Questions regarding any statutorily related issues surrounding use-value assessment should be directed to Theresa Born at the Property Tax Unit, Virginia Department of Taxation. Questions regarding the technical aspects of the methodology for the agricultural or horticultural use-value estimates should be directed to Jennifer Friedel at the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, Virginia Tech. Questions about forest use-value estimates should be directed to Dean Cumbia at the Department of Forestry in Charlottesville. Questions about open space use-value estimates should be directed to Lisa McGee at the Department of Conservation and Recreation in Richmond.

Table 1: Income Approach – Estimated use value of agricultural land in **Orange** (\$ / Acre).

Land Classs	Use Value Without	Use Value With
	Risk	Risk
I	900	860
II	810	770
III	600	570
IV	480	460
Avg. I-IV	660	630
V	360	340
VI	300	290
VII	180	170
Avg. V-VII	290	280
Avg. I-VII	620	590
VIII	60	60

Table 2: Income Approach – Estimated use value of orchards in **Orange** (\$ / Acre).

Land Classs	Use Value of Apple Orchard	Use Value of Other Orchard
I	640	640
II	480	480
III	270	270
IV	150	150
V	110	110
VI	100	100
VII	50	50
VIII	60	60

Table 3: Rental Rate Approach ⁵ – Cropland and pastureland values based on NASS capitalized rental rates in **Orange or district value**. (\$ /Acre).

Cropland	822
Irrigated Cropland	N/A
Pastureland	485

⁵For details see Estimates at http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu/

Table 4: Forest Values (\$/Acre) - Orange

	Site Productivity(\$/acre)			
	Fair	Good	Excellent	Non- Productive Land
Forest Land	266	374	409	100

Table 5: Open Space Recommended Values (\$/Acre) - Orange

Golf Course	Swim and Racket Clubs
N/A	N/A

N/A = not applicable to the county/city

Transfers <: Data used to estimate agricultural use values for a jurisdiction (counties/cities) may not be published or is insufficient. When this occurs, data from a nearby county is used. This process is referred to as transferring-in. Transferring-in is also used for jurisdictions with large areas of land lying in more than one physiographic region, for example coastal plain and piedmont. A transfer-in jurisdiction is noted by use of an arrow < after the name.

Estimated Use Values For Orange

Estimates apply to 2021



State Land Evaluation and Advisory Council (SLEAC)

Contacts

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Agricultural/Horticultural Estimates

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Forest Estimates

Dean Cumbia, Dept. of Forestry, 900 Natural Resources Drive, #800, Charlottesville, VA 22903 (434) 220-9024 Dean.Cumbia@dof.virginia.gov

Open Space Estimates

Lisa McGee, Director of Policy and Planning Dept. of Conservation and Recreation 600 E Main St. Richmond, VA 23219 (804) 225-3034 <u>Lisa.mcgee@dcr.virginia.gov</u>

Use Value Taxation in Virginia¹

Virginia law allows for *eligible* land in agricultural, horticultural, forest, or open space use to be taxed at the value in *use* (use value) as opposed to its *market* value.² 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 taxationprogram. SLEAC provides for the development of an objective methodology for estimating the use value of land in *agricultural*, *horticultural*, *forest*, *and open space* use. The members of SLEAC have officially sanctioned the use value estimates reported in this brochure.

Role of the SLEAC Estimates

Section 58.1–3229 (et seq.) 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 required to use SLEAC estimates verbatim.

Agricultural/Horticultural Estimates

Tables 1 & 2 list the estimated use values of agricultural and horticultural land using an **income approach**. These estimates are based on capitalized net income - from agricultural or horticultural enterprises in each participating county. These values are updated annually. Note, the local assessing office can only make changes to assessed property values during a reassessment year.

For explanation of soil classifications see Procedures Manual on the use value website http://usevalue.agecon.vt.edu/. Because data on the land class composition of individual parcels is often unavailable, average use values have also been provided.³ 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*.⁴

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.

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 land capability classifications. "Other" NRCS orchard refers to peach, pear, cherry, or plum production. Table 3 lists the estimated use values of cropland and pastureland using a rental rate approach. These use-values are based on capitalized rental rates obtained annually from the USDA National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS). If there are sufficient numbers of responses to meet the NASS nondisclosure requirements for a jurisdiction then the value is published. However, if there are not enough responses in a jurisdiction to meet nondisclosure

requirements, then all the non-disclosed jurisdictions within a crop reporting district are summarized and published as a *Combined Counties (District) value*.

