

**2017
Edition**

Georgia State Regulations

(Revised 12/19/16)



Conservation Use Program

PLEASE NOTE:

A \$12.00 RECORDING FEE IS REQUIRED WITH EACH APPLICATION. ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF PAYMENT ARE: CASH, CASHIER'S CHECK, ATTORNEY'S CHECK, OR MONEY ORDER MADE PAYABLE TO "THE CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT OF CHEROKEE COUNTY."

*** PERSONAL CHECKS ARE NO LONGER ACCEPTED ***

IMPORTANT

This booklet is provided for informational purposes only. Any statements contained herein shall not expressly or impliedly amend, modify, supersede or repeal the current regulations as outlined in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 48-5-7.4 concerning the legislative intent, qualifications and administration of the Conservation Use Program (also known as the Current Use Valuation Assessment). The state legislation is subject to changes, corrections, and/or revisions annually and it is the responsibility of every property owner who enters into the Conservation Use Program covenant to familiarize themselves with the current regulations and policies and any future changes to them. The Cherokee County Board of Assessors is not liable for any typographical error that may be contained within the content of these pages.

Contents

Section One

- **A brief explanation of the Conservation Use Program.....[Page 3]**
- **Some Frequently Asked Questions.....[Page 3]**
 - How does my property qualify for the covenant?.....[Page 3]
 - How many acres in size must my property be in order to qualify for the covenant?.....[Page 3]
 - When can I apply for the program?.....[Page 3]
 - What are the property tax savings if my property is entered into this covenant?.....[Page 4]
 - What are the penalties if the covenant agreement is broken?.....[Page 4]
 - Can my Conservation Use Program covenant be broken without a penalty?.....[Page 5]
 - What are my appeal rights as they relate to the values placed on my property in the Conservation Use Program.....[Page 5]

Section Two

- **The Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 48-5-7.4.....[Page 6]**
- **The Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 48-5-269.....[Page 16]**

Section One

A brief explanation of the Conservation Use Program:

The Conservation Use Program, also known as the Current Use Valuation Assessment or "CUVA", is a state legislated, county administered program that can provide some relief from property tax burdens to certain qualified, active agricultural properties. The name "Conservation Use" can be somewhat misleading as to the actual intent of the state legislation and to what qualifies a property for this program. Contrary to the belief that a property must remain unused or idle in order to qualify, the law states clearly that at least one half or more of the property must be currently and continuously devoted to a qualifying use. Once approved by the Board of Assessors, the owner of the subject property agrees to maintain the qualifying use throughout the entire 10 year period in order to receive the property tax savings that the program provides. The signed, approved agreement between the property owner and the taxing authority is called a "covenant." Ownership changes or failure to properly maintain the qualifying use of the property could breach the covenant and may result in substantial penalties. Therefore, you must be aware of the commitment you are making by entering your property into this covenant.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

- **How does my property qualify for the covenant?**

If you qualify under the ownership requirements outlined in O.C.G.A. 48-5-7.4(a) and at least half of your property is currently active in a bona fide agricultural use, then your property may be eligible for the Conservation Use Program. Such agricultural uses that qualify a property for the covenant can include such activity as crop production and/or support, livestock production and/or management, production of marketable plants, trees, fowl and/or animals, marketable horticulture, floriculture, forestry, dairy, poultry and/or apian products. In other words, if the primary use of at least half of your property is for marketable farm or timber products, then the property should be able to qualify for the program.

- **How many acres in size must my property be in order to qualify for the covenant?**

As stated above, the primary requirement for your property to qualify for the Conservation Use Program is that at least half of the property be currently and actively devoted to a qualifying use. There is no minimum size requirement in the state regulations. However, state law *does* require that any property that is less than 10 acres in size provide additional relevant proof that the property is currently and actively being used for a qualifying purpose. Recent changes to the law now specifically allow the applicant to provide proof that he or she has filed with the Internal Revenue Service certain Forms and Schedules reporting farm related income or loss pertaining to such property in lieu of other supporting documentation.

- **When can I apply for the program?**

You can apply for a Conservation Use Program covenant during the same time that property value returns are filed. In Cherokee County, this period lasts from January 1 until April 1 of each year. Once an application has been filed and if the property is approved for the program, you need not file again during the entire 10-year covenant period. The Board of Assessors' office will field review all applications that have been properly filed and determine whether or not the property is qualified to enter into the Conservation Use Program covenant. If it is determined that your property meets all the requirements outlined under Georgia code, when you receive your "Annual Notice of Assessment" it will indicate that your

property is now under the covenant. These notices have historically been sent out by the Cherokee County Board of Assessors between the months of May and July. This notice will serve as your notification of approval and no separate notification will be sent. Additionally, Georgia law states that an application for the Conservation Use Program covenant may also be filed during the 45-day appeal period that is associated with an "Annual Notice of Assessment." In other words, you must apply for the program between January 1 and April 1 of that year or within the 45-day appeal period in order to be considered for the program for that year.

