Questions regarding any *statutorily* related issues surrounding use-value assessment should be directed to Keith Mawyer or Tom Morelli at the Property Tax Unit, Virginia Department of Taxation. Questions regarding the *technical* aspects of the methodology used to produce the use-value estimates reported in this brochure should be directed to Lex Bruce or Gordon Groover at the Departement of Agriucultural and Applied Economics, Virginia Tech.

Land Capability Classifications	
Class I	Soils have few limitations that restrict use.
Class II	Soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.
Class III	Soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require special conservation practices, or both.
Class IV	Soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants, require very careful management, or both.
Class V	Soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife food and cover.
Class VI	Soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuited to cultivation and limit their use largely to pasture or range, woodland, or wildlife food and cover.
Class VII	Soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuited to cultivation and that restrict their use largely to grazing, woodland, or wildlife.
Class VIII	Soils and land forms have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plant production and restrict their use to recreation, wildlife, or water supply, or to aesthetic purposes.

TY 2008 USE-VALUE ESTIMATES

Table 1: *Estimated use value of agricultural land in* ***New Kent****. ($ / Acre)*

Land Class	***Use Value Without Risk***[5]	***Use Value With Risk***[5]
I	280	260
II	250	240
III	180	170
IV	150	140
Avg. I - IV	**230**	**220**
V	110	100
VI	90	90
VII	60	50
Avg. V - VII	**80**	**80**
Avg. I - VII	**220**	**210**
VIII	20	20

[5]N.A. = not applicable

Table 2: *Estimated use value of orchards land in* ***New Kent****. ($ / Acre)*

Land Class	***Use Value of Apple***	***Use Value of Other***
I	220	220
II	180	180
III	110	120
IV	70	80
V	60	60
VI	50	50
VII	30	30
VIII	20	20

Contacts

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Agricultural/Forestal Districts Only

Estimated Use Value of Agricultural and Horticultural Land in New Kent

Estimates apply to Tax Year 2008

October 19, 2007

State Land Evaluation and Advisory Committee (SLEAC)

Virginia Department of Taxation

For additional information regarding methods and estimation procedures for agricultural and horticulture land use values see http://usevale.agecon.vt.edu.

USE VALUE TAXATION IN VIRGINIA[1]

Virginia law allows for *eligible* land in agricultural, horticultural, forest, or open space use to be taxed at the value in *use* (use value) of the land as opposed to its *market* value. The State Land Evaluation and Advisory Council (SLEAC) was created in 1973 with the mandate to estimate the use value of eligible land for each jurisdiction participating in the use-value taxation program. SLEAC contracts annually with the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at Virginia Tech to develop an objective methodology for estimating the use value of land in *agricultural* and *horticultural* uses. A technical advisory committee, comprised of professionals familiar with Virginia agriculture, was established in 1998 to provide guidance on the technical aspects of developing an appropriate methodology. The members of SLEAC have officially sanctioned the use value estimates reported in this brochure.

ROLE OF THE SLEAC ESTIMATES

Section 58.1 - 3229 of the Code of Virginia requires each participating jurisdiction's assessment office to *consider* SLEAC estimates when assessing the use value of eligible land. However, the local assessing office is not requires to use SLEAC estimates verbatim.

Under certain circumstances, adjustments to SLEAC estimates may be necessary to accurately reflect local conditions that affect the use values of eligible land parcels.

[1]Information about Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program can be found at http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu.

TY 2008 Use Value Estimates

Tables 1 & 2 list the estimated use values of agricultural and horticultural land. These estimates are based on the capitalized net income that a *bona-fide* agricultural or horticultural enterprise located in the county could be expected to earn. These values are updated annually for public information. Note, the local assessing office can only make changes to assessed property values during a reassessment year.

Table 1 lists the estimated use value for land in *agricultural* use for each of the eight Soil Conservation Service land capability classifications. Because data on the land class composition of individual parcels is often unavailable, average use values have also been provided[2]. The average of land in classes I - IV represents the average use value of *cropland*. The average of land in classes V - VII represents the average use value of *pastureland*. The average of land in classes I - VII represents the average use value of *all agricultural land*[3].

