevelopment is not completed as determined by the local governing body. The development agreement may not constitute the acquisition of an interest in real property by the municipality within the meaning of [7-15-4262](#) or [7-15-4263](#).

(3) Except as provided in [7-15-4204](#)(2), [7-15-4206](#), and [7-15-4259](#), statutory provisions with respect to the acquisition, clearance, or disposition of property by public bodies may not restrict a municipality in the exercise of functions with respect to an urban renewal project.

(4) A municipality may not acquire real property for an urban renewal project or enter into a development agreement, as provided in subsection (1)(e), unless the local

governing body has approved the urban renewal project plan in accordance with [7-15-4216\(2\)](#) and [7-15-4217](#).

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; Sec. 11-3907, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 158, L. 1971; Sec. 11-3906, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3906(part), 11-3907(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 441, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 125, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 441, L. 2007.

7-15-4259. Exercise of power of eminent domain. (1) After the adoption by the local governing body of a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the real property described in the resolution is necessary for an urban renewal project under this part, a municipality may acquire by condemnation, as provided in Title 70, chapter 30, any interest in real property that it considers necessary for urban renewal.

(2) Condemnation for urban renewal of blighted areas, as defined in [7-15-4206\(2\)\(a\)](#), (2)(h), (2)(k), or (2)(n), is a public use, and property already devoted to any other public use or acquired by the owner or the owner's predecessor in interest by eminent domain may be condemned for the purposes of this part.

(3) The award of compensation for real property taken for an urban renewal project may not be increased by reason of any increase in the value of the real property caused by the assembly, clearance, or reconstruction or proposed assembly, clearance, or reconstruction in the project area. An allowance may not be made for the improvements begun on real property after notice to the owner of the property of the institution of proceedings to condemn the property. Evidence is admissible bearing upon the unsanitary, unsafe, or substandard condition of the premises or the unlawful use of the premises.

(4) A city or town may not serve as a pass-through entity by using its power of eminent domain, as provided in Title 70, chapter 30, to obtain property with the intent to sell, lease, or provide the property to a private entity.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3908; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 125, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 441, L. 2007; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 512, L. 2007.

7-15-4260. Exemption from levy and sale for certain property. All property of a municipality, including funds, owned or held by it for the purposes of this part and part 43 shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and no execution or other judicial process shall issue against the same nor shall judgment against a municipality be a charge or lien upon such property; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to or limit the right of obligees to pursue any remedies for the enforcement of any pledge or lien given pursuant to this part or part 43 by a municipality on an urban renewal project or the rents, fees, grants, or revenues derived from these projects.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3912(a); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 667, L. 1979.

7-15-4261. Exemption from taxation for certain property. (1) The property of a municipality acquired or held for the purposes of this part is declared to be public property used for essential public and governmental purposes, and such property shall be

exempt from all taxes of the municipality, the county, the state, or any political subdivision thereof.

(2) Such tax exemption shall terminate when the municipality sells, leases, or otherwise disposes of such property in an urban renewal area to a purchaser or lessee which is not a public body or other organization normally entitled to tax exemption with respect to such property.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3912(b).

7-15-4262. Disposal of municipal property in urban renewal areas. (1) A municipality may:

(a) sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property in an urban renewal area or any interest in real property acquired by it for an urban renewal project for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, or other uses or for public use and enter into contracts with respect to the real property; or

(b) retain the property or interest only for parks and recreation, education, public transportation, public safety, health, highways, streets and alleys, administrative buildings, or civic centers, in accordance with the urban renewal project plan and subject to any covenants, conditions, and restrictions, including covenants running with the land, that it considers necessary or desirable to assist in preventing the development or spread of blighted areas or otherwise to carry out the purposes of this part.

(2) The sale, lease, other transfer, or retention and any agreement relating the real property may be made only after the approval of the urban renewal plan by the local governing body.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (5), the real property or interest must be sold, leased, otherwise transferred, or retained at not less than its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan. In determining the fair value of real property for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan, a municipality shall take into account and give consideration to the:

(a) uses provided in the plan;

(b) restrictions upon and the covenants, conditions, and obligations assumed by the purchaser or lessee or by the municipality retaining the property; and

(c) objectives of the plan for the prevention of the recurrence of blighted areas.