▪ **What are the property tax savings if my property is entered into this covenant?**

The amount of property tax savings will depend on a number of factors. The size of the property you enter, the type of qualifying use, the fair market value of the land, and of course, the millage rate set by the county commissioners and the school board for each year are the major factors. The savings are the result of the valuation method for the land. Conservation Use land values are determined according to the soil types within your property boundaries. The Board of Assessors' office uses a set of USDA Soil Survey Maps to break down your property into the various types of soils that may be located on it. Each of these soil types has been assigned a value by the State Department of Revenue and each year these values may fluctuate slightly, up or down, according to law. Under the program, improvements such as houses, other buildings and extra features are valued at fair market value and land is valued at the current use value.

▪ **What are the penalties if the covenant agreement is broken?**

If your Conservation Use Program covenant is breached, the law states that the penalty that can be imposed shall be twice the property tax savings that the property has received over the life of the covenant *plus interest*. The amount of property taxes saved is simply the difference between the amount of property taxes that would have been paid had your property not been entered into the covenant and the amount of property taxes you actually paid based on the covenant values. For example, if you had paid \$1,500 each year had your property not been entered into the Conservation Use Program covenant, but because your property had been entered into the covenant you only actually had to pay \$500 each year, the property tax savings would be \$1,000 for each year. Now, if your covenant were breached in the third year of its life, the total penalty would be figured like this:

Year One:	
\$1000	(amount of savings for Year One)
+ x%	(the applicable interest rate for Year One)
<u>+\$1000</u>	(penalty prescribed by law)
Total amount due for Year One	
Year Two:	
\$1000	(amount of savings for Year Two)
+ y%	(the applicable interest rate for Year Two)
<u>+\$1000</u>	(penalty prescribed by law)
Total amount due for Year Two	
Year Three:	
\$1000	(amount of savings for Year Three)
+ z%	(the applicable interest rate for Year Three)
<u>+\$1000</u>	(penalty prescribed by law)
Total amount due for Year Three	
Add the amounts for Years One, Two and Three for Total Penalty Due.	

If a penalty is assessed against your property for a breach of a Conservation Use Program covenant, it will constitute a lien **against the entire property that was originally entered into the covenant**. What this means is that if you entered 80 acres into the covenant and after three years sold off 7 acres and caused a breach of the covenant, the penalty would stand as a lien against the entire 80 acres which was entered into the covenant, not just the 73 remaining acres or the 7 acres that may have caused the breach. This is *very important* to understand because, for instance, let's say after three years into your covenant you transfer ownership of 20 acres of your 80 acres to a new, qualified owner who elects to properly continue your covenant. However, two years later this new owner decides to sell off another 5 acres to yet another new owner who is *not* qualified to continue the covenant, thus causing a breach. The penalty assessed will be against the *entire* 80 acres that was originally entered into the covenant by you, including your remaining 60 acres, the first new owner's remaining 15 acres and the final new owner's 5 acres. So you can see, the situation regarding penalties associated with this program can have far-reaching effects.

- **Can my Conservation Use Program covenant be broken without a penalty?**

Generally, the answer to this question is "no". There are a few exceptions that are prescribed by law, but all the proper conditions must be met in order to prevent breach penalties from being assessed. Therefore, it is strongly suggested that before any deeds are filed with regard to your property that is under the covenant or a change in the use of the property occurs, you contact the assessors' office in order to best determine whether or not such an action could cause a breach.

- **What are my appeal rights in regard to the values placed on my property that is in the Conservation Use Program?**

If you apply for the Conservation Use Program and are accepted into it, then you will receive an "Annual Notice of Assessment" each year to inform you of the Conservation Use value change that the state updates annually. These types of changes are not subject to appeal. However, if you receive a notice where the **fair market value** changes from the previous year, *that value*, according to Georgia law, may be appealed in writing within the 45-day legal time period.

Section Two

The Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 48-5-7.4 and 48-5-269

O.C.G.A. § 48-5-7.4

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*** Current Through the 2016 Regular Session ***

TITLE 48. REVENUE AND TAXATION
CHAPTER 5. AD VALOREM TAXATION OF PROPERTY
ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

O.C.G.A. § 48-5-7.4 (2016)

§ 48-5-7.4. Bona fide conservation use property; residential transitional property; application procedures; penalties for breach of covenant; classification on tax digest; annual report

(a) For purposes of this article, the term "bona fide conservation use property" means property described in and meeting the requirements of paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, as follows:

(1) Not more than 2,000 acres of tangible real property of a single person, the primary purpose of which is any good faith production, including but not limited to subsistence farming or commercial production, from or on the land of agricultural products or timber, subject to the following qualifications:

(A) Such property includes the value of tangible property permanently affixed to the real property which is directly connected to such owner's production of agricultural products or timber and which is devoted to the storage and processing of such agricultural products or timber from or on such real property;

(A.1) In the application of the limitation contained in the introductory language of this paragraph, the following rules shall apply to determine beneficial interests in bona fide conservation use property held in a family owned farm entity as described in division (1)(C)(iv) of this subsection:

(i) A person who owns an interest in a family owned farm entity as described in division (1)(C)(iv) of this subsection shall be considered to own only the percent of the bona fide conservation use property held by such family owned farm entity that is equal to the percent interest owned by such person in such family owned farm entity; and

(ii) A person who owns an interest in a family owned farm entity as described in division (1)(C)(iv) of this subsection may elect to allocate the lesser of any unused portion of such person's 2,000 acre limitation or the product of such person's percent interest in the family owned farm entity times the total number of acres owned by the family owned farm entity subject to such bona fide conservation use assessment, with the result that the family owned farm entity may receive bona fide conservation use assessment on more than 2,000 acres;