The **without risk** estimates apply to land that is *not* at risk of flooding. *The **with risk** estimates should only be applied to land parcels that are at risk of flooding due to poor drainage that cannot be remedied by tilling or drainage ditches*.

[2]Data limitations prohibited the compuation of average use values in a few counties and in most independent cities and townships.

[3]Note. Class VIII is not considered suitable for agricultural production and is therefore not included in this average.

Table 2 lists the estimated use value of land in *orchard* use. Values are reported for both apple orchards and "other" orchards for each of the eight Soil Conservation Service land capability classifications. "Other" orchard refers to peach, pear, cherry, or plum production. Data limitations prohibit the computation of average use values for orchards.

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Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in New Kent.

Annual net returns are determined through enterprise budgeting for crops that contributed one or more acres to the composite farm. The estimated net returns shown in the table below are "olympic" averages[1] for each crop in the composite farm for years 2000-2006.

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu.

Average net returns applicable to tax-year **2008**.

		Total Acreage[2]	Composite Farm (Acres)[3]	Estimated Net Return ($/Acre)
1.	Number of Farms 100			
2.	Corn[4]	4,288	43	$ 21.85
3.	Alfalfa	128	1	$ 0.00
4.	Hay[5]	1,135	11	$ 0.00
5.	Wheat	2,680	27	$ 20.92
6.	Barley	---	---	---
7.	Soybeans	5,914	59	$ 11.17
8.	Potatoes	---	---	---
9.	Cotton	---	---	---
10.	Double-Cropped[6]	(-) 2,701	(-) 27	
11.	**Totals**	**11,444**	**114**	**$ 18.86**[7]

Note

n.a. = Not Applicable
D = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

[1] In an olympic average, the highest and lowest values are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

[2] Data taken from the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

[3] Some data do not add exactly due to rounding and some categories are not listed to to disclosure rules.

[4] Corn acreage is corn-grain plus corn-silage acreages.

[5] Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greechop from alfalfa or

[6] Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed in lines 2-9 to arrive at the total cropland harvested

[7] Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

Agricultural/Forestal Districts Only

Table 3: Worksheet for estimating the use value of agricultural land in New Kent.

Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu/.

Estimates are applicable to tax-year **2008**.

1. Estimated net return	$18.86
2. Capitalization rates	
a) Interest rate component [1]	0.0761
b) Property tax component [2]	0.0067
c) Rate without risk	0.0829 (sum a and b)
d) Risk component	0.0041 (0.05 times 2c)
e) Rate with risk [3]	0.0870 (sum c and d)

	Without Risk [4]	With Risk [5]
3. Unadjusted Use Value	$ 227.59	$ 216.75

4. Soil Index	Land Class	Crop Acreage (No Pasture Acreage) [6]	Productivity Index	Weighted Acreage
	I	375	1.5	562
	II	8,022	1.35	10,830
	III	1,666	1	1,666
	IV	1,050	.8	1,050
	Total:	11,375		14,108

Soil Index Factor [7]: 1.24

5. Agricultural use value adjusted by land class

Class	Land Index	Without Risk	Reported [8]	With Risk	Reported [8]
I	1.50	$ 275.25	**280**	$262.14	**260**
II	1.35	$ 247.73	**250**	$235.93	**240**
III	1.00	$ 183.50	**180**	$174.76	**170**
IV	0.80	$ 146.80	**150**	$139.81	**140**
V	0.60	$ 110.10	**110**	$104.86	**100**
VI	0.50	$ 91.75	**90**	$87.38	**90**
VII	0.30	$ 55.05	**60**	$52.43	**50**
VIII	0.10	$ 18.35	**20**	$17.48	**20**

Agricultural/Forestal Districts Only

[1] The 10-year average of long term interest rates charged by the various Agriculture Credit Associations serving the state.
[2] The 10-year average of the effective true tax rates reported by the Virginia Department of Taxation.
[3] Rate should only be used when the soil has poor drainage that is not remedied by tiling or drainage ditches or when the land lies in a floodplain.
[4] Estimated Net Return (Line 1) divided by Rate without risk (Line 2c)
[5] Estimated Net Return (Line 1) divided by Rate with risk (Line 2e)
[6] Data provided by the Virginia Conservation Needs Inventory (1967).
[7] Index factor = (Total Weighted Acreage) / (Total Cropland Acreage)
[8] Rounded to the nearest $10 and reported in Table 1a.

