1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 2nd Session of the 58th Legislature (2022) 3 HOUSE BILL 3901 By: Pfeiffer 4 5 6 AS INTRODUCED 7 An Act relating to revenue and taxation; amending 68 O.S. 2021, Section 3024, which relates to the Court of Tax Review; expanding jurisdiction of court; 8 amending 68 O.S. 2021, Sections 2880.1, 2835, 2871, 9 2877 and 2945, which relate to ad valorem tax protests; replacing district court with Court of Tax 10 Review; and providing an effective date. 11 12 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 13 SECTION 1. 68 O.S. 2021, Section 3024, is AMENDATORY 14 amended to read as follows: 15 Section 3024. A. There is hereby re-created a Court of Tax 16 Review. For each case brought before the Court of Tax Review, the 17 Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court shall assign the case to 18 a judicial administrative district. The presiding judge of the 19 judicial administrative district to which the case is assigned shall 20 appoint a panel of three judges of the district court, who shall 21 determine in what county the case will be heard. A majority of the 22 three-judge panel shall be required to render a decision in each 23 case. The Oklahoma Supreme Court shall establish court rules for

Req. No. 9958 Page 1

24

the Court of Tax Review and the Clerk of the Oklahoma Supreme Court shall serve as Clerk of the Court of Tax Review.

- B. The Court of Tax Review is hereby vested with jurisdiction over and shall hear:
- 1. Complaints regarding valuation of real and personal property

 from any order of the county board of equalization as authorized by

 Section 2880.1 of this title, for which a scheduling conference

 shall be required within twenty (20) days of the answer filed by the county board of equalization;
- 2. Complaints regarding valuation of public service corporation property by the State Board of Equalization as authorized by Section 2881 of this title, for which a scheduling conference shall be required within twenty (20) days of the answer filed by the State Board of Equalization;
- 2. 3. Complaints regarding actions of the State Board of Equalization regarding either intracounty or intercounty property value equalization as authorized by Section 2882 of this title; and
- 3. 4. Appeals as authorized by Section 2830 of this title concerning Category 2 or Category 3 noncompliance as determined by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The Court of Tax Review shall determine if a county deemed to be in Category 3 noncompliance is required to reimburse the Oklahoma Tax Commission from the county assessor's budget for all costs incurred as a result of the assumption of the valuation function by the Commission.

C. The Court of Tax Review shall prescribe procedures for the purpose of hearing properly filed protests against alleged illegal levies, as shown on the annual budgets filed with the State Auditor and Inspector. The Court shall reconvene as often as deemed necessary by the Court until final determination has been made as to all protested levies. The judges shall be paid their traveling and living expenses while acting as members of the Court, out of the funds now provided by law for payment of district judges' expenses when holding court outside the counties of their residence.

Decisions of the Court of Tax Review concerning alleged illegal levies shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028 and 3029 of this title.

- D. The Court of Tax Review as it existed prior to July 1, 1997, shall cease to exist and all duties and responsibilities of such court, except as provided in this section, shall be transferred to the Court of Tax Review as re-created in this section.
- E. All cases which have not been submitted for determination in the Court of Tax Review as it existed prior to July 1, 1997, shall be transferred to the Court of Tax Review as it exists after July 1, 1997, for disposition. All cases which have been submitted by the parties for determination in the Court of Tax Review prior to July 1, 1997, shall remain with the panel to which they have been assigned for final determination.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2021, Section 2880.1, is amended to read as follows:

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Section 2880.1 A. Both the taxpayer and the county assessor shall have the right of appeal from any order of the county board of equalization to the district court of the same county Court of Tax Review, and right of appeal of either may be either upon questions of law or fact including value, or upon both questions of law and fact. The county assessor is the proper party defendant in any appeal to the district court Court of Tax Review brought by the taxpayer. The taxpayer is the proper party defendant in any appeal to the district court Court of Tax Review brought by the county In either case, the county board of equalization shall not be considered a party in any litigation from an appeal brought pursuant to this section. In case of appeal the trial in the district court Court of Tax Review shall be de novo. Provided, the county assessor shall not be permitted to appeal an order of the county board of equalization upon a question of the constitutionality of a law upon which the board based its order, but the county assessor is hereby authorized in such instance to request a declaratory judgment to be rendered by the district court of Tax Review.