(B) Such property excludes the entire value of any residence and its underlying property; as used in this subparagraph, the term "underlying property" means the minimum lot size required for residential construction by local zoning ordinances or two acres, whichever is less. This provision for excluding the underlying property of a residence from eligibility in the conservation use covenant shall only apply to property that is first made subject to a covenant or is subject to the renewal of a previous covenant on or after May 1, 2012;

(C) Except as otherwise provided in division (vii) of this subparagraph, such property must be owned by:

(i) One or more natural or naturalized citizens;

(ii) An estate of which the devisees or heirs are one or more natural or naturalized citizens;

(iii) A trust of which the beneficiaries are one or more natural or naturalized citizens;

(iv) A family owned farm entity, such as a family corporation, a family partnership, a family general partnership, a family limited partnership, a family limited corporation, or a family limited liability company, all of the interest of which is owned by one or more natural or naturalized citizens related to each other by blood or marriage within the fourth degree of civil reckoning, except that, solely with respect to a family limited partnership, a corporation, limited partnership, limited corporation, or limited liability company may serve as a general partner of the family limited partnership and hold no more than a 5 percent interest in such family limited partnership, an estate of which the devisees or heirs are one or more natural or naturalized citizens, or a trust of which the beneficiaries are one or more natural or naturalized citizens and which family owned farm entity derived 80 percent or more of its gross income from bona fide conservation uses, including earnings on investments directly related to past or future bona fide conservation uses, within this state within the year immediately preceding the year in which eligibility is sought; provided, however, that in the case of a newly formed family farm entity, an estimate of the income of such entity may be used to determine its eligibility;

(v) A bona fide nonprofit conservation organization designated under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(vi) A bona fide club organized for pleasure, recreation, and other non-profitable purposes pursuant to Section 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code; or

(vii) In the case of constructed storm-water wetlands, any person may own such property;

(D) Factors which may be considered in determining if such property is qualified may include, but not be limited to:

(i) The nature of the terrain;

(ii) The density of the marketable product on the land;

(iii) The past usage of the land;

(iv) The economic merchantability of the agricultural product; and

(v) The utilization or nonutilization of recognized care, cultivation, harvesting, and like practices applicable to the product involved and any implemented plans thereof;

(E) Such property shall, if otherwise qualified, include, but not be limited to, property used for:

(i) Raising, harvesting, or storing crops;

(ii) Feeding, breeding, or managing livestock or poultry;

(iii) Producing plants, trees, fowl, or animals, including without limitation the production of fish or

wildlife by maintaining not less than ten acres of wildlife habitat either in its natural state or under management, which shall be deemed a type of agriculture; provided, however, that no form of commercial fishing or fish production shall be considered a type of agriculture; or

(iv) Production of aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, and apiarian products; and

(F) The primary purpose described in this paragraph includes land conservation and ecological forest management in which commercial production of wood and wood fiber products may be undertaken primarily for conservation and restoration purposes rather than financial gain; or

(2) Not more than 2,000 acres of tangible real property, excluding the value of any improvements thereon, of a single owner of the types of environmentally sensitive property specified in this paragraph and certified as such by the Department of Natural Resources, if the primary use of such property is its maintenance in its natural condition or controlling or abating pollution of surface or ground waters of this state by storm-water runoff or otherwise enhancing the water quality of surface or ground waters of this state and if such owner meets the qualifications of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of this subsection:

(A) Environmentally sensitive areas, including any otherwise qualified land area 1,000 feet or more above the lowest elevation of the county in which such area is located that has a percentage slope, which is the difference in elevation between two points 500 feet apart on the earth divided by the horizontal distance between those two points, of 25 percent or greater and shall include the crests, summits, and ridge tops which lie at elevations higher than any such area;

(B) Wetland areas that are determined by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to be wetlands under their jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, as amended, or wetland areas that are depicted or delineated on maps compiled by the Department of Natural Resources or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to its National Wetlands Inventory Program;

(C) Significant ground-water recharge areas as identified on maps or data compiled by the Department of Natural Resources;

(D) Undeveloped barrier islands or portions thereof as provided for in the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended;

(E) Habitats as certified by the Department of Natural Resources as containing species that have been listed as either endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended;

(F) River or stream corridors or buffers which shall be defined as those undeveloped lands which are:

(i) Adjacent to rivers and perennial streams that are within the 100 year flood plain as depicted on official maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; or

(ii) Within buffer zones adjacent to rivers or perennial streams, which buffer zones are established by law or local ordinance and within which land-disturbing activity is prohibited; or

(G) (i) Constructed storm-water wetlands of the free-water surface type certified by the Department of Natural Resources under subsection (k) of Code Section 12-2-4 and approved for such use by the local governing authority.

(ii) No property shall maintain its eligibility for current use assessment as a bona fide conservation use property as defined in this subparagraph unless the owner of such property files an annual inspection report from a licensed professional engineer certifying that as of the date of such report the property is being maintained in a proper state of repair so as to accomplish the objectives for which it was designed. Such inspection report and certification shall be filed with the county board of tax assessors on or before the last day for filing ad valorem tax returns in the county for each tax year for which such assessment is sought.