Forest Estimates

Table 4 lists, when appropriate, the estimated use values for forest land. For information pertaining to Forest land use taxation see

http://www.dof.virginia.gov/land/usetax/introduction.htm

Open Space Estimates

Table 5 lists, when appropriate, the estimated use values recommended for open space land. A locality may have values for golf courses or swim and racket clubs.

Participating agencies:

- Virginia Department of Taxation http://www.tax.virginia.gov/
- Virginia Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics

http://www.aaec.vt.edu/

- Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/
- Virginia Department of Forestry http://www.dof.virginia.gov



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Table 1 lists the estimated use value of land in *agricultural* use for each of the eight USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) land capability classifications.

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

² A locality may adopt any combination of the four types of usevalue taxation.

³ Data limitations prohibited the computation of average use values in a few counties and in most independent cities and townships.

⁴ Note. Class VIII land is not considered suitable for agricultural production and is therefore not included in this average.

⁷Table 2: The composite farm and average net returns in Orange.

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" averages¹ for each crop in the composite farm for the proceeding 7 budget years. A budget year lags a given tax year by 2 years (e.g., tax year 2014 corresponds to the budget year 2012).

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

Estimates apply to tax-year 2021.

Number of Farms: 4172

Commodity	Total Acreage ³	Composite Farm(Acres)1	Estimated Net Return (\$/acre)	
Alfalfa	1,474	4	\$105.47	
Barley	427	1	\$5.73	
Cabbage	(D)			
Corn ⁴	6,382	15	\$89.10	
Cotton				
Cucumbers	1			
Hay ⁵	17,048	41	\$0.13	
Lima Beans				
Pasture	29,629	71	\$5.26	
Peanuts				
Potatoes	(D)			
Pumpkins	(D)			
Snap Beans	1			
Sorghum				
Soybeans	6,781	16	\$208.07	
Sweet Corn	(D)			
Tobacco				
Tomatoes	(D)			
Watermelons	(D)			
Wheat	975	2	\$15.24	
Double-Cropped ⁶	1,402	3		
Total CropLand Harvested	61,316	147		
		Net Return	\$37.68 ⁷	

Notes

(D) = Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual farms.

(Z) = Less than half of the unit shown.

-- = Represents 0 or not reported/calculated.

Transfers <: Data used to estimate agricultural use values for a jurisdiction (counties/cities) may not be published or is insufficient. When this occurs, data from a nearby county is used. This process is referred to as transferring-in. Transferring-in is also used for jurisdictions with large areas of land lying in more than one physiographic region, for example coastal plain and piedmont. A transfer-in jurisdiction is noted by use of an arrow < after the name.

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

²Data taken from the 2017 Census of Agriculture.

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

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

⁵Hay acreage is (all hay + all haylage, grass silage, greenchop) - (alfalfa hay + haylage or greenchop from alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures).

⁶Double-cropped acreage is subtracted from the crops listed in lines 2-9 to arrive at the total cropland harvest acreage. Weighted average of crop estimated net returns by composite farm acreage.

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

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

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

Estimates apply to tax-year 2021.

\$37.68
0.0534
0.0074
0.0608
0.0030
0.0639

	Without Risk ⁴	With Risk ⁵
3. Unadjusted Use Value	\$619.49	\$589.99

4. Soil Index	Land Class	Crop Acreage (No Pasture) ⁶	Productivity Index	Weighted Acreage
	1	68	1.50	102.75
	II	28,567	1.35	38,566.08
	III	20,872	1.00	20,872.17
	IV	17,034	0.80	13,626.91
	V	205	0.60	123.03
	VI	6,864	0.50	3,431.99
	VII	892	0.30	267.54
	Total	74,503		76,990.46
	Soil Index Factor: ⁷	1.03		

5. Agricultural Use Value Adjusted By Land Class

Class	Land Index	Without Risk	Reported ⁸	With Risk	Reported ⁸
1	1.50	\$899.21	\$900	\$856.39	\$860
II	1.35	\$809.29	\$810	\$770.75	\$770
III	1.00	\$599.47	\$600	\$570.92	\$570
IV	0.80	\$479.58	\$480	\$456.74	\$460
V	0.60	\$359.68	\$360	\$342.55	\$340
VI	0.50	\$299.74	\$300	\$285.46	\$290
VII	0.30	\$179.84	\$180	\$171.28	\$170
VIII	0.10	\$59.95	\$60	\$57.09	\$60

¹The 7-year average of the long-term interest rates charged by the various Agriculture Credit Associations serving the state.

