

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2nd Session of the 50th Legislature (2006)

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
FOR ENGROSSED
SENATE BILL NO. 1319

By: Brogdon of the Senate

and

Smaligo of the House

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

(revenue and taxation - ad valorem taxation -
listing and assessment - broadening authority -
county excise boards -
effective date)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2001, Section 2817, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 451, O.S.L. 2005 (68 O.S. Supp. 2005, Section 2817), is amended to read as follows:

Section 2817. A. All taxable personal property, except intangible personal property, personal property exempt from ad valorem taxation, or household personal property, shall be listed and assessed each year at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale, as of January 1.

The fair cash value of household personal property shall be valued at ten percent (10%) of the appraised value of the improvement to the residential real property within which such personal property is located as of January 1 each year. The assessment of household personal property as provided by this section may be altered by the taxpayer listing such property at its actual fair cash value. For purposes of establishing the value of household personal property, pursuant to the requirement of Section

8 of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution, the percentage of value prescribed by this section for the household personal property shall be presumed to constitute the fair cash value of the personal property.

All unmanufactured farm products shall be assessed and valued as of the preceding May 31. Every person, firm, company, association, or corporation, in making the assessment, shall assess all unmanufactured farm products owned by the person, firm, company, association or corporation on the preceding May 31, at its fair cash value on that date instead of January 1.

Stocks of goods, wares and merchandise shall be assessed at the value of the average amount on hand during the preceding year, or the average amount on hand during the part of the preceding year the stock of goods, wares or merchandise was at its January 1 location.

B. All taxable real property shall be assessed annually as of January 1, at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale for:

1. The highest and best use for which the property was actually used during the preceding calendar year; or

2. The highest and best use for which the property was last classified for use if not actually used during the preceding calendar year.

When improvements upon residential real property are located in more than one county, the improvements shall be valued and assessed by the assessor of the county in which the majority of the improvements are located.

The Ad Valorem Division of the Tax Commission shall be responsible for the promulgation of rules which shall be followed by each county assessor of the state, for the purposes of providing for the equitable use valuation of locally assessed real property in this state. Agricultural land and nonresidential improvements necessary or convenient for agricultural purposes shall be assessed

for ad valorem taxation based upon the highest and best use for which the property was actually used, or was previously classified for use, during the calendar year next preceding January 1 on which the assessment is made.

C. The use value of agricultural land shall be based on the income capitalization approach using cash rent. The rental income shall be calculated using the direct capitalization method based upon factors including, but not limited to:

1. Soil types, as depicted on soil maps published by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture;

2. Soil productivity indices approved by the Ad Valorem Division of the Tax Commission;

3. The specific agricultural purpose of the soil based on use categories approved by the Ad Valorem Division of the Tax Commission; and

4. A capitalization rate to be determined annually by the Ad Valorem Division of the Tax Commission based on the sum of the average first mortgage interest rate charged by the Federal Land Bank for the immediately preceding five (5) years, weighted with the prevailing rate or rates for additional loans or equity, and the effective tax rate.

The final use value will be calculated using the soil productivity indices and the agricultural use classification as defined by rules promulgated by the State Board of Equalization. This subsection shall not be construed in a manner which is inconsistent with the duties, powers and authority of the Board as to valuation of the counties as fixed and defined by Section 21 of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution.

However, in calculating the use value of buffer strips as defined in Section 2817.2 of this title, exclusive consideration shall be based only on income from production agriculture from such

buffer strips, not including federal or state subsidies, when valued as required by subsection C of Section 2817.2 of this title.

D. The use value of nonresidential improvements on agricultural land shall be based on the cost approach to value estimation using currently updated cost manuals published by the Marshall and Swift Company or similar cost manuals approved by the Ad Valorem Division of the Tax Commission. The use value estimates for the nonresidential improvements shall take obsolescence and depreciation into consideration in addition to necessary adjustments for local variations in the cost of labor and materials. This section shall not be construed in a manner which is inconsistent with the duties, powers and authority of the Board as to equalization of valuation of the counties as determined and defined by Section 21 of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution.

