



Grayson Central Appraisal District

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GUIDELINES & REQUIREMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL FILING & APPRAISAL QUALIFICATIONS

The general policy of the Grayson Central Appraisal District is in accordance with the Texas State Comptroller's qualification guidelines for agricultural use. Only those operations that are truly agricultural in nature should be considered for agricultural productivity valuation. The District policy is that in order to qualify for agricultural use valuation, the land must first meet the following criteria based on the degree of intensity of use:

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AS ANY MISSED ITEM(S) COULD CAUSE A DENIAL OF YOUR AGRICULTURAL SPECIAL VALUATION

GUIDELINES & REQUIREMENTS:

- The land must be utilized to the degree of intensity generally accepted in Grayson County. Degree of Intensity is measured by local farming & ranching practices (stocking rates, planting rates, crop rotation, fertilization methods, harvesting and marketing techniques, etc.) which are those of a typically prudent farm or ranch manager. The land must be producing a product for human or animal consumption, or for commercial trade within the agricultural economy of the State of Texas, and being farmed or ranched to the extent typical for agricultural operations. This test is intended to exclude land on which token agricultural use occurs in an effort to obtain tax relief.
- Land must be managed in a typically prudent manner. Typically, prudent may be measured by comparing the actual production of the subject property to the average yields of Grayson County. A prudent manager conducts his farming or ranching operation in a business-like fashion, keeping books, and records, and operates as similar businesses are operated. He uses his management ability, to operate under natural conditions, and as a business venture for profit. Property owners may actually be their own farm or ranch manager/operator, however, they must prove that they are following all the common production steps for their type of operation and putting in the typical amounts of labor, management, and investment. If the taxpayer has personal motives or engages in the agricultural activity for recreational purposes, his overall profit motives will be suspect.
- The land must be currently devoted principally to agricultural use. Principally is defined as the most important use in comparison with other uses. Current devotion requires that land be in active agricultural use for the bulk of the calendar year.
- Pursuant to Section 23.51 (1) of the Texas Property Tax Code, land must have been devoted principally to agricultural use for five of the preceding seven years. Land within the boundaries of a city or town must have been devoted principally to agriculture use continuously for the preceding five years. This five-year use history must first be established before the special agricultural appraisal can be granted. The agricultural use history must be provided on the application to the best of the current owner's knowledge. The applicant may need to contact the previous owner, neighbor, operator, etc. The previous owner's agricultural application is a confidential document as per Section 23.45 of the Texas Property Tax Code. The new owner must supply the information on their application, not the appraisal district.
- The land must be a substantial tract of land. Substantial means an identifiable tract of land of adequate size to support a typically prudent agricultural operation. Effective January 1, 2005 the Agricultural Advisory Board of Grayson County determined and approved by resolution that a fair and reasonable estimate of minimum use acreage for agricultural valuation must be of adequate size to be economically feasible to farm or ranch and should be in the amount of at least 10.00 acres. Additionally, it will be necessary to provide substantial evidence of use, such as described below. If you own a substantial tract of land, sell part and retain less than 10.00 acres the above will also apply. If you purchased your property after January 1, 2005 and your tract is less than 10.00 acres, the above will also apply. application is a confidential document as per Section 23.45 of the Texas Property Tax Code. The new owner must supply the information on their application, not the appraisal district.
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APPLICATION PROCESS:

According to Section 23.54 (a) of the Texas Property Tax Code, a person claiming that his land is eligible for agricultural appraisal must file a valid application with the Chief Appraiser. Additionally, under Section 37.10, Texas Penal Code, if you make a false statement on this application, you could receive a jail term of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,000, or a prison term of 2 to 10 years and a fine of up to \$5,000.

- Property is not eligible if owned by a nonresident alien or by a foreign government, corporation, partnership, trust or other legal entity in which a non resident alien or foreign government owns a majority interest.
- A property owner must apply for agricultural appraisal by completing an application for 1-d-1 (open space) agricultural appraisal before the deadline of midnight, April 30th.
- You may file a late application up to midnight of the day before the appraisal review board approves the appraisal records for the year. Approval usually occurs in July. If you do file a late application and your application is approved, you may pay a penalty equal to 10% of the tax savings resulting from agricultural appraisal.
- The Chief Appraiser must act on each application by processing the application and granting the special appraisal or by notifying the property owner if he denies the application or needs additional information.
- Per Section 23.54(e) if a person fails to file a valid application on time, the land is ineligible for agricultural appraisal for that year.
- If additional information is requested, the property owner has 30 days to supply the request. If the property owner does not respond to the request for information upon the 31st day the special appraisal is considered to be denied.
- A property owner may appeal a denial to the appraisal review board at a formal hearing by filing a written protest within 30 days of the denial notice.
- Agricultural valuation will be applied to the land only and appurtenances such as fencing, ponds, roads, etc. Land beneath farm buildings and other agricultural improvements does qualify. However, the agricultural appraisal cannot be applied to the improvement itself, farm equipment, etc.