(4) Real property acquired by a municipality which, in accordance with the provisions of the urban renewal plan, is to be transferred must be transferred as rapidly as feasible, in the public interest, consistent with the carrying out of the provisions of the urban renewal plan.

(5) A transfer under this section may include a donation of the land or a sale of the land at a reduced price to a corporation for the purpose of constructing:

(a) a multifamily housing development operated by the corporation for low-income housing;

(b) single-family houses. Upon completion of a house, the corporation shall sell the property to a low-income person who meets the eligibility requirements of the corporation. Once the sale is completed, the property becomes subject to taxation.

(c) improvements to real property or modifying, altering, or repairing improvements to real property that will enable the corporation, subject to the restrictions of Article X,

section 6, of the Montana constitution, to pursue purposes specified in the articles of incorporation of the corporation, including the sale, lease, rental, or other use of the donated land and improvements.

(6) Land that is transferred pursuant to subsection (5) must be used to permanently provide low-income housing. The transfer of the property may contain a reversionary clause to reflect this condition.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3909(part); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 170, L. 2009.

7-15-4263. Procedure to dispose of property to private persons. (1) A municipality may dispose of real property in an urban renewal area to private persons only under reasonable procedures as it shall prescribe or as provided in this section.

(2) (a) A municipality shall by public notice invite proposals from and make available all pertinent information to private redevelopers or any persons interested in undertaking to redevelop or rehabilitate an urban renewal area or any part of an urban renewal area.

(b) The notice must be published as provided in [7-1-4127](#) prior to the execution of any contract or deed to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property and prior to the delivery of any instrument of conveyance under the provisions of [7-15-4262](#) through [7-15-4266](#).

(c) The notice must identify the area or portion of the area and must state that any further information that is available may be obtained at the office designated in the notice.

(3) The municipality shall consider all redevelopment or rehabilitation proposals and the financial and legal ability of the persons making the proposals to carry them out. The municipality may accept those proposals as it considers to be in the public interest and in furtherance of the purposes of this part and part 43. Thereafter, the municipality may execute, in accordance with the provisions of [7-15-4262](#) and [7-15-4264](#), and deliver contracts, deeds, leases, and other instruments of transfer.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3909(b); amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 354, L. 2001.

7-15-4264. Obligations of transferees of municipal property in urban renewal area. (1) The purchasers or lessees and their successors and assigns are obligated to devote real property transferred pursuant to [7-15-4262](#) only to the uses specified in the urban renewal plan and may be obligated to comply with other requirements that the municipality may determine to be in the public interest, including the obligation to begin within a reasonable time any improvements on real property required by the urban renewal plan.

(2) In any instrument of conveyance to a private purchaser or lessee, the municipality may provide that the purchaser or lessee may not sell, lease, or otherwise transfer the real property without the prior written consent of the municipality until the purchaser or lessee has completed the construction of any and all improvements that the purchaser or lessee is obligated to construct.

(3) The inclusion in a contract or conveyance to a purchaser or lessee of any covenants, restrictions, or conditions, including the incorporation by reference of the provisions of an urban renewal plan or any part of a plan, may not prevent the recording

of the contract or conveyance in the land records of the clerk and recorder of the county in which the city or town is located, in a manner that provides actual or constructive notice of the covenants, restrictions, or conditions.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3909(part); amd. Sec. 617, Ch. 61, L. 2007.

7-15-4265. Presumption of regularity in transfer of title. Any instrument executed by a municipality and purporting to convey any right, title, or interest in any property under this part or part 43 shall be conclusively presumed to have been executed in compliance with the provisions of this part and part 43 insofar as title or other interest of any bona fide purchasers, lessees, or transferees of such property is concerned.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3914.

