

MINUTES OF THE SENATE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson David Corbin at 10:45 a.m. on March 6, 2001 in Room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present: Chris Courtwright, Legislative Research Department
April Holman, Legislative Research Department
Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes Office
Shirley Higgins, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Dennis Morrice, Kansas Soybean Association
Leslie Kaufman, Kansas Farm Bureau
Greg Krissek, Kansas Corn Growers Association and
Kansas Grain Sorghum Producers Association

Others attending: See attached list.

The minutes of the March 1, 2001, meeting were approved.

HB 2009—Property taxation; providing exemptions for property used exclusively in the production of biodiesel.

Dennis Morrice, Kansas Soybean Association, testified in support of **HB 2009**. He noted that the demand for biodiesel has been on a steady increase, and biodiesel creates an additional market for Kansas soybean farmers. He contended that a property tax credit to produce biodiesel will encourage companies to look at Kansas as a friendly place to conduct business, thus bringing more jobs to Kansas, and in the long run, help Kansas farmers. (Attachment 1)

Leslie Kaufman, Kansas Farm Bureau (KFB), testified in support of the concepts in **HB 2009** and the amended version of **HB 2010** as both measures are designed to foster the use and production of renewable energy. She explained that KFB supports the tax exemption for property used in the production of agricultural ethyl alcohol now incorporated in **HB 2010**. Additionally, KFB believes the concepts of its policy encouraging the growth of wind generation in Kansas can be fostered with the passage of measures like **HB 2010**. She pointed out that the positive tax treatment for property used to produce biodiesel, as outlined in **HB 2009**, can be one component of a statewide policy advancing renewable, crop based fuel usage. (Attachment 2)

Senator Donovan inquired what the current price for biodiesel is. In response, Mr. Morrice said that the number two diesel fuel with a low blend biodiesel rate of 2 percent is sold as a premium fuel at one to two cents more, depending on what the distributor asks. The price of a gallon of biodiesel methylated soybean oil alone before it is blended with diesel fuel is around \$13 a gallon. He explained that one gallon can treat approximately 300 gallons of fuel. He pointed out that any percentage of biodiesel, including 100 percent, can be used without any engine modifications; however, the cost increases with higher percentages. He noted that there are more environmental advantages with higher blends of biodiesel. He also confirmed that unblended biodiesel can be purchased by the gallon by individuals who want to blend it themselves.

There being no others wishing to testify, the hearing on **HB 2009** was closed.

HB 2010—Property taxation; relating to an exemption for property used to produce and generate electricity or heat energy and an exemption for property used in the production of agricultural ethyl alcohol.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Greg Krissek, representing the Kansas Corn Growers and the Kansas Grain Sorghum Producers Association, testified in support of **HB 2010**. He noted that one of the provisions would create a statewide property tax exemption available for ten years to new or acquired ethanol production plants in Kansas after December 31, 2000. He explained that this language was originally in **HB 2008**, and the House amended it into **HB 2010**. He noted that this type of value-added agricultural processing provides multiple opportunities for generation of taxes at local and state levels, and the bill will encourage new ethanol plant construction and operation in the next several years. (Attachment 3)

There being no others wishing to testify, the hearing on **HB 2010** was closed.

Chairman Corbin opened a discussion on a previously heard bill, **SB 129**, concerning the valuation of land devoted to agricultural use. He called attention to a balloon of a bill with similar language, **SB 179**, which was distributed by Senator Clark. (Attachment 4)

Senator Lee moved to strike "adverse" on page 3, line 15 of **SB 129** to insert on page 3, line 16, the language regarding the establishment of a land devoted to agricultural use influence factor approval board as shown in the balloon of **SB 179**, seconded by Senator Clark. The motion carried.

Senator Lee called attention to copies of e-mail communications addressed to Senator Emler regarding suggestions for amendments to **SB 129**. (Attachment 5)

Senator Lee moved to amend **SB 129** by inserting after "rangeland" on page 2, line 34, "as derived by collection of data from landowners" and inserting after "region" on line 34, "and the stocking rate for such homogeneous region", seconded by Senator Clark. The motion carried.

Senator Lee explained that the terms "land class" and "homogeneous region" have no statutory definition and called attention to suggested definitions as shown on the last page of the e-mail addressed to Senator Emler.

