GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1999

S 1 SENATE BILL 73* Short Title: Make Farmland Use Value Accurate. (Public) Sponsors: Senators Hartsell, Cochrane, Dalton, Hoyle, Kerr, and Webster. Referred to: Finance. February 15, 1999 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO UPDATE THE METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE PRESENT-USE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL LAND TO MORE ACCURATELY REFLECT ITS VALUE AS FARMLAND. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: Section 1. G.S. 105-277.2(5) reads as rewritten: Present-use value. – The value of agricultural or horticultural land in its "(5)current use as agricultural land, horticultural land, or forestland, based solely on its ability to produce income, using a rate of nine percent (9%) to capitalize the expected net income of the property and assuming an average level of management. when cash rents are capitalized at five percent (5%). The value of forestland when expected net income is capitalized at nine percent (9%)." Section 2. G.S. 105-289(a)(5) reads as rewritten: To prepare and distribute annually to each assessor a manual that establishes all of the following: The cash rents for agricultural and horticultural land. The Use Value Advisory Board must determine cash rents for agricultural and horticultural land by conducting a survey of cash rents at least once every three years.

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1	<u>b.</u> <u>The expected net income for forestland.</u>
2	c. A value for nonproductive land equal to twenty-five percent
3	(25%) of the lowest present-use value established for productive
4	land or fifty dollars (\$50.00) per acre, whichever is less.
5	five expected net income per acre ranges for agricultural land,
6	horticultural land, and forestland, and establishes a method for
7	appraising nonproductive land as a percentage of the lowest use-value
8	established for productive land. The high and low net income amount in
9	each range may differ by no more than fifteen dollars (\$15.00). The
10	basis for establishing each range shall be soil productivity.
11	For agricultural land, the expected net income per acre ranges
12	shall be based on the actual yields and prices of corn and
13	soybeans over a period of at least the five previous years, and the
14	actual fixed and variable costs, including an imputed
15	management cost, incurred in growing corn and soybeans over
16	the same period of time. The manual shall contain recommended
17	adjustments to the net income per acre ranges for the growing of
18	crops subject to acreage or poundage allotments.
19	Expected net income per acre ranges shall be similarly
20	established for horticultural land and forestland, using typical
21	horticultural or forest products in various growing regions of the
22	State instead of corn and soybeans."
23	Section 3. This act becomes effective July 1, 2001, and applies to schedules
24	of values, standards, and rules adopted pursuant to G.S. 105-317 for use for tax years
25	heginning on or after that date