B. Notice of appeal shall be filed with the county clerk as secretary of the county board of equalization, which appeal shall be filed in the district court Court of Tax Review within thirty (30)

mailed, or in the event that the order was delivered, from the date of delivery. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to preserve all complaints and to make a record of all orders of the board and both the complaint and orders shall be a part of the record in any case appealed to the district court Court of Tax Review from the county board of equalization.

- C. Either the taxpayer or the county assessor may appeal from the district court Court of Tax Review to the Supreme Court, as provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure, but no matter shall be reviewed on such appeal which was not presented to the district court Court of Tax Review.
- D. In such appeals to the district court Court of Tax Review and to the Supreme Court and in requests for declaratory judgment it shall be the duty of the district attorney to appear for and represent the county assessor. The General Counsel or an attorney for the Tax Commission may appear in such appeals or requests for declaratory judgment on behalf of the county assessor, either upon request of the district attorney for assistance, or upon request of the county assessor. It shall be the mandatory duty of the board of county commissioners and the county excise board to provide the necessary funds to enable the county assessor to pay the costs necessary to be incurred in perfecting appeals and requests for declaratory judgment made by the county assessor to the courts.

E. In all appeals taken by the county assessor the presumption shall exist in favor of the correctness of the county assessor's valuation and the procedure followed by the county assessor.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2021, Section 2835, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2835. A. On or before January 1 of each year, the Oklahoma Tax Commission shall prescribe for the use of all county assessors, suitable blank forms for the listing and assessment of all property, both real and personal. Such forms shall contain such information and instructions as may be necessary in order to obtain a full and complete list of all taxable property and such forms shall be used uniformly throughout the state. Any change in these forms must have the approval of the Tax Commission.

B. It shall be the duty of the county assessor to furnish such forms to any taxpayer upon request, and all personal property shall be listed on such forms in the manner provided therein. Such lists shall be signed and sworn to and filed with the county assessor not later than March 15 of each year; and such lists may show the description of real property, which may be by subdivision of quarter sections, or less if any such subdivision is owned in less quantity, describing such less quantity by United States Land Survey nomenclature if that can be done, otherwise by metes and bounds, according to ownership.

C. Real estate need not be listed by the taxpayer, but may be listed if the taxpayer so desires, in which case the list shall show the taxpayer's estimate of the value of each tract of land and shall separately show the value of the buildings and improvements thereon.

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- D. All such sworn lists of property shall contain such other information concerning both real and personal property as may be required by such forms so prescribed.
- E. All such sworn lists of property, any other documents produced by a taxpayer to the assessor or the board of equalization during the informal and formal hearing process, or during discovery in any ad valorem tax appeal in the Court of Tax Review or the district court, shall be protected as confidential and shall not be available for inspection under the Open Records Act.
- SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2021, Section 2871, is amended to read as follows:
 - Section 2871. A. After delivery of the tax rolls to the county treasurer of any county, no correction or alteration as to any item contained therein as of such date of delivery shall ever be made, except by the county treasurer and on authority of a proper certificate authorized by law or pursuant to order or decree of court in determination of a tax appeal or other proper case.
 - B. A board of tax roll corrections is hereby created and shall consist of the chair of the board of county commissioners as chair or, in the chair's absence, the vice-chair of the board of county

