

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 58th Legislature (2021)

SENATE BILL 906

By: Murdock

AS INTRODUCED

An Act relating to ad valorem tax; amending 68 O.S. 2011, Section 2817, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 176, O.S.L. 2016 (68 O.S. Supp. 2020, Section 2817), which relates to valuation and assessment; providing for depreciation of specified inventory of persons engaged in selling building materials; and providing an effective date.

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

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2011, Section 2817, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 176, O.S.L. 2016 (68 O.S. Supp. 2020, 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

1 personal property is located as of January 1 each year. The
2 assessment of household personal property as provided by this
3 section may be altered by the taxpayer listing such property at its
4 actual fair cash value. For purposes of establishing the value of
5 household personal property, pursuant to the requirement of Section
6 8 of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution, the percentage of value
7 prescribed by this section for the household personal property shall
8 be presumed to constitute the fair cash value of the personal
9 property.

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

16 Stocks of goods, wares and merchandise shall be assessed at the
17 value of the average amount on hand during the preceding year, or
18 the average amount on hand during the part of the preceding year the
19 stock of goods, wares or merchandise was at its January 1 location.
20 Provided, persons primarily engaged in selling lumber and other
21 building materials, including cement and concrete, except for home
22 centers classified under Industry No. 444110 of the North American
23 Industrial Classification Systems (NAICS) Manual, shall be assessed
24 at the average value of the inventory on hand as of January 1 of

1 each year and the value of the inventory on hand as of December 31
2 of the same year; provided, if any inventory on hand has been
3 assessed in the preceding calendar year, such inventory shall be
4 considered stagnant and the value of such inventory shall be
5 depreciated by fifty percent (50%) for purposes of the current year
6 assessment.

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

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

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

15 When improvements upon residential real property are divided by
16 a taxing jurisdiction line, those improvements shall be valued and
17 assessed in the taxing jurisdiction in which the physical majority
18 of those improvements are located.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 The final use value will be calculated using the soil
24 productivity indices and the agricultural use classification as

1 defined by rules promulgated by the State Board of Equalization.

2 This subsection shall not be construed in a manner which is
3 inconsistent with the duties, powers and authority of the Board as
4 to valuation of the counties as fixed and defined by Section 21 of
5 Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution.

6 However, in calculating the use value of buffer strips as
7 defined in Section 2817.2 of this title, exclusive consideration
8 shall be based only on income from production agriculture from such
9 buffer strips, not including federal or state subsidies, when valued
10 as required by subsection C of Section 2817.2 of this title.

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

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

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

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

14 2. Such facilities shall be valued only in comparison to other
15 facilities used exclusively for poultry production. Such a facility
16 which is no longer used for poultry production shall be deemed to
17 have no productive use;

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

22 4. For the purpose of determining the valuation of
23 nonresidential improvements used for poultry production, the
24

1 provisions of this subsection shall be applicable and such
2 improvements shall not be considered to be commercial property.

3 E. The value of investment in property used exclusively by an
4 oil refinery that is used wholly as a facility, device or method for
5 the desulphurization of gasoline or diesel fuel as defined in
6 Section 2817.3 of this title shall not be included in the
7 capitalization used in the determination of fair market value of
8 such oil refinery if such property would qualify as exempt property
9 pursuant to Section 2902 of this title, whether or not an
10 application for such exemption is made by an otherwise qualifying
11 manufacturing concern owning the property described by Section
12 2817.3 of this title.

