

1                   **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - FLOOR VERSION**

2                                   STATE OF OKLAHOMA

3                                   1st Session of the 60th Legislature (2025)

4 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE  
5 FOR  
6 HOUSE BILL NO. 2140

By: Kannady and **Schreiber** of  
the House

and

**Thompson** of the Senate

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10                                   COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

11                   An Act relating to revenue and taxation; amending 68  
12 O.S. 2021, Sections 2802, 2803, and 2817, as amended  
13 by Section 1, Chapter 374, O.S.L. 2022 (68 O.S. Supp.  
14 2024, Section 2817), which relate to the Ad Valorem  
15 Tax Code; defining terms; expanding classifications  
16 of property for purposes of ad valorem taxation;  
17 modifying the valuation procedure of certain real  
18 property for assessment; updating statutory  
19 references; updating statutory language; and  
20 providing an effective date.

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

22                   SECTION 1.           AMENDATORY           68 O.S. 2021, Section 2802, is  
23 amended to read as follows:

24                   Section 2802. As used in Section 2801 et seq. of this title:

1. "Accepted standards for mass appraisal practice" means those  
standards for the collection and analysis of information about  
taxable properties within a taxing jurisdiction permitting the

1 accurate estimate of fair cash value for similar properties in the  
2 jurisdiction either without direct observation of such similar  
3 properties or without direct sales price information for such  
4 similar properties using a reliable statistical or other method to  
5 estimate the values of such properties;

6 2. "Additional homestead exemption" means the exemption  
7 provided by Section 2890 of this title;

8 3. "Assessor" means the county assessor and, unless the context  
9 clearly requires otherwise, deputy assessors and persons employed by  
10 the county assessor in performance of duties imposed by law;

11 4. "Assess and value" means to establish the fair cash value  
12 and taxable fair cash value of taxable real and personal property  
13 pursuant to requirements of law;

14 5. "Assessed valuation" or "assessed value" means the  
15 percentage of the fair cash value of personal property, or the  
16 percentage of the taxable fair cash value of real property, pursuant  
17 to the provisions of Sections 8 and 8B of Article X of the Oklahoma  
18 Constitution, either of individual items of personal property,  
19 parcels of real property or the aggregate total of such individual  
20 taxable items or parcels within a jurisdiction;

21 6. "Assessment percentage" means the percentage applied to  
22 personal property and real property pursuant to Section 8 of Article  
23 X of the Oklahoma Constitution;

24

1       7. "Assessment ratio" means the relationship between assessed  
2 value and taxable fair cash value for a county or for use categories  
3 within a county expressed as a percentage determined in the annual  
4 equalization ratio study;

5       8. "Assessment roll" means a computerized or noncomputerized  
6 record required by law to be kept by the county assessor and  
7 containing information about property within a taxing jurisdiction;

8       9. "Assessment year" means the year beginning January 1 of each  
9 calendar year and ending on December 31 preceding the following  
10 January 1 assessment date;

11       10. "Circuit breaker" means the form of property tax relief  
12 provided by Sections 2904 through 2911 of this title;

13       11. "Class of subjects" means a category of property  
14 specifically designated pursuant to provisions of the Oklahoma  
15 Constitution for purposes of ad valorem taxation;

16       12. "Code" means the Ad Valorem Tax Code, Section 2801 et seq.  
17 of this title;

18       13. "Coefficient of dispersion" means a statistical measure of  
19 assessment uniformity for a category of property or for all property  
20 within a taxing jurisdiction;

21       14. "Confidence level" means a statistical procedure for  
22 determining the degree of reliability for use in reporting the  
23 assessment ratio for a taxing jurisdiction;

24

1 15. "Cost approach" means a method used to establish the fair  
2 cash value of property involving an estimate of current construction  
3 cost of improvements, subtracting accrued depreciation including any  
4 loss in value that may be caused by physical deterioration,  
5 functional obsolescence or economic obsolescence and adding the  
6 value of the land.

7 a. Physical deterioration is a cause of depreciation that  
8 is a loss in value due to ordinary wear and tear and  
9 the forces of nature.

10 b. Functional or internal obsolescence is the loss in  
11 value of a property resulting from changes in tastes,  
12 preferences, technical innovations or market  
13 standards.