commissioners or their statutory designee, the chair of the county equalization board or, in the chair's absence, the vice-chair of the county equalization board as vice-chair, the county clerk as nonvoting member and secretary, and the county assessor, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The board is hereby authorized to hear and determine allegations of error, mistake or difference as to any item or items so contained in the tax rolls, in any instances hereinafter enumerated, on application of any person or persons whose interest may in any manner be affected thereby, or by his or her agent or attorney, verified by affidavit and showing that the complainant was not at fault through failure to fulfill any duty enjoined upon him or her by law, or upon discovery by the county treasurer or assessor before the tax has been paid or attempted to be paid and disclosure by statement of fact in writing signed by the treasurer or assessor and verified by the assessor or treasurer as the case may be. Such right shall not be available to anyone attempting to acquire, or who has acquired, the lien of the county for such tax, whether by purchase, assignment, deed or otherwise. In counties with two county boards of equalization, the chair of each such board shall serve, in alternating years, as the vice-chair of the board of tax roll corrections. When a complaint is pending before the board of tax roll corrections, such taxes as may be owed by the protesting taxpayer shall not become due until thirty (30) days after the decision of the board of tax roll corrections.

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a complaint is filed on a tax account which has been delinquent for more than one (1) year, and upon showing that the tax is delinquent, the complaint shall be dismissed, with prejudice.

C. If, upon such hearing, it appears that:

- 1. Any personal or real property has been assessed to any person, firm, or corporation not owning or claiming to own the same;
 - 2. Property exempt from taxation has been assessed;
- 3. Exemption deductions allowed by law have not been taken into account;
- 4. The same property, whether real or personal, has been assessed more than once for the taxes of the same year;
- 5. Property, whether real or personal, has been assessed in the county for the taxes of a year to which the same was not subject;
- 6. Improvements to real estate or other property assessed have been destroyed by fire, or that the value of land has been impaired, damaged or destroyed by wildfires, floods or overflow of streams, and the county assessor has made and entered an adjustment to assessments previously made and entered;
 - 7. Lands or lots have in any manner been erroneously described;
- 8. Any valuation or valuations assessed and entered are at variance with the valuation finally equalized;
- 9. Any valuation or valuations returned for assessment and not increased by the county assessor have been entered on the assessment rolls for equalization at variance with the value returned, or in

the event of increase by either the county assessor or the county
board of equalization and no notice thereof was sent; provided,

offer of proof of failure to receive notice may not be heard;

- 10. Any valuation assessed and entered included, in whole or in part, as of the date of assessment under the law relating thereto, any property that had no taxable situs in the county, did not exist or had been erroneously placed;
- 11. Any property subject to taxation as of January 1 of any year was thereafter acquired by conveyance of title, including tax title, by the county, or any city, town or school district therein;
- 12. An error resulted from inclusion in the total of levies computed against the valuation entered, a tax levy or levies certified and final for none or part of which such property was liable in fact and the same be self-evident on recomputation, and involve no question of law;
- 13. As to personal tax, if there has been an error in the name of the person assessed, or, as to real property, the record owner at the time of assessment desires that his or her name be entered in lieu of whatever other name may have been entered as "owner" upon the roll;
- 14. There has been any error in the tax extended against the valuation entered, whether by erroneous computation or otherwise;

15. There has been any error in transcribing from the county assessor's permanent survey record to the assessment rolls either as to area or value of lands or lots or as to improvements thereon;

- 16. The county treasurer has, of his or her own volition, restored to the tax rolls any tax or assessment where the entry upon the tax rolls shows the same theretofore to have been stricken or reduced by certificate issued by constituted authority, except where restored by specific court order or in conformity to general decree of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma invalidating in mass all such certificates of a class certain, and except if the owner of such property demand its restoration and make payment, in which instance the county treasurer shall require that the owner sign on the face of the owner's receipt a statement that the owner "paid voluntarily without demand, request or duress"; or
- 17. Any personal property assessment and personal tax charge has been entered upon the assessment and tax rolls except upon proper return of assessment by the taxpayer or increase thereof with due notice, or as a delinquent assessment made by the county assessor or deputies in detail either on view or reliable information; then, in the event any of the grounds stated in this subsection are present, it shall be the duty of the board of tax roll corrections to make and the secretary to enter its findings of fact and to correct such error, if such exists, by issuing its order, in words and figures, to accomplish such:

a. if such error increases the amount of tax charged, the county clerk shall issue a certificate of error to the county assessor ordering the assessor to certify such correction or increase to the county treasurer for entry on the tax rolls, and