13 F. The use value of a lot in any platted addition or a
14 subdivision in a city, town or county zoned for residential,
15 commercial, industrial or other use shall be deemed to be the fair
16 cash value of the underlying tract of land platted, divided by the
17 number of lots contained in the platted addition or subdivision
18 until the lot shall have been conveyed to a bona fide purchaser or
19 the lot with building or buildings located thereon shall have been
20 occupied other than as a sales office by the owner thereof, or shall
21 have been leased, whichever event shall first occur. One who
22 purchases a lot for the purposes of constructing and selling a
23 building on such lot shall not be deemed to be a bona fide purchaser
24 for purposes of this section. However, if the lot is held for a

1 period longer than two (2) years before construction, then the
2 assessor may consider the lot to have been conveyed to a bona fide
3 purchaser. The cost of any land or improvements to any real
4 property required to be dedicated to public use, including, but not
5 limited to, streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, storm or sanitary
6 sewers, utilities, detention or retention ponds, easements, parks or
7 reserves shall not be utilized by the county assessor in the
8 valuation of any real property for assessment purposes.

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

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

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

19 then the assessor shall, in either event, reassess the property for
20 the new use classification for which the property is being used, or,
21 the highest and best use classification for which the property may,
22 by reason of the transfer, be classified for use.

23 H. When the term "fair cash value" or the language "fair cash
24 value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary

1 sale" is used in the Ad Valorem Tax Code, in connection with and in
2 relation to the assessment of real property, it is defined to mean
3 and shall be given the meaning ascribed and assigned to it in this
4 section and when the term or language is used in the Code in
5 connection with the assessment of personal property it shall be
6 given its ordinary or literal meaning.

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

13 J. If any real property shall become taxable after January 1 of
14 any year, the county assessor shall assess the same and place it
15 upon the tax rolls for the next ensuing year. When any building is
16 constructed upon land after January 1 of any year, the value of the
17 building shall be added by the county assessor to the assessed
18 valuation of the land upon which the building is constructed at the
19 fair cash value thereof for the next ensuing year. However, after
20 the building has been completed it shall be deemed to have a value
21 for assessment purposes of the fair cash value of the materials used
22 in such building only, until the building and the land on which the
23 building is located shall have been conveyed to a bona fide
24 purchaser or shall have been occupied or used for any purpose other

1 than as a sales office by the owner thereof, or shall have been
2 leased, whichever event shall first occur. The county assessor
3 shall continue to assess the building based upon the fair market
4 value of the materials used therein until the building and land upon
5 which the building is located shall have been conveyed to a bona
6 fide purchaser or is occupied or used for any purpose other than as
7 a sales office by the owner thereof, or is leased, whichever event
8 shall first occur.

9 K. In the event improvements on land or personal property
10 located therein or thereon are destroyed or partially destroyed, or
11 the land itself is impaired or partially impaired by fire,
12 lightning, storm, winds, floodwaters, overflow of streams or other
13 cause (all such destruction or impairments being referred to herein
14 as "damage") during any year, the county assessor shall determine
15 the amount of damage and shall reassess the property for that year
16 at the fair cash value of the property, taking into account the
17 actual loss of functional use of the property occasioned by such
18 damage. The assessor shall make the appropriate value adjustments
19 to the property for that tax year up to the time at which the
20 assessor publishes the "Assessor's Report to the Excise Board" as
21 required by subsection D of Section 2867 of this title. After such
22 time, adjustments can be made only by the county board of tax roll
23 corrections and only after the assessor has certified the tax roll
24 for that year. The board secretary shall notify property owners in

1 advance of the time and place at which the value adjustment to their
2 property will be heard by the board. The board of tax roll
3 corrections is authorized only to approve or reject the value
4 adjustment submitted by the county assessor.

5 L. All taxable personal property used in the exploration of
6 oil, natural gas, or other minerals, including drilling equipment
7 and rigs, shall be assessed annually at the value set forth in the
8 first Hadco International monthly bulletin published for the tax
9 year, using the appropriate depth rating assigned to the drawworks
10 by its manufacturer and the actual condition of the rig.

11 M. The value of taxable tangible personal property used in
12 commercial disposal systems of waste materials from the production
13 of oil and gas shall not include any contract rights or leases for
14 the use of such systems nor any value associated with the wellbore
15 or non-recoverable down-hole material, including casing.

16 SECTION 2. This act shall become effective January 1, 2022.
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