Senator Lee moved to amend **SB 129** by inserting in the definition section of the statute the suggested language defining "land class" and "homogeneous region" and that the Revisor of Statutes determine the proper place for insertion of the language, seconded by Senator Clark. The motion carried.

Senator Clark moved to recommend **SB 129** favorable for passage as amended, seconded by Senator Lee. The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:20 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 7, 2001.

SENATE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 6, 2001

NAME	REPRESENTING
Deanna J. Moulton	Kansas Soybean Assoc.
Kenlon Johannes	Kansas Soybean Assoc.
Leslie Kaufman	Ks Farm Bureau
Dean Stoskopf	Ks Assn. of Wheat Growers
Julia Stoskopf	Student Ambassador
Rebecca Reed	Ks Dept. of Agriculture
Greg Krissick	Ks Com / Ks Grain Sorghum Producers
Kevin BAZON	Hen/wei chkd
Dave Harrison	WR
Stacy Kramer	WR, Inc.
John Crowley	Sen. Staff Clerk
Michael Whit	Kearney Law Office
Robert M. Byland	KDOR / PVD
Janna Johnson	KDOR / PVD
Richard Crum	KDOR.
RON GACHES	GBBA
Ann Dukes	DOB
Bruce Graham	KEP16
George Peterson	KTN



Kansas Soybean Association
2930 S.W. Wanamaker Drive
Topeka, Kansas 66614
Phone (785) 271-1030 or (800) 328-7390
E-mail: ksbean@inlandnet.net

**Testimony of
Dennis Morrice
Kansas Soybean Association
For
Senate Assessment & Taxation Committee**

Good morning, I'm Dennis Morrice with the Kansas Soybean Association. It is my pleasure to appear before the Senate Assessment and Taxation Committee on behalf of the farmer members that comprise the Kansas Soybean Association.

The Kansas Soybean Association is in favor of House Bill 2009, property tax credits for biodiesel manufacturers in Kansas. Biodiesel is a cleaner burning fuel for diesel engines that is produced from renewable resources such as soybean oil. It can be used as a pure product or blended at any percentage with petroleum diesel. Biodiesel helps clean our air by reducing carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide from the emissions of diesel engines. It also offers additional lubricity so to extend the life of a diesel engine.

Due to the recent increase in petroleum diesel prices, the low market price for soybeans and soybean oil, additional government regulations, and a greater awareness for a better environment, the demand for biodiesel has been on a steady increase.

Biodiesel creates an additional market for Kansas soybean farmers as it helps reduce the surplus of soybean oil. Our organization believes an exemption for property tax to produce biodiesel will encourage companies to seriously look at Kansas as a friendly economically place to conduct business.

In addition, Kansas is situated in an ideal location to attract biodiesel producers. The state has witnessed a large growth in soybean production. In 1994, Kansas farmers had grown One-point-eight million acres of soybeans. Last year we had grown nearly Three million acres of soybeans.

There are currently five companies that market biodiesel in Kansas with more than 30 different distributors. However, at the present time there is only one company located in Lenexa that produces biodiesel in Kansas.

Kansas has eight different soybean processing facilities located within the state, of which five could be readily adapted to produce biodiesel.

The Kansas Soybean Association is interested in this bill not just for the biodiesel uses, but for other industrial uses as well.

Biodiesel is made from methylated soybean oil, which as we have mentioned is a major component for biodiesel that is used to fuel trucks, tractors, and other vehicles. In addition to biodiesel, methylated soybean oil can also be used to produce cleaners, adhesives, release agents, solvents, paint removers, and a host of other industrial uses.

According to statistics by the United Soybean Board, by the year 2005, industrial uses derived from soybeans will consume approximately 75 million bushels. 75 million bushels has been the average for the Kansas Soybean production.

The Kansas Soybean Association believes House Bill 2009 will encourage additional growth and interest in industrial uses for soybeans that include biodiesel. The Kansas Soybean Association encourages the Senate Assessment and Taxation committee to approve House Bill 2009 as it will help bring more jobs and industry to Kansas, and in the long run it will help our Kansas farmers.