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- b. if such error does not increase the amount of tax charged, the county clerk shall issue a certificate of error to the county treasurer if the tax be not paid, stating the amount or other effect of such order, and it shall be the duty of such county treasurer to make and enter such correction upon the tax rolls and, if there be a decrease to the amount of tax charged, to enter a credit, in lieu of cash, for the amount of decrease of tax shown in such certificate.
- D. If, prior to such hearing by the board, as provided by this section, the tax has been paid, no certificate shall issue; but if less than one (1) year shall have elapsed after the payment of the tax and before the filing of such application for correction of error, and after such hearing the findings of fact disclose that less tax was due to have been paid than was paid, then the person who paid the tax, or such person's heirs, successors, or assigns, may execute a cash voucher claim setting forth facts and findings, verify it, and file it with the county clerk, who shall thereupon deliver such claim to the county treasurer for designation of the

fund from which the claim must be paid and approval of the claim as to availability of funds by the county treasurer. If taxes have been paid under protest, the county treasurer must designate the refund to be paid from such protest fund. If taxes have been paid but not paid under protest and if there are funds available in current collections of the taxing unit which received the taxes paid, then the county treasurer must designate the refund to be paid from such current collections of such taxing unit. The county clerk shall thereupon issue a cash voucher against the appropriate fund of the county, directing the county treasurer to pay to such person the amount so found to be erroneous. The word "person" as used in this subsection shall comprehend the person, firm, or corporation who paid such tax and the heirs, assigns or successors, as the case may No such claim for refund shall be allowed and paid unless the same be filed within six (6) months after the effective date of the order of correction.

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- E. If there be any error in the taxes collected from any person, the overpayment or duplicate payment of any such taxes collected in error may be recovered by the taxpayer, and the county treasurer may make such payment from the resale property fund of the county if funds are not available as stated in subsection D of this section.
- F. Beginning January 1, 1987, notwithstanding the one-year limitations period for filing a claim for refund as provided in

- subsection D of this section, if there be any error in taxes collected from any person on property constitutionally exempt under Section 6B of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution, by the county treasurer in counties with a population in excess of five hundred thousand (500,000) persons, according to the latest Federal Decennial Census, to the extent that such county has been reimbursed from the Ad Valorem Reimbursement Fund provided by Section 193 of Title 62 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the overpayment or duplicate payment of any such taxes collected in error may be recovered by the taxpayer as provided by law.
 - G. Upon dismissal of a complaint or denial of relief to the taxpayer, the county clerk, as secretary of the board of tax roll corrections, shall prepare a letter order of dismissal or denial which shall be mailed to the taxpayer or person at the address found on the complaint.

- H. Both the taxpayer and the county assessor shall have the right of appeal from any order of the board of tax roll corrections to the district court of the same county Court of Tax Review. In case of appeal the trial in the district court Court of Tax Review shall be de novo.
- I. Notice of appeal shall be served upon the county clerk, as secretary of the board of tax roll corrections, and a copy served upon the county assessor. The appeal shall be filed in the district court Court of Tax Review within fifteen (15) days of the date of

the mailing of the order of the board of tax roll corrections to the taxpayer.

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SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2021, Section 2877, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2877. A. Upon receipt of an appeal from action by the county assessor on the form prescribed by the Oklahoma Tax Commission, the secretary of the county board of equalization shall fix a date of hearing, at which time said board shall be authorized and empowered to take evidence pertinent to said appeal; and for that purpose, is authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, and papers by subpoena, and to confirm, correct, or adjust the valuation of real or personal property or to cancel an assessment of personal property added by the assessor not listed by the taxpayer if the personal property is not subject to taxation or if the taxpayer is not responsible for payment of ad valorem taxes upon such property. The secretary of the board shall fix the dates of the hearings provided for in this section in such a manner as to ensure that the board is able to hear all complaints within the time provided for by law. In any county with a population less than three hundred thousand (300,000) according to the latest Federal Decennial Census, the county board of equalization shall provide at least three dates on which a taxpayer may personally appear and make a presentation of evidence. At least ten (10) days shall intervene between each such date.