7-15-4266. Temporary use of municipal property in urban renewal area. A municipality may operate and maintain real property acquired in an urban renewal area pending the disposition of the property for redevelopment, without regard to the provisions of [7-15-4262](#) and [7-15-4264](#), for such uses and purposes as may be deemed desirable even though not in conformity with the urban renewal plan. The municipality may, after a public hearing, extend the time for a period not to exceed 3 years.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3909(c).

7-15-4267. Cooperation by public bodies. (1) For the purpose of aiding in the planning, undertaking, or carrying out of an urban renewal project located within the area in which it is authorized to act, any public body authorized by law or by this part or part 43, upon such terms, with or without consideration, as it may determine, may:

- (a) dedicate, sell, convey, or lease any of its interest in any property or grant easements, licenses, or other rights or privileges therein to a municipality;
- (b) incur the entire expense of any public improvements made by such public body in exercising the powers granted in this section;
- (c) do any and all things necessary to aid or cooperate in the planning or carrying out of an urban renewal plan;
- (d) lend, grant, or contribute funds to a municipality;
- (e) enter into agreements (which may extend over any period, notwithstanding any provision or rule of law to the contrary) with a municipality or other public body respecting action to be taken pursuant to any of the powers granted by this part or part 43, including the furnishing of funds or other assistance in connection with an urban renewal project;
- (f) cause to be furnished public buildings and public facilities, including parks; playgrounds; recreational, community, educational, water, sewer, or drainage facilities; or any other works which it is otherwise empowered to undertake;
- (g) furnish, dedicate, close, vacate, pave, install, grade, regrade, plan, or replan streets, roads, sidewalks, ways, or other places;
- (h) plan or replan or zone or rezone any part of the urban renewal area; and
- (i) provide such administrative and other services as may be deemed requisite to the

efficient exercise of the powers herein granted.

(2) Any sale, conveyance, lease, or agreement provided for in this section shall be made by a public body with appraisal, public notice, advertisement, or public bidding in accordance with provisions of [7-15-4263](#).

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 195, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3913(a), (b).

7-15-4268 through 7-14-4280 reserved.

7-15-4281. Financial authority in connection with urban renewal. (1) A municipality shall have power to:

(a) borrow money and apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other form of financial assistance for the purposes of this part and enter into and carry out contracts in connection with the financial assistance from:

- (i) the federal government;
- (ii) the state, a county, or any other public body; or
- (iii) any sources, public or private;

(b) (i) appropriate funds and make expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part; and

(ii) subject to [15-10-420](#) and in accordance with state law, levy taxes and assessments for the purposes of this part;

(c) invest any urban renewal project funds held in reserves or sinking funds or any funds that are not required for immediate disbursement in property or securities in which mutual savings banks may legally invest funds subject to their control;

(d) adopt, in accordance with state law, annual budgets for the operation of an urban renewal agency, department, or office vested with urban renewal project powers under [7-15-4231](#);

(e) enter, in accordance with state law, into agreements, which may extend over any period, with agencies or departments vested with urban renewal project powers under [7-15-4231](#) respecting action to be taken by the municipality pursuant to any of the powers granted by part 43 or this part;

(f) close, vacate, plan, or replan streets, roads, sidewalks, ways, or other places and plan or replan, zone or rezone any part of the municipality in accordance with state law.

(2) A municipality may include in any application or contract for financial assistance with the federal government for an urban renewal project the conditions imposed pursuant to federal laws that the municipality may consider reasonable and appropriate and that are not inconsistent with the purposes of part 43 and this part.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3907(part); amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

7-15-4282. Authorization for tax increment financing. Any urban renewal plan as defined in [7-15-4206](#), industrial district ordinance adopted pursuant to [7-15-4299](#), technology district ordinance adopted pursuant to [7-15-4295](#), or aerospace transportation and technology district ordinance adopted pursuant to [7-15-4296](#) may contain a provision or be amended to contain a provision for the segregation and application of tax increments as provided in [7-15-4282](#) through [7-15-4299](#).

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 394, L. 2009.