Table 5: Worksheet for estimating the use value of orchard land in New Kent.
The estimated net returns assume a planting density of 135 trees per acre. Additional information about these estimates can be found at Virginia's Use Value Assessment Program website, http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu/.

Estimate apply to tax-year **2008**.

1. Estimated net returns (loss) per acre applicable to tax-year 2008 (see Table 4 for more detail).

	Age of Trees	Processed Fruit	% of Total [1]	Fresh Fruit	% of Total [1]
Pre-production	1 - 4 years	($1,489.32)	7.0 %	($1,573.40)	3.0 %
Early-production	5 - 10 years	($1,194.90)	17.5 %	($1,869.31)	7.5 %
Full-production	11 - 25 years	($134.11)	35.0 %	($3,023.74)	15.0 %
Late-production	26 - 30 years	($1,030.60)	10.5 %	($6, 260.42)	4.5 %

2. Weighted Average Net Return values

a)	2006 [2]	($1,390.19)
b)	2005	($565.48)
c)	2004	$14.54
d)	2003	$19.52
e)	2002	$34.64
f)	2001	($154.70)
g)	2000	($113.52)

3. Net Returns

a) Net return to "trees and land" (olympic average of 2a thru 2g) [3]	$ 6.81
b) Net return attributable to "land only" (Class III) [4]	$ 15.21
c) Net return attributable to "trees only"	($ 8.39) (3a minus 3b)

4. Capitalization Rate

a) Interest Rate [5]	0.0761
b) Property Tax [6]	0.0067
c) Depreciation of Apple Trees [7]	0.0333
d) Depreciation of "Other" Trees [8]	0.0500
e) Apple Orchard Capitalization Rate	0.1162 (sum 5a, 5b, and 5c)
f) "Other" Orchard Capitalization Rate	0.1329 (sum 5a, 5b, 5d)

5. Use Value of Apple Orchard and "Other" Orchard

		APPLE ORCHARD		"OTHER" ORCHARD	
Land Class	Orchard Index [9]	Apple Trees	Apple Trees and Land [10]	Other Trees	Other Trees and Land [10]
I	0.80	($ 57.81)	$ 217.44	($ 50.54)	$ 224.71
II	1.00	($ 72.26)	$ 175.46	($ 63.18)	$ 184.55
III	1.00	($ 72.26)	$ 111.24	($ 63.18)	$ 120.32
IV	1.00	($ 72.26)	$ 74.54	($ 63.18)	$ 83.62
V	0.75	($ 54.20)	$ 55.90	($ 47.38)	$ 62.72
VI	0.60	($ 43.36)	$ 48.39	($ 37.91)	$ 53.84
VII	0.40	($ 28.90)	$ 26.15	($ 25.27)	$ 29.78
VIII	0.00	($ 0.00)	$ 18.35	($ 0.00)	$ 18.35

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[1] These percentages assume that 70% of the fruit is produced for the processed market and 30% is produced for the fresh market. In addition, it is assumed that the orchard is: 10% pre-production, 25% early-production, 50% full-production and 15% late-production.
[2] This is the average net return of the eight orchard categories listed in Section 1 of this table. The weights are provided by the percent of total trees represented by each category.
[3] In an olympic average, the highest and lowest values are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.
[4] This is determined by dividing the unadjusted net return value (Table 3 -Line 1) by the soil index factor (Table 3 - Section 4).
[5] The 10-year average of long term interest rates charged by the various Agriculture Credit Associations serving the state.
[6] The 10-year average of the effective true tax rates reported by the Virginia Department of Taxation.
[7] The depreciation rate applicable to apple trees assumes that trees are replaced on a 30-year rotation.
[8] "Other" trees refer to peach, cherry, pear, and plum trees. The depreciation rate applicable to "other" trees assumes that trees are replaced on a 20-year rotation.
[9] The orchard index is applicable only in determing the value of the trees. The land index (Table 3 - Section 5) is applied to the land.
[10] The use value of trees and land is determined by adding the appropriate without-risk land-use-value (see Table 3 - Section 5) to the use value of the trees.