14 c. Economic or external obsolescence is a cause of  
15 depreciation that is a loss in value as a result of  
16 impairment in utility and desirability caused by  
17 factors outside the boundaries of the property or loss  
18 of value in a property (relative to the cost of  
19 replacing it with a property of equal utility) that  
20 stems from factors external to the property;

21 16. "County board of equalization" means the board which, upon  
22 hearing competent evidence, has the authority to correct and adjust  
23 the assessment rolls in its respective county to conform to fair  
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1 cash value and such other responsibilities as prescribed in Section  
2 2801 et seq. of this title;

3 17. "Equalization" means the process for making adjustments to  
4 taxable property values within a county by analyzing the  
5 relationships between assessed values and fair cash values in one or  
6 more use categories within the county or between counties by  
7 analyzing the relationship between assessed value and fair cash  
8 value in each county;

9 18. "Equalization ratio study" means the analysis of the  
10 relationships between assessed values and fair cash values in the  
11 manner provided by law;

12 19. "Fair cash value" or "market value" means the value or  
13 price at which a willing buyer would purchase property and a willing  
14 seller would sell property if both parties are knowledgeable about  
15 the property and its uses and if neither party is under any undue  
16 pressure to buy or sell and for real property shall mean the value  
17 for the highest and best use for which such property was actually  
18 used, or was previously classified for use, during the calendar year  
19 next preceding the applicable January 1 assessment date;

20 20. "Homestead exemption" means the reduction in the taxable  
21 value of a homestead as authorized by law;

22 21. "Income and expense approach" means a method to estimate  
23 fair cash value of a property by determining the present value of  
24 the projected income stream;

1        22. "List and assess" means the process by which taxable  
2 property is discovered, its description recorded for purposes of ad  
3 valorem taxation and its fair cash value and taxable fair cash value  
4 are established;

5        23. "Mill" or "millage" means the rate of tax imposed upon  
6 taxable value. One (1) mill equals One Dollar (\$1.00) of tax for  
7 each One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) of taxable value;

8        24. "Multiple regression analysis" means a statistical  
9 technique for estimating unknown data on the basis of known and  
10 available data;

11       25. "Parcel" means a contiguous area of land described in a  
12 single description by a deed or other instrument or as one of a  
13 number of lots on a plat or plan, separately owned and capable of  
14 being separately conveyed;

15       26. "Residential rental housing" means any single tax parcel  
16 that contains a building or buildings that are constructed and used  
17 for multifamily housing or contains two or more single family homes  
18 that are constructed for rental purposes. For the purposes of this  
19 paragraph, "multifamily housing" shall mean residential buildings or  
20 complexes that contain multiple separate units or dwellings intended  
21 for occupancy by multiple families or households;

22       27. "Sales comparison approach" means the collection,  
23 verification, and screening of sales data, stratification of sales  
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1 information for purposes of comparison and use of such information  
2 to establish the fair cash value of taxable property;

3 ~~27.~~ 28. "State Board of Equalization" means the Board  
4 responsible for valuation of railroad, airline and public service  
5 corporation property and the adjustment and equalization of all  
6 property values both centrally and locally assessed;

7 ~~28.~~ 29. "Taxable value" means the percentage of the fair cash  
8 value of personal property or the taxable fair cash value of real  
9 property, less applicable exemptions, upon which an ad valorem tax  
10 rate is levied pursuant to the provisions of Section 8 and Section  
11 8B of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution;

12 ~~29.~~ 30. "Taxable fair cash value" means the fair cash value of  
13 locally assessed real property as capped pursuant to Section 8B of  
14 Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution;

15 ~~30.~~ 31. "Use category" means a subcategory of real property,  
16 that is either agricultural use, residential use or  
17 commercial/industrial use but does not and shall not constitute a  
18 class of subjects within the meaning of the Oklahoma Constitution  
19 for purposes of ad valorem taxation;

20 ~~31.~~ 32. "Use value" means the basis for establishing fair cash  
21 value of real property pursuant to the requirement of Section 8 of  
22 Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution; and

23 ~~32.~~ 33. "Visual inspection program" means the program required  
24 in order to gather data about real property from physical

1 examination of the property and improvements in order to establish  
2 the fair cash values of properties so inspected at least once each  
3 four (4) years and the fair cash values of similar properties on an  
4 annual basis.