7-15-4283. Definitions related to tax increment financing. For purposes of [7-15-4282](#) through [7-15-4299](#), the following definitions apply unless otherwise provided or indicated by the context:

(1) "Actual taxable value" means the taxable value of taxable property at any time, as calculated from the last equalized assessment roll.

(2) "Aerospace transportation and technology district" means a tax increment financing aerospace transportation and technology district created pursuant to [7-15-4296](#).

(3) "Aerospace transportation and technology infrastructure development project" means a project undertaken within or for an aerospace transportation and technology district that consists of any of the activities authorized by [7-15-4288](#).

(4) "Base taxable value" means the actual taxable value of all taxable property within an urban renewal area, industrial district, technology district, or aerospace transportation and technology district prior to the effective date of a tax increment financing provision. This value may be adjusted as provided in [7-15-4287](#) or [7-15-4293](#).

(5) "Incremental taxable value" means the amount, if any, by which the actual taxable value at any time exceeds the base taxable value of all property within an urban renewal area, industrial district, technology district, or aerospace transportation and technology district subject to taxation.

(6) "Industrial district" means a tax increment financing industrial district created pursuant to [7-15-4297](#) through [7-15-4299](#).

(7) "Industrial infrastructure development project" means a project undertaken within or for an industrial district that consists of any of the activities authorized by [7-15-4288](#).

(8) "Municipality" means any incorporated city or town, county, or city-county consolidated local government for the purposes of:

(a) an industrial district operating pursuant to [7-15-4282](#) through [7-15-4294](#) and Title 7, chapter 15, part 43;

(b) a technology district operating pursuant to [7-15-4282](#) through [7-15-4294](#) and Title 7, chapter 15, part 43; or

(c) an aerospace transportation and technology district operating pursuant to [7-15-4282](#) through [7-15-4294](#) and Title 7, chapter 15, part 43.

(9) "Tax increment" means the collections realized from extending the tax levies, expressed in mills, of all taxing bodies in which the urban renewal area, industrial district, technology district, aerospace transportation and technology district, or a part of an area or district is located against the incremental taxable value.

(10) "Tax increment provision" means a provision for the segregation and application of tax increments as authorized by [7-15-4282](#) through [7-15-4299](#).

(11) "Taxes" means all taxes levied by a taxing body against property on an ad valorem basis.

(12) "Taxing body" means any incorporated city or town, county, city-county consolidated local government, school district, or other political subdivision or governmental unit of the state, including the state, that levies taxes against property within the urban renewal area, industrial district, technology district, or an aerospace transportation and technology district.

(13) "Technology district" means a tax increment financing district created pursuant to [7-15-4295](#).

(14) "Technology infrastructure development project" means a project undertaken within or for a technology district that consists of any of the activities authorized by [7-15-4288](#).

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(2); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 667, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 269, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 114, L. 2003; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 394, L. 2009.

7-15-4284. Filing of tax increment provisions plan or district ordinance. (1) The clerk of the municipality shall file a certified copy of each urban renewal plan, industrial district ordinance, technology district ordinance, or aerospace transportation and technology district ordinance or an amendment to any of them containing a tax increment provision with the department of revenue.

(2) A certified copy of each plan, ordinance, or amendment must also be filed with the clerk or other appropriate officer of each of the affected taxing bodies.

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(part); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 394, L. 2009.

7-15-4285. Determination and report of original, actual, and incremental taxable values. The department of revenue shall, upon receipt of a qualified tax increment provision and each succeeding year, calculate and report to the municipality and to any other affected taxing body in accordance with Title 15, chapter 10, part 2, the base, actual, and incremental taxable values of the property.

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(part); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 667, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 483, L. 2009.

7-15-4286. Procedure to determine and disburse tax increment. (1) Mill rates of taxing bodies for taxes levied after the effective date of the tax increment provision must be calculated on the basis of the sum of the taxable value, as shown by the last equalized assessment roll, of all taxable property located outside the urban renewal area, industrial district, technology district, or aerospace transportation and technology district and the base taxable value of all taxable property located within the area or district. The mill rate determined must be levied against the sum of the actual taxable value of all taxable property located within as well as outside the area or district.