PUBLIC POLICY STATEMENT

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION

**RE: HB 2009 - providing a property tax exemption for property
exclusively to produce biodiesel.**

&

**HB 2010 - providing a property tax exemption for property used to
produce electricity from renewable resources and for the
production of agricultural ethyl alcohol.**

**March 6, 2001
Topeka, Kansas**

**Presented by:
Leslie J. Kaufman, Associate Director
Public Policy Division
Kansas Farm Bureau**

Chairman Corbin and members of the Senate Taxation Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you again in conceptual support of HB 2009 and 2010, tax measures designed to foster the use and production of renewable energy. I am Leslie Kaufman, the Associate Director of Public Policy for Kansas Farm Bureau.

Kansas Farm Bureau has strongly supported various initiatives to foster and promote the production and use of renewable fuels. This session alone, we have provided testimony on at least eight proposals related to renewable energy, ethanol, biodiesel or MTBE.

The voting delegates at our 82nd Annual Meeting, who are agricultural producers, reaffirmed and strengthened our commitment for initiatives that can increase renewable fuel use. Kansas Farm Bureau has long been a supporter of crop-based renewable fuels. This fall, our delegate assembly adopted new language urging the legislature, governor and appropriate agencies to examine wind as a renewable energy source and develop a plan that encourages wind generation in Kansas.

*Senate Assessment & Taxation
3-6-01
Attachment 2*

Farm Bureau policy supports consumer education, promotion efforts and tax credits to expand the production and use of crop-based alternative fuels. Kansas Farm Bureau strongly encourages increased efforts to develop, promote and utilize traditional and alternative products derived from the crops and livestock produced by our state's farmers and ranchers. Converting Kansas grown grain into renewable fuels, like biodiesel, is one such initiative. The use of crop-based fuels can reduce U.S. reliance on foreign oil, expand grain markets, improve air quality and protect water quality.

Positive tax treatment for property used to produce biodiesel, as outlined in HB 2009, can be one component of a statewide policy advancing renewable, crop-based fuel usage. Additionally, we would encourage the legislature and Governor to go one step further and require state-owned machinery and equipment to utilize biodiesel where ever available.

Earlier this session, Farm Bureau appeared in support of HB 2008, a bill providing a property tax exemption for property used in the production of agricultural ethyl alcohol. Provisions similar to that are now incorporated in the amended version of HB 2010. Additionally, we believe the concepts of our policy encouraging the growth of wind generation in Kansas can be fostered with the passage of measures like HB 2010.

Although, technically the HB 2009 and 2010 are tax exemptions, rather than credits, the goal of providing incentives to increase the production, sale and use of renewable fuels is quite evident. Farm Bureau has advocated for incentives to foster increased use and production of renewables for many years.

While there may be other approaches that are valid, as well, HB 2009 and 2010 can be catalysts for renewable energy development, production and use in Kansas. As such, we encourage you to act favorably on these measures.

Thank you.



**Testimony Regarding House Bill No. 2010
Before the Senate Assessment and Taxation Committee
March 6, 2001**

Good morning Chairman Corbin and members of the Senate Assessment and Taxation Committee, my name is Greg Krissek. I am Director of Operations for the Kansas Corn Growers Association. I appreciate the opportunity to make brief comments in support of HB 2010. My comments also reflect the position of the Kansas Grain Sorghum Producers Association.

One of the provisions HB 2010 would create a statewide property tax exemption available for 10 years to new or acquired ethanol production plants in Kansas after December 31, 2000. This language was originally recommended by last fall's Special Committee on Utilities and began as HB 2008. The House amended the language into HB 2010 as it appears before you today.

The potential for expanded ethanol production nationally and statewide currently is providing an excellent example of value-added agricultural processing. The domestic ethanol industry just finished a year of record production – 1.6 billion gallons in calendar 2000. Yet while adjacent grain producing states have seen new ethanol plant construction, similar activity has not occurred in Kansas in recent years.

The economic activity in the region surrounding an ethanol plant is substantial. For example, for every million gallons of ethanol production at a location, significant grain and energy inputs are processed by highly skilled labor into both ethanol and large amounts of distiller's grains, a high quality, high protein feed co-product. These are transported to domestic markets by hundreds of trucks and railcars.