Transfers <: Data used to estimate agricultural use values for a jurisdiction (counties/cities) may not be published or is insufficient. When this occurs, data from a nearby county is used. This process is referred to as transferring-in. Transferring-in is also used for jurisdictions with large areas of land lying in more than one physiographic region, for example coastal plain and piedmont. A transfer-in jurisdiction is noted by use of an arrow < after the name.

²The 7-year average of the effective true tax rates reported by the Virginia Department of Taxation.

³Rate should only be used when the soil has poor drainage that is not remedied by tilling or drainage ditches or when the land lies in a floodplain.

⁴Estimated Net Return (Line 1) divided by Rate without risk (Line 2c).

⁵Estimated Net Return (Line 1) divided by Rate with risk (Line 2e).

⁶Data provided by National Resources Conservation Service, Untited States Department of Agriculture. https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/

⁷Index factor = (Total Weighted Acreage) / (Total Cropland Acreage).

 $^{^8\}mbox{Rounded}$ to the nearest \$10 and reported in Table 1a.

Table 5: Worksheet for estimating the use value of orchard land in Orange.

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/. Estimates are applicable to tax-year 2021

1. Estimated Net Returns (Loss) Per Acre

Age of Trees	Processed Fruit	Fresh Fruit
1-3 years	-\$3,290.21	-\$3,311.94
4-6 years	-\$515.99	\$1,321.93
7-15 years	-\$1,001.94	-\$704.33
16-20 years	-\$1,004.18	\$619.79
Dscounted (20Yr Cycle)	-\$17,532.87	-\$8,672.44
Utilization of Sales (10Yr AVG %)	63%	37%
Apple Insurance (Annual AVG/acre)	\$138.36	

2. Weighted Average Net Return Values

a)	TY2021 ¹	-\$14,136.74
b)	TY2020	-\$17,402.52
c)	TY2019	-\$18,617.27
d)	TY2018	-\$19,377.40
e)	TY2017	-\$18,616.25
f)	TY2016	-\$19,677.43
g)	TY2015	-\$3,403.09

3. Net Returns

a) Net return to "trees and land" (Olympic average of 2a thru 2g) ²	\$0.00
b) Net return attributable to "land only" (Class III) ³	\$36.46
c) Net return attributable to "trees only"	-\$36.46

4. Capitalization Rate

a) Interest Rate ⁴	0.0534
b) Property Tax ⁵	0.0074
c) Depreciation of Apple Trees ⁶	0.0500
d) Depreciation of "Other" Trees ⁷	0.0500
e) Apple Orchard Capitalization Rate	0.1108
f) "Other" Orchard Capitalization Rate	0.1108

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

Class	Orchard Index ⁸	Apple Trees	Apple Trees and Land ⁹	Other Trees ⁹	Other Trees and Land ⁹
I	0.8	-\$263.21	\$635.99	-\$263.21	\$635.99
II	1.0	-\$329.02	\$480.27	-\$329.02	\$480.27
III	1.0	-\$329.02	\$270.45	-\$329.02	\$270.45
IV	1.0	-\$329.02	\$150.56	-\$329.02	\$150.56
V	0.8	-\$246.76	\$112.92	-\$246.76	\$112.92
VI	0.6	-\$197.41	\$102.32	-\$197.41	\$102.32
VII	0.4	-\$131.61	\$48.23	-\$131.61	\$48.23
VIII	0.0	\$0.00	\$59.95	\$0.00	\$59.95

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.

Transfers <: Data used to estimate agricultural use values for a jurisdiction (counties/cities) may not be published or is insufficient. When this occurs, data from a nearby county is used. This process is referred to as transferring-in. Transferring-in is also used for jurisdictions with large areas of land lying in more than one physiographic region, for example coastal plain and piedmont. A transfer-in jurisdiction is noted by use of an arrow < after the name.

²In an olympic average, the highest and lowest values are dropped prior to calculating the arithmetic mean.

³This is determined by dividing the unadjusted net return value (Table 3, Line 1) by the soil index factor (Table 3, Section 4).

⁴The 7-year average of long-term interest rates charged by the various Agriculture Credit Associations serving the state.

⁵The 7-year average of the effective true tax rates charged by the Virginia Department of Taxation.

⁶The depreciation rate applicable to apple trees assumes that trees are replaced on a 20-year rotation.

^{7&}quot;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.

⁸The orchard index is applicable only in determining the value of the trees. The land index (Table3, Section 5) is applied to land.

⁹The use value of trees and land is determined by adding the appropriate without-risk land-use-value (Table 3, Section 5) to the use value of the trees.