(a.1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code section to the contrary, in the case of property which otherwise meets the requirements for current use assessment and the qualifying use is pursuant to division (1)(E)(iii) of subsection (a) of this Code section, when the owner seeks to renew the covenant or reenter a covenant subsequent to the termination of a previous covenant which met such requirements and the owner meets the qualifications under this Code section but the property is no longer being used for the qualified use for which the previous covenant was entered pursuant to division (1)(E)(iii) of subsection (a) of this Code section, the property is not environmentally sensitive property within the meaning of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Code section, and the primary use of the property is maintenance of a wildlife habitat of not less than ten acres either by maintaining the property in its natural condition or under management, the county board of tax assessors shall be required to accept such use as a qualifying use for purposes of this Code section.

(b) Except in the case of the underlying portion of a tract of real property on which is actually located a constructed storm-water wetlands, the following additional rules shall apply to the qualification of conservation use property for current use assessment:

(1) When one-half or more of the area of a single tract of real property is used for a qualifying purpose, then such tract shall be considered as used for such qualifying purpose unless some other type of business is being operated on the unused portion; provided, however, that such unused portion must be minimally managed so that it does not contribute significantly to erosion or other environmental or conservation problems. The lease of hunting rights or the use of the property for hunting purposes shall not constitute another type of business. The charging of admission for use of the property for fishing purposes shall not constitute another type of business;

(2) The owner of a tract, lot, or parcel of land totaling less than ten acres shall be required by the tax assessor to submit additional relevant records regarding proof of bona fide conservation use for qualified property that on or after May 1, 2012, is either first made subject to a covenant or is subject to a renewal of a previous covenant. If the owner of the subject property provides proof that such owner has filed with the Internal Revenue Service a Schedule E, reporting farm related income or loss, or a Schedule F, with Form 1040, or, if applicable, a Form 4835, pertaining to such property, the provisions of this paragraph, requiring additional relevant records regarding proof of bona fide conservation use, shall not apply to such property. Prior to a denial of eligibility under this paragraph, the tax assessor shall conduct and provide proof of a visual on-site inspection of the property. Reasonable notice shall be provided to the property owner before being allowed a visual, on-site inspection of the property by the tax assessor;

(3) No property shall qualify as bona fide conservation use property if such current use assessment would result in any person who has a beneficial interest in such property, including any interest in the nature of stock ownership, receiving in any tax year any benefit of current use assessment as to more than 2,000 acres. If any taxpayer has any beneficial interest in more than 2,000 acres of tangible real property which is devoted to bona fide conservation uses, such taxpayer shall apply for current use assessment only as to 2,000 acres of such land;

(4) No property shall qualify as bona fide conservation use property if it is leased to a person or entity which would not be entitled to conservation use assessment;

(5) No property shall qualify as bona fide conservation use property if such property is at the time of application for current use assessment subject to a restrictive covenant which prohibits the use of the property for the specific purpose described in subparagraph (a)(1)(E) of this Code section for which bona fide conservation use qualification is sought; and

(6) No otherwise qualified property shall be denied current use assessment on the grounds that no soil map is available for the county in which such property is located; provided, however, that if no soil map is available for the county in which such property is located, the owner making an application for current use assessment shall provide the board of tax assessors with a certified soil survey of the subject property unless another method for determining the soil type of the subject property is authorized in writing by such board.

(c) For purposes of this article, the term "bona fide residential transitional property" means not more than five acres of tangible real property of a single owner which is private single-family residential owner occupied property located in a transitional developing area. Such classification shall apply to all otherwise qualified real property which is located in an area which is undergoing a change in use from single-family residential use to agricultural, commercial, industrial, office-institutional, multifamily, or utility use or a combination of such uses. Change in use may be evidenced by recent zoning changes, purchase by a developer, affidavits of intent, or close proximity to property which has undergone a change from single-family residential use. To qualify as residential transitional property, the valuation must reflect a change in value attributable to such property's proximity to or location in a transitional area.

(d) No property shall qualify for current use assessment under this Code section unless and until the owner of such property agrees by covenant with the appropriate taxing authority to maintain the eligible property in bona fide qualifying use for a period of ten years beginning on the first day of January of the year in which such property qualifies for such current use assessment and ending on the last day of December of the final year of the covenant period. After the owner has applied for and has been allowed current use assessment provided for in this Code section, it shall not be necessary to make application thereafter for any year in which the covenant period is in effect and current use assessment shall continue to be allowed such owner as specified in this Code section. At least 60 days prior to the expiration date of the covenant, the county board of tax assessors shall send by first-class mail written notification of such impending expiration. Upon the expiration of any covenant period, the property shall not qualify for further current use assessment under this Code section unless and until the owner of the property has entered into a renewal covenant for an additional period of ten years; provided, however, that the owner may enter into a renewal contract in the ninth year of a covenant period so that the contract is continued without a lapse for an additional ten years.

(e) A single owner shall be authorized to enter into more than one covenant under this Code section for bona fide conservation use property, provided that the aggregate number of acres of qualified property of such owner to be entered into such covenants does not exceed 2,000 acres. Any such qualified property may include a tract or tracts of land which are located in more than one county. A single owner shall be authorized to enter qualified property in a covenant for bona fide conservation use purposes and to enter simultaneously the residence located on such property in a covenant for bona fide residential transitional use if the qualifications for each such covenant are met. A single owner shall be authorized to enter qualified property in a covenant for bona fide conservation use purposes and to enter other qualified property of such owner in a covenant for bona fide residential transitional use.