This type of value-added agricultural processing provides multiple opportunities for generation of taxes at both the local and state levels. Other states in the Midwest have enacted various incentive programs to stimulate construction of new ethanol facilities. Approval of HB 2010 will serve as one component in Kansas' portfolio for encouraging new ethanol plant construction and operation in the next several years.

We support this legislation that was recommended by last fall's Special Committee on Utilities upon completion of their study of what state government could do to provide incentives for ethanol - a domestically renewable and environmentally friendly fuel that helps provide new markets for agricultural products.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments.

P.O. BOX 446, GARNETT, KS 66032-0446 • PHONE (785) 448-6922 • FAX: (785) 448-6932
www.ksgrains.com • jwhite@ksgrains.com



PRINTED WITH CORN-BASED INKS

*Senate Assessment & Taxation
3-6-01 Attachment 3*

immediately precedes the year of valuation, plus a percentage not less than .75% nor more than 2.75%, as determined by the director of property valuation.

Based on the foregoing procedures the director of property valuation shall make an annual determination of the value of land within each of the various classes of land devoted to agricultural use within each county or homogeneous region and furnish the same to the several county appraisers who shall classify such land according to its current usage and apply the value applicable to such class of land according to the valuation schedules prepared and adopted by the director of property valuation under the provisions of this section. *Notwithstanding the foregoing, any county or district appraiser may apply [adverse] influence factors to any such value and deviate from such value accordingly.*

It is the intent of the legislature that appraisal judgment and appraisal standards be followed and incorporated throughout the process of data collection and analysis and establishment of values pursuant to this section.

For the purpose of the foregoing provisions of this section the phrase "land devoted to agricultural use" shall mean and include land, regardless of whether it is located in the unincorporated area of the county or within the corporate limits of a city, which is devoted to the production of plants, animals or horticultural products, including but not limited to: Forages; grains and feed crops; dairy animals and dairy products; poultry and poultry products; beef cattle, sheep, swine and horses; bees and apiary products; trees and forest products; fruits, nuts and berries; vegetables; nursery, floral, ornamental and greenhouse products. Land devoted to agricultural use shall not include those lands which are used for recreational purposes, other than that land established as a controlled shooting area pursuant to K.S.A. 32-943, and amendments thereto, which shall be deemed to be land devoted to agricultural use, suburban residential acreages, rural home sites or farm home sites and yard plots whose primary function is for residential or recreational purposes even though such properties may produce or maintain some of those plants or animals listed in the foregoing definition.

The term "expenses" shall mean those expenses typically incurred in producing the plants, animals and horticultural products described above including management fees, production costs, maintenance and depreciation of fences, irrigation wells, irrigation laterals and real estate taxes, but the term shall not include those expenses incurred in providing temporary or permanent buildings used in the production of such plants, animals and horticultural products.

The provisions of this act shall not be construed to conflict with any other provisions of law relating to the appraisal of tangible property for

and subject to the review of the land devoted to agricultural use influence factor approval board

There is hereby established a land devoted to agricultural use influence factor approval board. Such board shall be composed of four members as follows: Three members shall be county or district appraisers appointed by the Kansas association of county appraisers of whom one shall be appointed from the counties comprising crop reporting districts one through three, one shall be appointed from the counties comprising crop reporting districts four through six and one shall be appointed from the counties comprising crop reporting districts seven through nine, and one member shall be the designee of the state director of property valuation. Such board shall, upon notification by a county or district appraiser of a proposed influence factor change in the valuation of land devoted to agricultural use, review and approve or disapprove any such change. Any such decision shall not affect the ability of a taxpayer to prosecute a valuation appeal as provided by law. Crop reporting districts shall be as enumerated by K.S.A. 2-3008, and amendments thereto.

land approval

Senate Assessment & Taxation 2-6-01 Attachment 4

Steve Clark

From: Jay Emler
To: LG02:"mssmith@braninelaw.com"@LG02.GWIA
Date: Mon, Feb 19, 2001 1:20 PM
Subject: Re: Senate Bill 129

Dear Mr. Smith:

I would be please to have you draft whatever you deem appropriate and e-mail it to me .

Thank you for your input.

Jay Scott Emler

>>> "Mike Smith - Branine" <mssmith@braninelaw.com> 02/19/01 12:25PM >>>
Mr. Emler

My name is Mike Smith, and I am a resident of rural Inman, KS.