•If the agricultural appraisal is granted, you will not need to refile each year. However, if property is sold/purchased, it will be necessary for the new owner to make new application and qualify for the agricultural appraisal. Additionally, the Chief Appraiser may require any person allowed this special valuation to make new application to confirm that the land is currently eligible.

INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURAL USE:

Pursuant to the Texas Property Tax Manual for the Appraisal of Agricultural Land published by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, to qualify land for agricultural appraisal, the property owner must show the chief appraiser that his land meets the standard. **To do so, the property owner must apply for the appraisal and the property owner must give the chief appraiser all the information he needs to determine whether the land qualifies. It may be necessary to provide substantial evidence of use, such as a written lease agreement between the owner and the operator, receipts for feed, fertilizer, proof of harvest sales, profit/loss statements, income tax returns, etc. The burden of proof of use is the responsibility of the property owner, they must show evidence that they are following all the common production steps for their type of operation and putting in the typical amounts of labor, management, and investment.** The property owner must also inform the chief appraiser of any changes in the status of the land.

Sections 23.51 –23.57 of the Texas Property Tax Code directs the Texas State Comptroller of Public Accounts formerly known as the State Property Tax Board (SPTB) to develop Agricultural Appraisal Manuals for agricultural land. Section 23.52 also directs the development procedures for verifying that land qualifies for agricultural appraisal. The attached agricultural land qualification requirements are considered valid for mass appraisal purposes and can be applied uniformly throughout Grayson County. These guidelines are supported by (1) Section 183 of the IRS Regulation, (2) The Texas Property Tax Manual for the Appraisal of Agricultural Land published by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, (3) The Texas Property Tax Code, (4) by the opinions of the Grayson County Agricultural Advisory Board established pursuant to Section 6.12 of the Texas Property Tax Code, and (5) data collected from the local area. It should be noted that these guidelines are to be used as a general guide for qualifying agricultural land. Exceptions to the general rule will be handled on a case by case basis as determined by the Chief Appraiser.

When property owners initially qualify for agricultural appraisal they must show proof of history for agricultural use/beekeeping for any of all five out of seven preceding years. One way to do this is to ask for export or intra-state permits, which are required by the Texas Apiary Inspection Service to transport hives.

LIVESTOCK / STOCKING RATES:

(based on the Degree of Intensity) established January 1, 2005

BEEF: Cattle operation on Improved Pasture: 1 animal unit (1,000 lbs) per 3 acres of productive land mass. Cattle operation on Native Pasture: 1 animal unit (1,000 lbs) per 7-10 acres of productive land mass.

COW/CALF: Raising beef for sale to either processors or other operators as breeding stock. These include purebred operations, as well as, commercial breeders who sell calves to the local livestock markets. Typical requirements include at least 5 cows of breeding age that are bred annually.

STOCK/FEEDER: Raising beef for processors. This operation involves acquiring calves at a certain weight from cow/calf operators or the livestock auction and raising the calves until they reach slaughter weight. Both heifer and steer calves may be found in these types of operations.

SHEEP/GOAT: Sheep/Goat operation: 1 animal per acre of productive land mass, 10 animals minimum.

SHEEP: Can provide two by-products, wool and meat. A commercial operation would not require any particular breed and may be in the business of meat production only. Purebred operations are normally primarily in the business of producing either wool, meat or animals to sell to other producers as breeding stock. A typical flock consists of at least 15 head of ewes and 1 ram.

GOATS: Can provide three by-products, mohair, meat & dairy. Typical mohair production is limited to the Angora breed; all other breeds are involved in the production of meat (cabrito or young kid goat). Goats also may produce dairy by-products as a secondary use. A typical flock of goats consists of at least 25 head of does and one buck.

HORSES: Horses operation on pasture: 1 animal unit (1,000 lbs) per 4-5 acres of productive land mass plus supplemental feed.

This includes horses, donkeys and mules. The by-products are colts and fillies. This operation involves having brood mares and either a stud (stallion) on location or using an artificial insemination service for breeding. At least 3 head of breeding age mares are required to be considered a typical horse breeding operation. Supplemental feeding is a given fact of a breeding horse operation. Breeding associations have suggested that a minimum amount of acres for a typical breeder is in the fifteen to twenty acre range in order to support a breeding operation. Horse breeding, raising and being sold to the public qualify for agricultural use. Horses stabled and/or used strictly for pets or recreational purposes do not qualify for agricultural use. When qualifying for agricultural land based on horse activity it will be necessary to provide evidence of use.