The use value of facilities used for poultry production shall be determined according to the following procedures:

1. The Ad Valorem Division of the Tax Commission is hereby directed to develop a standard system of valuation of both real and personal property of such facilities, which shall be used by all county assessors in this state, under which valuation based on the following shall be presumed to be the fair cash value of the property:

- a. for real property, a ten-year depreciation schedule, at the end of which the residual value is twenty percent (20%) of the value of the facility during its first year of operation, and
- b. for personal property, a five-year depreciation schedule, at the end of which the residual value is zero;

2. Such facilities shall be valued only in comparison to other facilities used exclusively for poultry production. Such a facility

which is no longer used for poultry production shall be deemed to have no productive use;

3. During the first year such a facility is placed on the tax rolls, its fair cash value shall be presumed to be the lesser of the actual purchase price or the actual documented cost of construction; and

4. For the purpose of determining the valuation of nonresidential improvements used for poultry production, the provisions of this subsection shall be applicable and such improvements shall not be considered to be commercial property.

E. The value of investment in property used exclusively by an oil refinery that is used wholly as a facility, device or method for the desulphurization of gasoline or diesel fuel as defined in Section 2817.3 of this title shall not be included in the capitalization used in the determination of fair market value of such oil refinery if such property would qualify as exempt property pursuant to Section 2902 of this title, whether or not an application for such exemption is made by an otherwise qualifying manufacturing concern owning the property described by Section 2817.3 of this title.

F. The transfer of real property without a change in its use classification shall not require a reassessment thereof based exclusively upon the sale value of the property. However, if the county assessor determines:

1. That by reason of the transfer of a property there is a change in the actual use or classification of the property; or

2. That by reason of the amount of the sales consideration it is obvious that the use classification prior to the transfer of the property is not commensurate with and would not justify the amount of the sales consideration of the property;

then the assessor shall, in either event, reassess the property for the new use classification for which the property is being used, or,

the highest and best use classification for which the property may, by reason of the transfer, be classified for use.

G. When the term "fair cash value" or the language "fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale" is used in the Ad Valorem Tax Code, in connection with and in relation to the assessment of real property, it is defined to mean and shall be given the meaning ascribed and assigned to it in this section and when the term or language is used in the Code in connection with the assessment of personal property it shall be given its ordinary or literal meaning.

H. Where any real property is zoned for a use by a proper zoning authority, and the use of the property has not been changed, the use and not zoning shall determine assessment. Any reassessment required shall be effective January 1 following the change in use. Taxable real property need not be listed annually with the county assessor.

I. If any real property shall become taxable after January 1 of any year, the county assessor shall assess the same and place it upon the tax rolls for the next ensuing year. When any building is constructed upon land after January 1 of any year, the value of the building shall be added by the county assessor to the assessed valuation of the land upon which the building is constructed at the fair cash value thereof for the next ensuing year. However, the building shall be deemed to have a value for assessment purposes of the fair cash value of the materials used in such building only, until the building and the land on which the building is located shall have been conveyed to a bona fide purchaser or shall have been occupied or used for any purpose other than as a sales office by the owner thereof, or shall have been leased, whichever event shall first occur. The county assessor shall continue to assess the building based upon the fair market value of the materials used therein until the building and land upon which the building is

located shall have been conveyed to a bona fide purchaser or is occupied or used for any purpose other than as a sales office by the owner thereof, or is leased, whichever event shall first occur. However, the fair cash value of a lot in any platted addition or a subdivision in a city, town or county zoned for residential, commercial, industrial or other use shall be deemed to be the total purchase price paid by the developer of the addition or subdivision for the land comprising the platted addition or subdivision divided by the number of lots contained in the addition or subdivision until the lot with building or buildings located thereon shall have been conveyed to a bona fide purchaser or shall have been occupied other than as a sales office by the owner thereof, or shall have been leased, whichever event shall first occur. The cost of any land or improvements to any real property required to be dedicated to public use, including, but not limited to, streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, storm or sanitary sewers, utilities, detention or retention ponds, easements, parks or reserves shall not be utilized by the county assessor in the valuation of any real property for assessment purposes.