(f) An owner shall not be authorized to make application for and receive current use assessment under this Code section for any property which at the time of such application is receiving preferential assessment under Code Section 48-5-7.1 except that such owner shall be authorized to change such preferential assessment covenant in the manner provided for in subsection (s) of Code Section 48-5-7.1.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no property shall maintain its eligibility for current use assessment under this Code section unless a valid covenant remains in effect and unless the property is continuously devoted to an applicable bona fide qualifying use during the entire period of the covenant. An owner shall be authorized to change the type of bona fide qualifying conservation use of the property to another bona fide qualifying conservation use and the penalty imposed by subsection (l) of this Code section shall not apply, but such owner shall give notice of any such change in use to the board of tax assessors.

(h) If any breach of a covenant occurs, the existing covenant shall be terminated and all qualification requirements must be met again before the property shall be eligible for current use assessment under this Code section.

(i) (1) If ownership of all or a part of the property is acquired during a covenant period by a person or entity qualified to enter into an original covenant, then the original covenant may be continued by such acquiring party for the remainder of the term, in which event no breach of the covenant shall be deemed to have occurred.

(2) (A) As used in this paragraph, the term "contiguous" means real property within a county that abuts, joins, or touches and has the same undivided common ownership. If an applicant's tract is divided by a county boundary, public roadway, public easement, public right of way, natural boundary, land lot line, or railroad track, then the applicant has, at the time of the initial application, a one-time election to declare the tract as contiguous irrespective of a county boundary, public roadway, public easement, public right of way, natural boundary, land lot line, or railroad track.

(B) If a qualified owner has entered into an original bona fide conservation use covenant and subsequently acquires additional qualified property contiguous to the property in the original covenant, the qualified owner may elect to enter the subsequently acquired qualified property into the original covenant for the remainder of the ten-year period of the original covenant; provided, however, that such subsequently acquired qualified property shall be less than 50 acres.

(j) (1) All applications for current use assessment under this Code section, including the covenant agreement required under this Code section, shall be filed on or before the last day for filing ad valorem tax returns in the county for the tax year for which such current use assessment is sought, except that in the case of property which is the subject of a reassessment by the board of tax assessors an application for current use assessment may be filed in conjunction with or in lieu of an appeal of the reassessment. An application for continuation of such current use assessment upon a change in ownership of all or a part of the qualified property shall be filed on or before the last date for filing tax returns in the year following the year in which the change in ownership occurred. Applications for current use assessment under this Code section shall be filed with the county board of tax assessors who shall approve or deny the application. If the application is approved on or after July 1, 1998, the county board of tax assessors shall file a copy of the approved application in the office of the clerk of the superior court in the county in which the eligible property is located. The clerk of the superior court shall file and index such application in the real property records maintained in the clerk's office. Applications approved prior to July 1, 1998, shall be filed and indexed in like manner without payment of any fee. If the application is not so recorded in the real property records, a transferee of the property affected shall not be bound by the covenant or subject to any penalty for its breach. The fee of the clerk of the superior court for recording such applications approved on or after July 1, 1998, shall be paid by the owner of the eligible property with the application for preferential treatment and shall be paid to the clerk by the board of tax assessors when the application is filed with the clerk. If the application is denied, the board of tax assessors shall notify the applicant in the same manner that notices of assessment are given pursuant to Code Section 48-5-306 and shall return any filing fees advanced by the owner. Appeals from the denial of an application by the board of tax assessors shall be made in the same manner that other property tax appeals are made pursuant to Code Section 48-5-311.

(2) In the event such application is approved, the taxpayer shall continue to receive annual notification of any change in the fair market value of such property and any appeals with respect to such valuation shall be made in the same manner as other property tax appeals are made pursuant to Code Section 48-5-311.

(k) (1) The commissioner shall by regulation provide uniform application and covenant forms to be used in making application for current use assessment under this Code section. Such application shall include an oath or affirmation by the taxpayer that he or she is in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (b) of this Code section, if applicable.

(2) The applicable local governing authority shall accept applications for approval of property for purposes of subparagraph (a)(2)(G) of this Code section and shall certify property to the local board of tax assessors as meeting or not meeting the criteria of such paragraph. The local governing authority shall not certify any property as meeting the criteria of subparagraph (a)(2)(G) of this Code section unless:

(A) The owner has submitted to the local governing authority:

(i) A plat of the tract in question prepared by a licensed land surveyor, showing the location and measured area of such tract;

(ii) A certification by a licensed professional engineer that the specific design used for the constructed storm-water wetland was recommended by the engineer as suitable for such site after inspection and investigation; and

(iii) Information on the actual cost of constructing and estimated cost of operating the storm-water wetland, including without limitation a description of all incorporated materials, machinery, and equipment; and

(B) An authorized employee or agent of the local governing authority has inspected the site before, during, and after construction of the storm-water wetland to determine compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (a)(2)(G) of this Code section.