I am writing you in response to Senate Bill 129. Let me begin, by saying that I am in support of removing soil types from the valuation of Pasture and Rangeland. After reading the proposed statute, I would like to make a couple of suggestions. I have had the opportunity over the last year to read K.S.A. 79-1476 about 1,000 times due to a property tax appeal that I worked on for a client. In the process of doing this appeal, which is upon reconsideration at the Board of Tax Appeals and planned to be appealed to the Kansas Court of Appeals, there were a couple of issues that I feel need to be addressed.

The first issue is that I feel the term Homogenous Region, needs to be defined in the statute. As you are aware, the Dept. of Property Valuation currently uses the nine Kansas Agricultural Statistics Crop Reporting Districts as the basis for income for a homogenous region. One glimpse of the reporting districts map shows that the districts are nothing more than an easy way to divide the state in equal thirds both North and South as well as East and West. This results in a situation in your district where Ellis Co. and Dickinson Co. are in the same "homogenous region", yet one is in the Sand Hills / Short Grass region and the other is in the Flint Hills, clearly not a homogenous region. It is my position that a proper definition will help eliminate this error.

The second issue deals with the portion of the statute that states "valuations shall be established for each parcel of land devoted to agricultural use upon the bases of the agricultural income OR productivity attributable to the inherent capabilities of such land in its current usage under a degree of ...". This sentence implies to me that there are two ways to value, income or productivity, my reading of this is that the legislature prefers income, but if some farmer is just letting his land go to waste and has no income, the DPV can come in an "impute" an income via productivity. This could be addressed by using some clearer language.

I would be glad to submit to you some suggested language if you would like, or help you in any other manner. Again I want to thank you for supporting some much needed legislation, the idea of determining values by soil type is crazy, but the DVP will defend it to their deaths until the legislation is changed.

Let me know if I can be of any assistance, and thanks for all of your hard work.

Take Care

Mike Smith
of Branine, Chalfant & Hill
Attorneys at Law
(620) 663-5021

*Senate Assessment & Taxation
3-4-01
Attachment 5*

From: "Mike Smith - Branine" <mssmith@braninelaw.com>
To: "Mr. Jay Emler" <emler@senate.state.ks.us>
Date: Mon, Feb 19, 2001 4:29 PM
Subject: 79-1476

Mr. Emler

I have attached some proposed language [underlined and Italics].

I think it addresses the major problem areas. If you have any questions let me know, I would be happy to speak with you by telephone if you so desire. I again thank you for your time and efforts, I am glad I have a new voice representing me.

Take Care

Mike Smith
of Branine, Chalfant & Hill
Attorneys at Law
(620) 663-5021
mssmith@braninelaw.com

The director of property valuation is hereby directed and empowered to administer and supervise a statewide program of reappraisal of all real property located within the state. Except as otherwise authorized by K.S.A. 19-428, and amendments thereto, each county shall comprise a separate appraisal district under such program, and the county appraiser shall have the duty of reappraising all of the real property in the county pursuant to guidelines and timetables prescribed by the director of property valuation and of updating the same on an annual basis. In the case of multi-county appraisal districts, the district appraiser shall have the duty of reappraising all of the real property in each of the counties comprising the district pursuant to such guidelines and timetables and of updating the same on an annual basis. Commencing in 2000, every parcel of real property shall be actually viewed and inspected by the county or district appraiser once every six years. Any county or district appraiser shall be deemed to be in compliance with the foregoing requirement in any year if 17% or more of the parcels in such county or district are actually viewed and inspected.

Compilation of data for the initial preparation or updating of inventories for each parcel of real property and entry thereof into the state computer system as provided for in K.S.A. 79-1477, and amendments thereto, shall be completed not later than January 1, 1989. Whenever the director determines that reappraisal of all real property within a county is complete, notification thereof shall be given to the governor and to the state board of tax appeals.

Valuations shall be established for each parcel of real property at its fair market value in money in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 79-503a, and amendments thereto.