(2) (a) The tax increment, if any, received in each year from the levy of the combined mill rates of all the affected taxing bodies against the incremental taxable value within the area or district, except for the university system mills levied and assessed against property, must be paid into a special fund held by the treasurer of the municipality and used as provided in [7-15-4282](#) through [7-15-4299](#).

(b) The balance of the taxes collected in each year must be paid to each of the taxing bodies as otherwise provided by law.

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(4); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 667, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 441, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 422, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 394, L. 2009.

7-15-4287. Provision for use of portion of tax increment. (1) At the time of adoption of a tax increment provision or at any time subsequent thereto, the governing body of the municipality may provide that a portion of the tax increment from the incremental taxable value shall be released from segregation by an adjustment of the base taxable value, provided that:

(a) all principal and interest then due on bonds for which the tax increment has been pledged has been fully paid; and

(b) the tax increment resulting from the smaller incremental value is determined by the governing body to be sufficient to pay all principal and interest due later on the bonds.

(2) The adjusted base value determined under subsection (1) shall be reported by the clerk to the officers and taxing bodies to which the increment provision is reported.

(3) Thereafter, the adjusted base value is used in determining the mill rates of affected taxing bodies unless the tax increment resulting from the adjustment is determined to be insufficient for this purpose. In this case, the governing body must reduce the base value to the amount originally determined or to a higher amount necessary to provide tax increments sufficient to pay all principal and interest due on the bonds.

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(6); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 667, L. 1979.

7-15-4288. Costs that may be paid by tax increment financing. The tax increments may be used by the municipality to pay the following costs of or incurred in connection with an urban renewal project, industrial infrastructure development project, technology infrastructure development project, or aerospace transportation and technology infrastructure development project:

(1) land acquisition;

(2) demolition and removal of structures;

(3) relocation of occupants;

(4) the acquisition, construction, and improvement of infrastructure, industrial infrastructure, technology infrastructure, or aerospace transportation and technology infrastructure that includes streets, roads, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, pedestrian malls, alleys, parking lots and offstreet parking facilities, sewers, sewer lines, sewage treatment facilities, storm sewers, waterlines, waterways, water treatment facilities, natural gas lines, electrical lines, telecommunications lines, rail lines, rail spurs, bridges, spaceports for reusable launch vehicles with associated runways and launch, recovery, fuel manufacturing, and cargo holding facilities, publicly owned buildings, and any public improvements authorized by Title 7, chapter 12, parts 41 through 45; Title 7, chapter 13, parts 42 and 43; and Title 7, chapter 14, part 47, and items of personal property to be used in connection with improvements for which the foregoing costs may be incurred;

(5) costs incurred in connection with the redevelopment activities allowed under [7-15-4233](#);

(6) acquisition of infrastructure-deficient areas or portions of areas;

(7) administrative costs associated with the management of the urban renewal area, industrial district, technology district, or aerospace transportation and technology district;

(8) assemblage of land for development or redevelopment by private enterprise or public agencies, including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the municipality itself at its fair value;

(9) the compilation and analysis of pertinent information required to adequately determine the needs of an urban renewal project in an urban renewal area, the infrastructure needs of secondary, value-adding industries in the industrial district, the needs of a technology infrastructure development project in the technology district, or the needs of an aerospace transportation and technology infrastructure development project in the aerospace transportation and technology district;

(10) the connection of the urban renewal area, industrial district, technology district, or aerospace transportation and technology district to existing infrastructure outside the district;

(11) the provision of direct assistance, through industrial infrastructure development projects, technology infrastructure development projects, or aerospace transportation and technology infrastructure development projects, to secondary, value-adding industries to assist in meeting their infrastructure and land needs within the district; and

(12) the acquisition, construction, or improvement of facilities or equipment for reducing, preventing, abating, or eliminating pollution.

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 147, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 737, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 500, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 269, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 114, L. 2003; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 394, L. 2009.

7-15-4289. Use of tax increments for bond payments. The tax increment may be pledged to the payment of the principal of premiums, if any, and interest on bonds which the municipality may issue for the purpose of providing funds to pay such costs.