(k.1) In the case of an alleged breach of the covenant, the owner shall be notified in writing by the board of tax assessors. The owner shall have a period of 30 days from the date of such notice to cease and desist the activity alleged in the notice to be in breach of the covenant or to remediate or correct the condition or conditions alleged in the notice to be in breach of the covenant. Following a physical inspection of property, the board of tax assessors shall notify the owner that such activity or activities have or have not properly ceased or that the condition or conditions have or have not been remediated or corrected. The owner shall be entitled to appeal the decision of the board of tax assessors and file an appeal disputing the findings of the board of tax assessors. Such appeal shall be conducted in the same manner that other property tax appeals are made pursuant to Code Section 48-5-311.

(l) A penalty shall be imposed under this subsection if during the period of the covenant entered into by a taxpayer the covenant is breached. The penalty shall be applicable to the entire tract which is the subject of the covenant and shall be twice the difference between the total amount of tax paid pursuant to current use assessment under this Code section and the total amount of taxes which would otherwise have been due under this chapter for each completed or partially completed year of the covenant period. Any such penalty shall bear interest at the rate specified in Code Section 48-2-40 from the date the covenant is breached.

(m) Penalties and interest imposed under this Code section shall constitute a lien against the property and shall be collected in the same manner as unpaid ad valorem taxes are collected. Such penalties and interest shall be distributed pro rata to each taxing jurisdiction wherein current use assessment under this Code section has been granted based upon the total amount by which such current use assessment has reduced taxes for each such taxing jurisdiction on the property in question as provided in this Code section.

(n) The penalty imposed by subsection (l) of this Code section shall not apply in any case where a covenant is breached solely as a result of:

(1) The acquisition of part or all of the property under the power of eminent domain;

(2) The sale of part or all of the property to a public or private entity which would have had the authority to acquire the property under the power of eminent domain; or

(3) The death of an owner who was a party to the covenant.

(o) The transfer of a part of the property subject to a covenant for a bona fide conservation use shall not constitute a breach of a covenant if:

(1) The part of the property so transferred is used for single-family residential purposes, starting within one year of the date of transfer and continuing for the remainder of the covenant period, and the residence is occupied by a person who is related within the fourth degree of civil reckoning to an owner of the property subject to the covenant; and

(2) The part of the property so transferred, taken together with any other part of the property so transferred to the same relative during the covenant period, does not exceed a total of five acres;

and in any such case the property so transferred shall not be eligible for a covenant for bona fide

conservation use, but shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for current use assessment as residential transitional property and the remainder of the property from which such transfer was made shall continue under the existing covenant until a terminating breach occurs or until the end of the specified covenant period.

(p) The following shall not constitute a breach of a covenant:

(1) Mineral exploration of the property subject to the covenant or the leasing of the property subject to the covenant for purposes of mineral exploration if the primary use of the property continues to be the good faith production from or on the land of agricultural products;

(2) Allowing all or part of the property subject to the covenant to lie fallow or idle for purposes of any land conservation program, for purposes of any federal agricultural assistance program, or for other agricultural management purposes;

(3) Allowing all or part of the property subject to the covenant to lie fallow or idle due to economic or financial hardship if the owner notifies the board of tax assessors on or before the last day for filing a tax return in the county where the land lying fallow or idle is located and if such owner does not allow the land to lie fallow or idle for more than two years of any five-year period;

(4) (A) Any property which is subject to a covenant for bona fide conservation use being transferred to a place of religious worship or burial or an institution of purely public charity if such place or institution is qualified to receive the exemption from ad valorem taxation provided for under subsection (a) of Code Section 48-5-41. No person shall be entitled to transfer more than 25 acres of such person's property in the aggregate under this paragraph.

(B) Any property transferred under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall not be used by the transferee for any purpose other than for a purpose which would entitle such property to the applicable exemption from ad valorem taxation provided for under subsection (a) of Code Section 48-5-41 or subsequently transferred until the expiration of the term of the covenant period. Any such use or transfer shall constitute a breach of the covenant;

(5) Leasing a portion of the property subject to the covenant, but in no event more than six acres, for the purpose of placing thereon a cellular telephone transmission tower. Any such portion of such property shall cease to be subject to the covenant as of the date of execution of such lease and shall be subject to ad valorem taxation at fair market value;

(6) Allowing all or part of the property subject to the covenant on which a corn crop is grown to be used for the purpose of constructing and operating a maze so long as the remainder of such corn crop is harvested;

(7) (A) Allowing all or part of the property subject to the covenant to be used for agritourism purposes.

(B) As used in this paragraph, the term "agritourism" means charging admission for persons to visit, view, or participate in the operation of a farm or dairy or production of farm or dairy products for entertainment or educational purposes or selling farm or dairy products to persons who visit such farm or dairy;

(8) Allowing all or part of the property which has been subject to a covenant for at least one year to be used as a site for farm weddings; or

(9) Allowing all or part of the property which has been subject to a covenant for at least one year to be used to host not for profit equestrian performance events to which spectator admission is not contingent upon an admission fee but which may charge an entry fee from each participant.