5 SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2021, Section 2803, is  
6 amended to read as follows:

7 Section 2803. A. The Legislature, pursuant to authority of  
8 ~~Article X,~~ Section 22 of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution,  
9 hereby classifies the following types of property for purposes of ad  
10 valorem taxation:

11 1. Real property, except as provided by paragraph 6 of this  
12 subsection;

13 2. Personal property, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this  
14 subsection;

15 3. Personal property which is household goods of the head of  
16 families and livestock employed in support of the family in those  
17 counties which have exempted such property pursuant to subsection  
18 ~~(b)~~ B of Section 6 of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution;

19 4. Public service corporation property; ~~and~~

20 5. Railroad and air carrier property; and

21 6. Real property containing improvements constructed for the  
22 purposes of providing residential rental housing.

23 B. Valuation of each class of subjects shall be made by a  
24 method appropriate for each class or any subclass thereof, as



1 established by the Ad Valorem Division of the Oklahoma Tax  
2 Commission.

3 C. Classification as provided by this section shall require  
4 uniform treatment of each item within a class or any subclass as  
5 provided in ~~Article X~~, Section 5 of Article X of the Oklahoma  
6 Constitution.

7 SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 68 O.S. 2021, Section 2817, as  
8 amended by Section 1, Chapter 374, O.S.L. 2022 (68 O.S. Supp. 2024,  
9 Section 2817), is amended to read as follows:

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

15 The fair cash value of household personal property shall be  
16 valued at ten percent (10%) of the appraised value of the  
17 improvement to the residential real property within which such  
18 personal property is located as of January 1 each year. The  
19 assessment of household personal property as provided by this  
20 section may be altered by the taxpayer listing such property at its  
21 actual fair cash value. For purposes of establishing the value of  
22 household personal property, pursuant to the requirement of Section  
23 8 of Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution, the percentage of value  
24 prescribed by this section for the household personal property shall

1 be presumed to constitute the fair cash value of the personal  
2 property.

3 Stocks of goods, wares, and merchandise shall be assessed at the  
4 value of the average amount on hand during the preceding year, or  
5 the average amount on hand during the part of the preceding year the  
6 stock of goods, wares, or merchandise was at its January 1 location.  
7 Provided, persons primarily engaged in selling lumber and other  
8 building materials including cement and concrete, except for home  
9 centers classified under Industry No. 444110 of the North American  
10 Industrial Classification Systems (NAICS) Manual, shall be assessed  
11 at the average value of the inventory on hand as of January 1 of  
12 each year and the value of the inventory on hand as of December 31  
13 of the same year.

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

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

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

22 When improvements upon residential real property are divided by  
23 a taxing jurisdiction line, those improvements shall be valued and  
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1 assessed in the taxing jurisdiction in which the physical majority  
2 of those improvements are located.

3 The Ad Valorem Division of the Oklahoma Tax Commission shall be  
4 responsible for the promulgation of rules which shall be followed by  
5 each county assessor of the state, for the purposes of providing for  
6 the equitable use valuation of locally assessed real property in  
7 this state. Agricultural land and nonresidential improvements  
8 necessary or convenient for agricultural purposes shall be assessed  
9 for ad valorem taxation based upon the highest and best use for  
10 which the property was actually used, or was previously classified  
11 for use, during the calendar year next preceding January 1 on which  
12 the assessment is made.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 D. The use value of nonresidential improvements on agricultural  
20 land shall be based on the cost approach to value estimation using  
21 currently updated cost manuals published by the Marshall and Swift  
22 Company or similar cost manuals approved by the Ad Valorem Division  
23 of the Tax Commission. The use value estimates for the  
24 nonresidential improvements shall take obsolescence and depreciation

1 into consideration in addition to necessary adjustments for local  
2 variations in the cost of labor and materials. This section shall  
3 not be construed in a manner which is inconsistent with the duties,  
4 powers, and authority of the Board as to equalization of valuation  
5 of the counties as determined and defined by Section 21 of Article X  
6 of the Oklahoma Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 E. The value of investment in property used exclusively by an  
12 oil refinery that is used wholly as a facility, device, or method  
13 for the desulphurization of gasoline or diesel fuel as defined in  
14 Section 2817.3 of this title shall not be included in the  
15 capitalization used in the determination of fair market value of  
16 such oil refinery if such property would qualify as exempt property  
17 pursuant to Section 2902 of this title, whether or not an  
18 application for such exemption is made by an otherwise qualifying  
19 manufacturing concern owning the property described by Section  
20 2817.3 of this title.