In addition thereto valuations shall be established for each parcel of land devoted to agricultural use upon the basis of the agricultural income; but in the event there is no agricultural income or the agricultural income is less than the land's inherent capabilities under median production levels, the productivity attributable to the inherent capabilities of such land in its current usage under a degree of management reflecting median production levels in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be used to establish valuations for each parcel of land. A classification system for all land devoted to agricultural use shall be adopted by the director of property valuation using criteria established by the United States department of agriculture soil conservation service. For all taxable years commencing after December 31, 1989, all land devoted to agricultural use which is subject to the federal conservation reserve program shall be classified as cultivated dry land for the purpose of valuation for property tax purposes pursuant to this section. Productivity of land devoted to agricultural use shall be determined for all land classes within each county or homogeneous region based on an average of the eight calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year which immediately

precedes the year of valuation, at a degree of management reflecting median production levels. The director of property valuation shall determine median production levels based on information available from state and federal crop and livestock reporting services, the soil conservation service, and any other sources of data that the director considers appropriate.

The share of net income from land in the various land classes within each county or homogeneous region which is normally received by the landlord shall be used as the basis for determining agricultural income for all land devoted to agricultural use except pasture or rangeland. The net income normally received by the landlord from such land shall be determined by deducting expenses normally incurred by the landlord from the share of the gross income normally received by the landlord. The net rental income normally received by the landlord from pasture or rangeland within each county or homogeneous region shall be used solely as the basis for determining agricultural income from such land, and soil classifications for such land shall not be considered. The net rental income from pasture and rangeland which is normally received by the landlord shall be determined by deducting expenses normally incurred from the gross income normally received by the landlord. Commodity prices, crop yields and pasture and rangeland rental rates and expenses shall be based on an average of the eight calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year which immediately precedes the year of valuation. Net income for every land class within each county or homogeneous region shall be capitalized at a rate determined to be the sum of the contract rate of interest on new federal land bank loans in Kansas on July 1 of each year averaged over a five-year period which includes the five years immediately preceding the calendar year which immediately precedes the year of valuation, plus a percentage not less than .75% nor more than 2.75%, as determined by the director of property valuation.

Based on the foregoing procedures the director of property valuation shall make an annual determination of the value of land within each of the various classes of land devoted to agricultural use within each county or homogeneous region and furnish the same to the several county appraisers who shall classify such land according to its current usage and apply the value applicable to such class of land according to the valuation schedules prepared and adopted by the director of property valuation under the provisions of this section. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any county or district appraiser may apply adverse influence factors to any such value and deviate from such value accordingly.

It is the intent of the legislature that appraisal judgment and appraisal standards be followed and incorporated throughout the process of data collection and analysis and establishment of values pursuant to this section.

For the purpose of the foregoing provisions of this section

the phrase 'land devoted to agricultural use' shall mean and include land, regardless of whether it is located in the unincorporated area of the county or within the corporate limits of a city, which is devoted to the production of plants, animals or horticultural products, including but not limited to: Forages; grains and feed crops; dairy animals and dairy products; poultry and poultry products; beef cattle, sheep, swine and horses; bees and apiary products; trees and forest products; fruits, nuts and berries; vegetables; nursery, floral, ornamental and greenhouse products. Land devoted to agricultural use shall not include those lands which are used for recreational purposes, other than that land established as a controlled shooting area pursuant to K.S.A. 32-943, and amendments thereto, which shall be deemed to be land devoted to agricultural use, suburban residential acreages, rural home sites or farm home sites and yard plots whose primary function is for residential or recreational purposes even though such properties may produce or maintain some of those plants or animals listed in the foregoing definition.

The term 'expenses' shall mean those expenses typically incurred in producing the plants, animals and horticultural products described above including management fees, production costs, maintenance and depreciation of fences, irrigation wells, irrigation laterals and real estate taxes, but the term shall not include those expenses incurred in providing temporary or permanent buildings used in the production of such plants, animals and horticultural products.

As used in this sections, the term 'land class' or 'land classes' shall be deemed to refer to the agricultural use classification of land, including but not limited to, cultivated dry land, cultivated irrigated, Wetlands, Native Pasture and Rangeland, and Tame Pasture and Rangeland. The term 'homogenous region' shall be deemed to mean a contiguous area of land which shares the same topography, soil composites, climatic and rainfall conditions, and land class, and which may include all or a part of one or more counties.

The provisions of this act shall not be construed to conflict with any other provisions of law relating to the appraisal of tangible property for taxation purposes including the equalization processes of the county and state board of tax appeals.