

**SENATE BILL NO. 2052
with House Amendments**

Fifty-sixth
Legislative Assembly
of North Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 2052

Introduced by

Legislative Council

(Taxation Committee)

1 A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 57-02-27.2 of the North Dakota Century Code,
2 relating to the valuation and assessment of inundated agricultural land for property tax
3 purposes; and to provide an effective date.

4 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:**

5 **SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Section 57-02-27.2 of the 1997 Supplement to the North
6 Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

7 **57-02-27.2. Valuation and assessment of agricultural lands.**

8 1. "True and full value" of agricultural lands must be their agricultural value for the
9 purposes of sections 57-02-27, 57-02-27.1, 57-02-27.2, and 57-55-04. Agricultural
10 value is defined as the "capitalized average annual gross return", except for
11 inundated agricultural land. The "annual gross return" must be determined from
12 crop share rent, cash rent, or a combination thereof reduced by estimated property
13 taxes and crop marketing expenses incurred by farmland owners renting their
14 lands on a cash or crop share basis.

15 2. For purposes of this section, "annual gross return" for cropland used for growing
16 crops other than sugar beets and potatoes means thirty percent of annual gross
17 income produced, "annual gross return" for cropland used for growing sugar beets
18 and potatoes means twenty percent of annual gross income produced, and
19 "annual gross return" for land used for grazing farm animals means twenty-five
20 percent of an amount determined by the agricultural economics department of
21 North Dakota state university to represent the annual gross income potential of the
22 land based upon the animal unit carrying capacity of the land.

23 3. The "average annual gross return" for each county must be determined as follows:

1 computation of the average agricultural value per acre [.40 hectare] for cropland
2 for the county as determined by the agricultural economics department. Before
3 January first of each year, the tax commissioner shall provide to each county
4 director of tax equalization these estimates of agricultural value for each county.

5 6. For purposes of this section, "inundated agricultural land" means property
6 classified as agricultural property which is inundated to an extent making it
7 unsuitable for growing crops or grazing farm animals for a full growing season or
8 more. Before all or part of a parcel of property may be classified as inundated
9 agricultural land, the board of county commissioners must approve that
10 classification for that property for the taxable year. The agricultural value of
11 inundated agricultural lands for purposes of this section must be determined by the
12 agricultural economics department of North Dakota state university to be ten
13 percent of the average agricultural value of noncropland for the county as
14 determined under this section. Valuation of individual parcels of inundated
15 agricultural land may recognize the probability that the property will be suitable for
16 agricultural production as cropland or for grazing farm animals in the future.

17 7. Before February first of each year, the county director of tax equalization in each
18 county shall provide to all assessors within the county an estimate of the average
19 agricultural value of agricultural lands within each assessment district. The
20 estimate must be based upon the average agricultural value for the county
21 adjusted by the relative values of lands within each assessment district compared
22 to the county average. In determining the relative value of lands for each
23 assessment district compared to the county average, the county director of tax
24 equalization, wherever possible, shall use soil type and soil classification data from
25 detailed and general soil surveys. Where such data cannot be used, the county
26 director of tax equalization shall use whatever previous assessment data is best
27 suited to the purpose.

28 8. Each local assessor shall determine the relative value of each assessment parcel
29 within the assessor's jurisdiction and shall determine the agricultural value of each
30 assessment parcel by adjusting the agricultural value estimate for the assessment
31 district by the relative value of the parcel. Each parcel must then be assessed

1 according to section 57-02-27. If either a local assessor or a township board of
2 equalization develops an agricultural value for the lands in its assessment district
3 differing substantially from the estimate provided by the county director of tax
4 equalization, written evidence to support the change must be provided to the
5 county director of tax equalization.

6 **SECTION 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This Act is effective for taxable years beginning after
7 December 31, 1998.