final determination regarding valuation protests shall be made by a county board of equalization until the taxpayer shall have failed to appear for all three such dates. The county board of equalization shall be required to follow the procedures prescribed by the Ad Valorem Tax Code or administrative rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to such Code governing the valuation of real and personal The county board of equalization shall not modify a valuation of real or personal property as established by the county assessor unless such modification is explained in writing upon a form prescribed by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The affidavits prescribed in paragraph 2 of subsection E of this section will be maintained by the county board of equalization as part of the hearing record. Each decision of the county board of equalization shall be explained in writing upon a form prescribed by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The county board of equalization shall make a record of each proceeding involving an appeal from action by the county assessor either in transcribed or tape recorded form.

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B. In all cases where the county assessor has, without giving the notice required by law, increased the valuation of property as listed by the taxpayer, and the taxpayer has knowledge of such adjustment or addition, the taxpayer may at any time prior to the adjournment of the board, file an appeal in the form and manner provided for in Section 2876 of this title. Thereafter, the board

shall fix a date of hearing, notify the taxpayer, and conduct the hearing as required by this section.

- C. The taxpayer or agent may appear at the scheduled hearing either in person, by telephone or other electronic means, or by affidavit.
- D. If the taxpayer or agent fails to appear before the county board of equalization at the scheduled hearing, unless advance notification is given for the reason of absence, the county shall be authorized to assess against the taxpayer the costs incurred by the county in preparation for the scheduled hearing. If such costs are assessed, payment of the costs shall be a prerequisite to the filing of an appeal to the district court Court of Tax Review. A taxpayer that gives advance notification of their absence shall be given the opportunity to reschedule the hearing date.
- E. 1. In order to increase taxpayer transparency, a member of the board of equalization shall not directly or indirectly communicate with the county assessor or any deputy assessor or designated agent on any matter relating to any pending appeal before the board of equalization prior to the actual hearing.
- 2. Prior to the presentation of any evidence at a county board of equalization hearing, each member of the board hearing the protest must sign an affidavit stating the member is not in violation of paragraph 1 of this subsection.

3. Prior to the presentation of any evidence at a county board of equalization hearing, all parties to the proceeding must sign an affidavit stating that the evidence being presented is true to the best of their belief and knowledge.

- 4. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this subsection shall not apply to a routine communication between the county assessor and the board of equalization that relates to the administration of an appraisal roll, including a communication made in connection with the certification, correction, or collection of an account that is not the subject of a pending appeal.
- 5. The affidavit required in paragraph 2 of this subsection shall be in the following form: "My name is [insert name]. I have not communicated with another person in violation of subsection E of Section 2877 of Title 68 of the Oklahoma Statutes."
- 6. The affidavit required in paragraph 3 of this subsection shall be in the following form: "My name is [insert name]. The information I will present today is true and correct to the best of my belief and knowledge."
- SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2021, Section 2945, is amended to read as follows:

Section 2945. A. If any person shall knowingly and willfully make or give under oath or affirmation a false and fraudulent list of taxable personal property, or a false and fraudulent list of any taxable personal property under the control of the person or

required to be listed by the person, or shall knowingly and willfully make false answer to any question which may be put under oath by any person, board or commission authorized to examine persons under oath in relation to the value or amount of any taxable personal property, the person shall be deemed guilty of the felony of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished as is provided by law for the punishment of the felony of perjury.

B. If any taxpayer, or any official, employee, or agent of the taxpayer, shall fail or refuse, upon proper request, to permit the inspection of any property or the examination of any books, records and papers by any person authorized by the Ad Valorem Tax Code to do so, or shall fail or refuse to comply with any subpoena duces tecum legally issued under authority of this Code, the taxpayer shall be stopped from questioning or contesting the amount or validity of any assessment placed upon the property of the taxpayer to the board of equalization. Nothing in this section shall impair or impede the right of the taxpayer to appeal any order of the board of equalization to the district court Court of Tax Review as provided for in Section 2880.1 of this title.

SECTION 7. This act shall become effective January 1, 2023.

58-2-9958 AQH 12/20/21