21 F. The use value of a lot in any platted addition or a  
22 subdivision in a city, town, or county zoned for residential,  
23 commercial, industrial, or other use shall be deemed to be the fair  
24 cash value of the underlying tract of land platted, divided by the

1 number of lots contained in the platted addition or subdivision  
2 until the lot shall have been conveyed to a bona fide purchaser or  
3 the lot with building or buildings located thereon shall have been  
4 occupied other than as a sales office by the owner thereof, or shall  
5 have been leased, whichever event shall first occur. One who  
6 purchases a lot for the purposes of constructing and selling a  
7 building on such lot shall not be deemed to be a bona fide purchaser  
8 for purposes of this section. However, if the lot is held for a  
9 period longer than two (2) years before construction, then the  
10 assessor may consider the lot to have been conveyed to a bona fide  
11 purchaser. The cost of any land or improvements to any real  
12 property required to be dedicated to public use including, but not  
13 limited to, streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, storm or sanitary  
14 sewers, utilities, detention or retention ponds, easements, parks,  
15 or reserves shall not be utilized by the county assessor in the  
16 valuation of any real property for assessment purposes.

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

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

23 2. That by reason of the amount of the sales consideration it  
24 is obvious that the use classification prior to the transfer of the

1 property is not commensurate with and would not justify the amount  
2 of the sales consideration of the property;  
3 then the assessor shall, in either event, reassess the property for  
4 the new use classification for which the property is being used, or,  
5 the highest and best use classification for which the property may,  
6 by reason of the transfer, be classified for use.

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

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

21 J. If any real property shall become taxable after January 1 of  
22 any year, the county assessor shall assess the same and place it  
23 upon the tax rolls for the next ensuing year. When any building is  
24 constructed upon land after January 1 of any year, the value of the



1 building shall be added by the county assessor to the assessed  
2 valuation of the land upon which the building is constructed at the  
3 fair cash value thereof for the next ensuing year. However, after  
4 the building has been completed it shall be deemed to have a value  
5 for assessment purposes of the fair cash value of the materials used  
6 in such building only, until the building and the land on which the  
7 building is located shall have been conveyed to a bona fide  
8 purchaser or shall have been occupied or used for any purpose other  
9 than as a sales office by the owner thereof, or shall have been  
10 leased, whichever event shall first occur. The county assessor  
11 shall continue to assess the building based upon the fair market  
12 value of the materials used therein until the building and land upon  
13 which the building is located shall have been conveyed to a bona  
14 fide purchaser or is occupied or used for any purpose other than as  
15 a sales office by the owner thereof, or is leased, whichever event  
16 shall first occur. In the event a building or buildings described  
17 by this subsection are intended to serve primarily as residential  
18 rental housing, after the building or buildings have been completed  
19 they shall be deemed to have an initial value for assessment  
20 purposes not to exceed the fair cash value of the land and the  
21 actual documented cost of any improvements made to the building or  
22 buildings. The county assessor shall continue to assess such  
23 building or buildings at a value not to exceed the fair cash value  
24 of the land and actual documented cost of any improvements made

1 until either two (2) years have passed since the date on which the  
2 building or buildings were first reflected on the tax rolls, or the  
3 building or buildings and the land on which the building or  
4 buildings are located shall have been conveyed to a bona fide  
5 purchaser, whichever event shall first occur.

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

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1 board of tax roll corrections is authorized only to approve or  
2 reject the value adjustment submitted by the county assessor.

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

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

14 SECTION 4. This act shall become effective November 1, 2025.

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16 COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET, dated  
17 03/06/2025 - DO PASS, As Amended and Coauthored.

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