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(part); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 667, L. 1979.

7-15-4290. Use of property taxes and other revenue for payment of bonds. (1) (a) The tax increment derived from an urban renewal area may be pledged for the payment of revenue bonds issued for urban renewal projects or of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, or special assessment bonds issued to pay urban renewal costs described in [7-15-4288](#) and [7-15-4289](#).

(b) The tax increment derived from an industrial district may be pledged for the payment of revenue bonds issued for industrial infrastructure development projects or of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, or special assessment bonds issued to pay industrial district costs described in [7-15-4288](#) and [7-15-4289](#).

(c) The tax increment derived from a technology district may be pledged for the payment of revenue bonds issued for technology infrastructure development projects or of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, or special assessment bonds issued to pay technology district costs described in [7-15-4288](#) and [7-15-4289](#).

(d) The tax increment derived from an aerospace transportation and technology district may be pledged for the payment of revenue bonds issued for aerospace transportation and technology infrastructure development projects or of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, or special assessment bonds issued to pay aerospace transportation and technology district costs described in [7-15-4288](#) and [7-15-4289](#).

(2) A municipality issuing bonds pursuant to subsection (1) may, by resolution of its governing body, enter into a covenant for the security of the bondholders, detailing the calculation and adjustment of the tax increment and the taxable value on which it is based and, after a public hearing, pledging or appropriating other revenue of the municipality, except property taxes prohibited by subsection (3), to the payment of the bonds if collections of the tax increment are insufficient.

(3) Property taxes, except the tax increment derived from property within the area or district and tax collections used to pay for services provided to the municipality by a project, may not be applied to the payment of bonds issued pursuant to [7-15-4301](#) for which a tax increment has been pledged.

(4) If applicable, the municipality shall specify whether the bonds are tax credit bonds as provided in [17-5-117](#), recovery zone economic development bonds or recovery zone facility bonds as provided in [7-7-140](#), or qualified energy conservation bonds as provided in [7-7-141](#).

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(part); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 667, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 615, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 394, L. 2009; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 489, L. 2009.

7-15-4291. Agreements to remit unused portion of tax increments. The municipality may also enter into agreements with the other affected taxing bodies to remit to such taxing bodies any portion of the annual tax increment not currently required for the payment of the costs listed in [7-15-4288](#) or pledged to the payment of the principal of premiums, if any, and interest on the bonds referred to in [7-15-4289](#).

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(part).

7-15-4292. Termination of tax increment financing -- exception. (1) The tax increment provision terminates upon the later of:

- (a) the 15th year following its adoption; or
- (b) the payment or provision for payment in full or discharge of all bonds for which the tax increment has been pledged and the interest on the bonds.

(2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), any amounts remaining in the special fund or any reserve fund after termination of the tax increment provision must be distributed among the various taxing bodies in proportion to their property tax revenue from the area or district.

(b) Upon termination of the tax increment provision, a municipality may retain and use in accordance with the provisions of the urban renewal plan:

- (i) funds remaining in the special fund or a reserve fund related to a binding loan commitment, construction contract, or development agreement for an approved urban

renewal project that a municipality entered into before the termination of a tax increment provision;

(ii) loan repayments received after the date of termination of the tax increment provision from loans made pursuant to a binding loan commitment; or

(iii) funds from loans previously made pursuant to a loan program established under an urban renewal plan.

(3) After termination of the tax increment provision, all taxes must be levied upon the actual taxable value of the taxable property in the urban renewal area, the industrial district, the technology district, or the aerospace transportation and technology district and must be paid to each of the taxing bodies as provided by law.

(4) Bonds secured in whole or in part by a tax increment provision may not be issued after the 15th anniversary of tax increment provisions. However, if bonds secured by a tax increment provision are outstanding on the applicable anniversary, additional bonds secured by the tax increment provision may be issued if the final maturity date of the bonds is not later than the final maturity date of any bonds then outstanding and secured by the tax increment provision.

History: En. 11-3921 by Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 532, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3921(7); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 251, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 441, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 422, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 545, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 394, L. 2009.