J. In case improvements on land or personal property located therein or thereon are destroyed by fire, lightning, storm, winds, floodwaters, overflow of streams or other cause, or the value of land is impaired, damaged or destroyed by fire, lightning, storm, winds, floodwaters, overflow of streams or other cause, after January 1 and before the adjournment of the county board of equalization during any year, the county board of equalization, in cooperation with the county assessor, shall determine the amount of damage, and shall make an order directing the assessment of the property for that year at the fair cash value of the property, as defined herein, taking into account the damage occasioned by fire, lightning, storm, winds, floodwaters, overflow of streams or other cause.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2001, Section 2863, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2863. A. The county boards of equalization shall hold sessions commencing on April 1, or the first working day thereafter, and ending not later than May 31, for the purpose of correcting and adjusting the assessment rolls in their respective counties to conform to the fair cash value of the property assessed, as defined by law. However, in counties having an assessed valuation in excess of One Billion Dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00), sessions shall commence on the fourth Monday in January and end not later than May 31. If the number of protests pending would in the estimation of the board make it impracticable for the county board of equalization to complete hearing and adjudication of such protests on or before May 31, a special session may be called, for such time as is necessary to complete consideration of the protests, subject to the approval of the county budget board or the county excise board, between June 1 and no later than July 31. Such approval of the county budget board or the county excise board must be requested no later than May 15. The county board of equalization may meet in special session between March 1 and March 31 for the purpose of considering protests pending on or before the date of notice of such special session, if the number of protests pending would in the estimation of the board make it impracticable for the county board of equalization to complete hearing and adjudication of such protests on or before May 31. At any such special session called between March 1 and March 31, the board shall conduct no other business than the hearing or adjudication of such protests pending pursuant to the provisions of Section 2801 et seq. of this title. Except for special sessions, the meetings of each board shall be called by the chair or, in the event of the refusal or inability of the chair, by a majority membership of the board. The secretary of the board of equalization

shall fix the dates of the extended special session hearings provided for in this section.

B. It shall be the duty of the boards and they shall have the authority to:

1. Raise or lower appraisals to conform to the fair cash value of the property, as defined by law in response to a protest filed as prescribed by law;

2. Add omitted property;

3. Cancel assessments of property not taxable; and

4. Hear all grievances and protests filed with the board secretary as outlined in Section 2877 of this title.

C. It shall be the duty of each county board of equalization to cooperate with and assist the county assessor in performing the duties imposed upon the assessor by the provisions of Section 2840 of this title, to the end that the records required by the provisions of such section shall be fully and accurately prepared and maintained and shall reflect the assessed valuations of the real property of the county. After such records have been prepared and the assessed valuations adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this section, the county board of equalization shall not raise or lower the assessed valuation of any parcel or tract of real estate without hearing competent evidence justifying such change or until at least one member of the board or a person designated by the board has made a personal inspection of such property and submitted a written report to the board. In no event shall any such change be made by the county board of equalization if such change would be inconsistent with the equalized value of other similar property in the county.

D. In counties with a net assessed valuation in excess of Five Hundred Million Dollars (\$500,000,000.00), the county board of equalization may, subject to the approval of the county budget board or the county excise board, appoint sufficient hearing officers to

assist in the hearing of protests filed before the county board of equalization. Such hearing officers shall be knowledgeable in the field of mass appraisal, real estate or related experience. Hearing officers shall receive the same compensation as county board of equalization members. The secretary of the county budget board or the county excise board shall appoint such personnel necessary to assist the hearing officers in the performance of their duties.

Such hearing officers shall review protests assigned to them by the board of equalization, hold hearings, receive testimony from the taxpayer and county assessor and submit a written recommendation to the county board of equalization as to the fair market value of the protested property. Upon submission of the hearing officer's written recommendation, the county board of equalization shall take final action on the protest by either adopting, amending or rejecting the final report. The county board of equalization may also re-hear the protest itself, request additional testimony from the taxpayer or county assessor or request additional review by a hearing officer.

All proceedings before any hearing officer shall be subject to the provisions of the Oklahoma Open Records Act and the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act.

SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2006.

50-2-9913 MAH 03/29/26