BEEKEEPING:

Beekeeping shall qualify for agricultural use productivity valuation if used for pollination for the production of human food or other tangible products that have a commercial value. (Sec. 23.51(2) Texas Property Tax Code)

ACREAGE REQUIREMENT: The State of Texas has set a minimum of 5 acres and a maximum of 20 acres to qualify beekeeping as an agricultural use.

DEGREE OF INTENSITY: Our degree of intensity standard is set at a minimum of six colonies (hives) and 5 acres. The minimum degree of intensity was established using Section 131.001 Texas Agriculture Code's definition of an apiary, which is a place where six or more colonies of bees or nuclei of bees are kept. A colony is the hive and its equipment and appurtenances including bees, comb, honey, pollen, and brood. For each additional 2.5 acres one additional hive is required. If additional acreage is less than 2.5 acres, no additional hive is required. For example: if a property owner has 16.3 acres of land used for beekeeping a minimum of 10 hives would be needed to qualify. (first 5 acres six hives, additional 10 acres 4 hives, remaining 1.3 acres no hives)

The Grayson Central Appraisal District degree of intensity is 6 hives on the first 5 acres with 1 hive per additional 2.5 acres up to 20 acres. This will give a range of 6-12 hives.

The productivity value for beekeeping will be based upon the dry cropland productivity value. The hives must be maintained and kept alive. The Grayson Central Appraisal District will approve the agricultural productivity appraisal on the total acreage, not just the area where the hives sit.

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE CATEGORIES:

- Irrigated Crop – Cultivated and planted to annual crops that are watered on a regular basis.
 - Dryland Crop – Planted, in row broadcast crops, not watered, that are grown for sale or used for feed for livestock.
 - Orchard– Trees planted in an orchard setting for the specific purpose of producing fruit and/or nut crops for commercial sale. An example of the degree of intensity accepted would be at least 14 producing, native trees per acre or 35 producing, improved trees per acre.
 - Improved Pasture – Perennial grasses, Bluestem, Kline, Bermuda, Johnson Grass, Crabgrass, Fescue, Dallisgrass, Bahia Grass, Ryegrass, Wheat, Oats, Rye, etc. that are seeded or sprigged and that is baled and/or grazed by domestic livestock.
 - Native Pasture– Partially cleared of brush and trees with natural grasses growing on the land with no enhancements used for grazing of domestic livestock. Some examples of native grasses include, Meadow Dropseed, Annual Threelawn,
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Longspike Tridens, Little Bluestem, Switchgrass, Indian Grass, Big Bluestems, Sideoats Gama, Buffalograss, Texas Wintergrass, Paspalams, Panciums, & White Tridens.

•Minimal Use – Heavy brush and trees that restrict, but still allow the livestock grazing capacity of the land. Will not support any type of crop. Can only be applied in conjunction with another land class.

•Wasteland – Extremely poor quality due to erosion or soil type. Severely restricted in its ability to support domestic livestock. Must be an integral part of one or more of the land types listed above.

•CRP (Conservation Reserve Program) is a program where the property owner has a long term contract with the federal government. Addition information is available through the Agricultural Soil Conservation Service. ASCS

•Wildlife Management - Can only be applied to land which qualifies and is already receiving 1-d-1 Open Space Agricultural Valuation. Must provide a formal recommendation from a regulatory wildlife biologist (Wildlife Management Plan) and implement such recommendations. The Texas Property Tax Code, Section 23.51(7) defines wildlife use as actively using land in at least three of the following ways to breed and sustain migrating, wintering population of indigenous wild animals: habitat control; erosion control, predator control, providing supplemental supplies of water, providing supplemental supplies of food, providing shelter and making of census counts to determine population. Additional information can be found through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

•Timber Production – Timber that is actually harvested and milled on a commercial basis for the production of commercial products (i.e.: commercial lumber, paper products, etc.) Does not include firewood or wood used for fencing.

ROLLBACK:

The law imposes a rollback tax on 1-d-1 land when it is taken out of agricultural use. A property owner can trigger the rollback by ending agricultural operations or diverting the property to a non-agricultural use such as a commercial use or platting into a subdivision, etc. **The rollback tax equals the difference between the taxes the owner actually paid in the three years preceding the change in the use and the taxes the owner would have paid on the property's market value, plus interest at an annual rate of five percent. The tax is imposed on the date the cessation or change of use occurs.** Additional rollback information may be obtained from the Grayson Central Appraisal District.



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This information is a brief explanation of the requirements/qualifications of obtaining the 1-d-1 (open-space) agricultural appraisal. Should you need further information, please feel free to contact our office, Monday – Friday, 8:30am to 4:00pm for additional information or clarification. Or you may access the website for the Texas State Comptroller at www.window.state.tx.us for information and/or forms.