7-15-4293. Adjustment of base taxable value following change of law or local disaster. (1) If the base taxable value of an urban renewal area, an industrial district, a technology district, or an aerospace transportation and technology district is affected after its original determination by a statutory, administrative, or judicial change in the method of appraising property, the tax rate applied to it, the tax exemption status of property, or the taxable valuation of property if the change in taxable valuation is based on conditions existing at the time the base year was established, the governing body of the municipality may request the department of revenue to estimate the base taxable value so that the tax increment resulting from the increased incremental value is sufficient to pay all principal and interest on the bonds as those payments become due.

(2) If a tax increment financing district created after January 1, 2002, has not issued bonds, the governing body of a municipality may request the department of revenue to adjust the base taxable value to account for a loss of taxable revenue resulting from the state granting property in the area or district tax-exempt status within the first year of creation of the tax increment financing district. The municipality shall give notice of and hold a public hearing on the proposed change.

(3) (a) If an urban renewal area, an industrial district, a technology district, or an aerospace transportation and technology district suffers a loss of property value directly related to a disaster for which the principal executive officer of the local jurisdiction has made a disaster declaration pursuant to [10-3-402](#), the department of revenue shall decrease the base taxable value of the area or district by the amount of the base taxable value lost because of the disaster in the tax year in which the disaster is declared. The principal executive officer shall forward a copy of the disaster declaration to the department of revenue.

(b) The taxable value removed from the base taxable value of the area or district under

subsection (3)(a) must be added to the base taxable value of the area or district upon reconstruction of the property in the tax year of reconstruction. If reconstruction of the property is only partially completed as of January 1 of the tax year, the department of revenue shall determine the base taxable value of the property for that tax year by multiplying the percentage of completion, expressed as a decimal equivalent, of reconstruction of the property by the original base taxable value of the property. The addition to the base taxable value under this subsection (3)(b) is limited to the amount of the original base taxable value of each parcel before the disaster occurred.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 667, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 147, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 712, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 574, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 525, L. 2003; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 545, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 566, L. 2005; amd. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 350, L. 2009; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 394, L. 2009.

7-15-4294. Assessment agreements. (1) A municipality may enter into a written agreement with any private person:

(a) establishing a minimum market value of land, existing improvements, or improvements or equipment to be constructed or acquired; and

(b) requiring the individual to pay an annual tax deficiency fee whenever the property that is the subject of the agreement is valued by the department of revenue for property tax purposes at a market value that is less than the value established by the agreement. The amount of the deficiency fee may not exceed the difference between the property taxes that would have been imposed on the property based on the minimum value of the property expressed in the agreement and the property taxes that are imposed on the property based on the market value established by the department of revenue.

(2) The property that is the subject of the agreement must be located or installed in an urban renewal area, an industrial district, a technology district, an aerospace transportation and technology district, or any other area or district that is subject to a tax increment financing provision.

(3) The minimum value established by the agreement may be fixed or may increase or decrease in later years from the initial minimum value as provided in the agreement.

(4) The agreement creates a lien on the property pursuant to [71-3-1506](#) and must be filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder in each county in which the property or any part of the property is located. Recording an agreement constitutes notice of the agreement to anyone who acquires any interest in the property that is the subject of the agreement, and the agreement is binding upon the person acquiring the interest.

(5) An agreement made pursuant to subsection (1) may be modified or terminated by mutual consent of the current parties to the agreement. Modification or termination of an agreement must be approved by the governing body of the municipality. A document modifying or terminating an agreement must be filed in the office of the county clerk and recorder in each county in which the property or any part of the property is located.

(6) An agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (1) or modified pursuant to subsection (5) terminates on the earliest of:

(a) the date on which conditions in the agreement for termination are satisfied;

(b) the termination date specified in the agreement; or

(c) the date when the tax increment is no longer paid to the municipality under [7-15-4292](#).

(7) This section does not limit a municipality's authority to enter into contracts other than tax deficiency agreements as described in this section.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 545, L. 2005; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 394, L. 2009.