(q) In the following cases, the penalty specified by subsection (l) of this Code section shall not apply and the penalty imposed shall be the amount by which current use assessment has reduced taxes otherwise due for the year in which the covenant is breached, such penalty to bear interest at the rate specified in Code Section 48-2-40 from the date of the breach:

(1) Any case in which a covenant is breached solely as a result of the foreclosure of a deed to secure debt or the property is conveyed to the lienholder without compensation and in lieu of foreclosure, if:

(A) The deed to secure debt was executed as a part of a bona fide commercial loan transaction in which the grantor of the deed to secure debt received consideration equal in value to the principal amount of the debt secured by the deed to secure debt;

(B) The loan was made by a person or financial institution who or which is regularly engaged in the business of making loans; and

(C) The deed to secure debt was intended by the parties as security for the loan and was not intended for the purpose of carrying out a transfer which would otherwise be subject to the penalty specified by subsection (l) of this Code section;

(2) Any case in which a covenant is breached solely as a result of a medically demonstrable illness or disability which renders the owner of the real property physically unable to continue the property in the qualifying use, provided that the board of tax assessors shall require satisfactory evidence which clearly demonstrates that the breach is the result of a medically demonstrable illness or disability;

(3) Any case in which a covenant is breached solely as a result of an owner electing to discontinue the property in its qualifying use, provided such owner has renewed without an intervening lapse at least once the covenant for bona fide conservation use, has reached the age of 65 or older, and has kept the property in a qualifying use under the renewal covenant for at least three years. Such election shall be in writing and shall not become effective until filed with the county board of tax assessors; or

(4) Any case in which a covenant is breached solely as a result of an owner electing to discontinue the property in its qualifying use, provided such owner entered into the covenant for bona fide conservation use for the first time after reaching the age of 67 and has either owned the property for at least 15 years or inherited the property and has kept the property in a qualifying use under the covenant for at least three years. Such election shall be in writing and shall not become effective until filed with the county board of tax assessors.

(r) Property which is subject to current use assessment under this Code section shall be separately classified from all other property on the tax digest; and such separate classification shall be such as will enable any person examining the tax digest to ascertain readily that the property is subject to current use assessment under this Code section. Covenants shall be public records and shall be indexed and maintained in such manner as will allow members of the public to locate readily the covenant affecting any particular property subject to current use assessment under this Code section. Based on information submitted by the county boards of tax assessors, the commissioner shall maintain a central registry of conservation use property, indexed by owners, so as to ensure that the 2,000 acre limitations of this Code section are complied with on a state-wide basis.

(s) The commissioner shall annually submit a report to the Governor, the Department of Agriculture, the Georgia Agricultural Statistical Service, the State Forestry Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, and the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service and the House Ways and Means, Natural Resources and Environment, and Agriculture and Consumer Affairs committees and the Senate Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, and Agriculture and Consumer Affairs committees and shall make such report available to other members of the General Assembly, which report shall show the fiscal impact of the assessments provided for in this Code section and Code Section 48-5-7.5. The report shall include the amount of assessed value eliminated from each county's digest as a result of such assessments; approximate tax dollar losses, by county, to all local governments affected by such assessments; and any recommendations regarding state and local administration of this Code section and Code Section 48-5-7.5, with emphasis upon enforcement problems, if any, attendant with this Code section and Code Section 48-5-7.5. The report shall also include any other data or facts which the commissioner deems relevant.

(t) A public notice containing a brief, factual summary of the provisions of this Code section shall be posted in a prominent location readily viewable by the public in the office of the board of tax assessors

and in the office of the tax commissioner of each county in this state.

(u) Reserved.

(v) Reserved.

(w) At such time as the property ceases to be eligible for current use assessment or when any ten-year covenant period expires and the property does not qualify for further current use assessment, the owner of the property shall file an application for release of current use treatment with the county board of tax assessors who shall approve the release upon verification that all taxes and penalties with respect to the property have been satisfied. After the application for release has been approved by the board of tax assessors, the board shall file the release in the office of the clerk of the superior court in the county in which the original covenant was filed. The clerk of the superior court shall file and index such release in the real property records maintained in the clerk's office. No fee shall be paid to the clerk of the superior court for recording such release. The commissioner shall by regulation provide uniform release forms.

(x) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code section to the contrary, in any case where a renewal covenant is breached by the original covenantor or a transferee who is related to that original covenantor within the fourth degree by civil reckoning, the penalty otherwise imposed by subsection (l) of this Code section shall not apply if the breach occurs during the sixth through tenth years of such renewal covenant, and the only penalty imposed shall be the amount by which current use assessment has reduced taxes otherwise due for each year in which such renewal covenant was in effect, plus interest at the rate specified in Code Section 48-2-40 from the date the covenant is breached.

(y) The commissioner shall have the power to make and publish reasonable rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of this Code section. Without limiting the commissioner's authority with respect to any other such matters, the commissioner may prescribe soil maps and other appropriate sources of information for documenting eligibility as a bona fide conservation use property. The commissioner also may provide that advance notice be given to taxpayers of the intent of a board of tax assessors to deem a change in use as a breach of a covenant.

