

July 2001

## PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND - BACKGROUND MEMORANDUM

House Concurrent Resolution No. 3047 (attached as [Appendix A](#)) directs the Legislative Council to study the property tax assessment and valuation of agricultural property. The resolution states that validity of agricultural property assessments under the productivity formula is increasingly being questioned by farmers whose property market values have declined while property tax valuations have increased and that fluctuations in agricultural property assessments have not been uniform across the state. Assessment of agricultural land has been one of the most common study topics for interim committee review, having been the topic of specific study directives or as part of another study directive during each interim from 1989 through 1998.

### PRODUCTIVITY VALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

The 1981 Legislative Assembly restructured property tax assessments in the state and changed the basis for valuation of agricultural property to a formula to determine its productivity value. True and full value of agricultural property for property tax purposes is based on productivity, as established through computation of the capitalized average annual gross return of the land as made by the North Dakota State University Department of Agricultural Economics as required by North Dakota Century Code Section 57-02-27.2 (attached as [Appendix B](#)).

The Department of Agricultural Economics determines annual gross return for property based on the best statistical information it can obtain. For minor production crops, such as lentils and field peas, production statistics are not available so values based on known crops are substituted. Canola was in this category until 2000, when the National Agricultural Statistics Service recognized the growth in canola production and began gathering production data. It is not believed that lack of data on minor crops has a substantial impact on countywide valuations.

Annual gross return for rented land is determined from crop share or cash rent data, and for other land, annual gross return is 30 percent of annual gross income for cropland used for growing crops other than sugar beets or potatoes, 20 percent of annual gross income for cropland used for growing sugar beets or potatoes, and 25 percent of gross income potential based on animal unit carrying capacity of the land for land used for grazing animals. Average annual gross return for each county is determined by using annual gross returns for the county for the 10 most recent

years, discarding the highest and lowest annual gross returns from those years, and averaging the returns for the remaining eight years. Average annual gross return is indexed for inflation to reflect changes in prices paid by farmers. This cost of production factor is determined by the Agricultural Economics Department by comparing National Agricultural Statistics Service indexes of prices paid by farmers over a period of 10 years, discarding the highest and lowest years' indexes, and averaging the remaining eight years' indexes. This amount is divided by the base year index of prices paid by farmers during the seven-year period ending in 1995.

Average annual gross return for agricultural property is capitalized using a 10-year average of the most recent 12-year period for the gross farm credit services mortgage rate of interest.

An average agricultural value per acre is established for cropland and noncropland on a statewide and countywide basis. The Department of Agricultural Economics provides this information to the Tax Commissioner by December 1 of each year, and the Tax Commissioner provides the information to each county director of tax equalization. The county director of tax equalization uses the countywide average received from the Tax Commissioner as the basis for determining and providing each assessor in the county with an estimate of the average agricultural value of agricultural lands within the assessor's district. The assessor uses the average valuation received from the county director of tax equalization to determine the value of each assessment parcel within that district. Within each county and assessment district, the average of values assigned to agricultural property must approximate the averages determined under the formula for the county or assigned to the district by the county director of tax equalization. In determining relative values of parcels of property, local assessment officials are to use soil type and soil classification data whenever possible.

Inundated agricultural land is an exception to the valuation formula. Inundated agricultural land is defined as agricultural property containing a minimum of 10 contiguous acres, if the value of the inundated land exceeds 10 percent of the average agricultural value of noncropland for the county, which is inundated to an extent making it unsuitable for growing crops or grazing farm animals for two consecutive growing seasons or more and which produced revenue from any source in the most recent prior year which is less than the

county average revenue per acre for noncropland. Application for classification as inundated agricultural land must be made in writing to the township assessor or county director of tax equalization by March 31 of each year, except for the year 2001, in which the written application must be made by June 14, 2001. Before all or part of a parcel of property may be classified as inundated agricultural land, the board of county commissioners must approve that classification for that property for the taxable year. The agricultural value of inundated agricultural lands must be determined by the Agricultural Economics Department to be 10 percent of the average agricultural value of noncropland for the county as determined under the formula and valuation of individual parcels of inundated agricultural land may recognize the probability that the property will be suitable for agricultural production as cropland or for grazing farm animals in the future.

### **2001 LEGISLATION**

Senate Bill No. 2068 made changes to the inundated agricultural land definition and added the requirement of written applications for classification as inundated land. The bill was introduced by the Tax Commissioner after study by the Tax Commissioner and local tax officials and others during the 1999-2000 interim.

House Bill No. 1246 would have locked the capitalization rate used in the agricultural property valuation formula within a range of not less than 9.25 percent and not more than 10.5 percent. The bill failed in the House by a vote of 45 to 52.

House Bill No. 1362 would have imposed a cap on the value of any parcel of agricultural property for taxable years 2001 and 2002 of not more than the valuation of that property for taxable year 1999. The bill failed in the House by a vote of 46 to 52.

### **SUGGESTED STUDY APPROACH**

There is continuing misunderstanding or dissatisfaction with agricultural property valuations as generated by the agricultural property valuation formula. This is evidenced by frequent Legislative Council committee studies of this topic and introduction of numerous bills in recent years designed to hold down values of agricultural property.

Much of the criticism of the valuation formula has come from the northeastern part of the state where excess moisture has been a problem for farmers. Standing committee minutes for House Concurrent Resolution No. 3047 contain statements that some believe the problem may relate to use of harvested acres and planted acres data in valuations. However, computations use production from harvested acres and divide that by planted acres, which would produce a lower figure for production per acre if some acreage is planted but not harvested. Review of application of the formula appears to be the objective of the study directive.

It is difficult to recommend a course of action for study of valuation of agricultural property. It appears the logical first step would be to receive a review by a representative of the Department of Agricultural Economics at North Dakota State University on application of the agricultural property valuation formula and a forecast of whether valuation increases are likely in the future. Testimony should also be sought from local officials. After that information is received, it should be decided if change is necessary, and whether it would be more appropriate to make adjustments to the formula or substitute an entirely different method for assessment of agricultural property.

ATTACH:2