(z) The governing authority of a county shall not publish or promulgate any information which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

HISTORY: Code 1981, § 48-5-7.4, enacted by Ga. L. 1991, p. 1903, § 6; Ga. L. 1992, p. 6, § 48; Ga. L. 1993, p. 947, §§ 1-6; Ga. L. 1994, p. 428, §§ 1, 2; Ga. L. 1996, p. 1021, § 1; Ga. L. 1998, p. 553, §§ 3, 4; Ga. L. 1998, p. 574, § 1; Ga. L. 1999, p. 589, § 2; Ga. L. 1999, p. 590, § 1; Ga. L. 1999, p. 656, § 1; Ga. L. 2000, p. 1338, § 1; Ga. L. 2002, p. 1031, §§ 2, 3; Ga. L. 2003, p. 271, § 2; Ga. L. 2003, p. 565, § 1; Ga. L. 2004, p. 360, § 1; Ga. L. 2004, p. 361, § 1; Ga. L. 2004, p. 362, §§ 1, 1A; Ga. L. 2005, p. 60, § 48/HB 95; Ga. L. 2005, p. 222, §§ 1, 2/HB 1; Ga. L. 2006, p. 685, § 1/HB 1293; Ga. L. 2006, p. 819, § 1/HB 1502; Ga. L. 2007, p. 90, § 1/HB 78; Ga. L. 2007, p. 608, § 1/HB 321; Ga. L. 2008, p. 1149, §§ 1, 2, 3/HB 1081; Ga. L. 2012, p. 763, § 1/HB 916; Ga. L. 2013, p. 141, § 48/HB 79; Ga. L. 2013, p. 655, § 1/HB 197; Ga. L. 2013, p. 683, § 1/SB 145.

TAXATION OF PROPERTY
ARTICLE 5. UNIFORM PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION AND EQUALIZATION
PART 1. EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

O.C.G.A. § 48-5-269 (2016)

§ 48-5-269. Authority to promulgate rules and regulations regarding uniform books, records, forms, and manuals; limits on change in current use value of conservation use property

(a) Subject to the limitations contained in Chapter 2 of this title, the commissioner may promulgate rules and regulations specifically regarding this part, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Prescription of the forms, books, and records to be used for standard property tax reporting for all taxing units, including, but not limited to, the forms, books, and records to be used in the listing, appraisal, and assessment of property and how the forms, books, and records shall be compiled and kept;

(2) Prescription of the form and content of state-wide, uniform appraisal and assessment forms, books, and manuals;

(3) Development and prescription of procedures under which property sales ratio surveys shall be conducted; and

(4) Prescription of methods and procedures by which identification data, appraisal and assessment data, sales data, and any other information relating to the appraisal and assessment of property shall be furnished to the department using electronic data processing systems and equipment.

(b) The commissioner shall promulgate after consultation with the Department of Agriculture, the Georgia Agricultural Statistical Service, the Georgia Forestry Commission, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Cooperative Extension Service, and county tax officials shall follow uniform rules and regulations establishing a table of values for the current use value of bona fide conservation use property. Such rules and regulations shall apply to the evaluation of bona fide conservation use property, exclusive of any improvements thereon, which improvements shall have their current use value determined as otherwise provided by law. Such rules and regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the following provisions and criteria:

(1) Sales data for arm's length, bona fide sales of comparable real property with and for the same existing use and per-acre property values determined by the capitalization of net income before property taxes, with sales data to be weighted 35 percent and income capitalization values to be weighted 65 percent. All sales data shall be adjusted to remove the influence of the size of the tract on the sales price of tracts below 50 acres in size. Income capitalization values shall be derived from the respective conservation use property classifications, with consideration given to productivity of the respective major geological or geographical regions, and for this purpose:

(A) Net income before property taxes shall be determined for:

(i) Agricultural land by calculating a weighted average of all crop and pasture acreage in each district as designated by paragraph (2) of this subsection in the following manner:

(I) Crop land by calculating the five-year weighted average of per-acre net income before property taxes from the major predominant acreage crops harvested in Georgia, and as used in this subdivision, the term "predominant acreage crops" means the top acreage crops with production in no less than 125 counties of the state; and

(II) Pasture property by calculating a five-year weighted average of per-acre rental rates from pasture land; and

(ii) Forest property by calculating a five-year weighted average of per-acre net income before property taxes from hardwood and softwood harvested in Georgia. For purposes of this division, the term "property taxes" shall not include the tax under Code Section 48-5-7.5 which tax shall be considered in calculating net income; and

(B) The capitalization rate shall be based upon:

(i) The long-term financing rate available on January 1 from the Regional Federal Land Bank located in Columbia, South Carolina, and published pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A(e)(7)(A)(ii), further referenced by regulations 26 C.F.R. 20.2032A-4(e);

(ii) The arithmetic mean of Federal Farm Credit bond yields, whose maturity is no less than five years in the future, as published in the *Wall Street Journal* on January 1 or the most recent business day of the current year, rounded to the nearest hundredth;

(iii) For the purpose of determining the income capitalization rate, divisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph shall be given weighted influences of 80 percent and 20 percent, respectively; and

(iv) A property tax component which shall be the five-year average true tax rate for the unincorporated area of each county located within the regions established by paragraph (2) of this subsection;

(2) The state shall be divided into an appropriate grouping of the nine crop-reporting districts as delineated by the Georgia Agricultural Statistical Service for the purpose of determining any calculation under this subsection;

(3) In no event may the current use value of any conservation use property in the table of values established by the commissioner under this subsection for the taxable year beginning January 1, 1993, increase or decrease by more than 15 percent from its current use value as set forth in the table of values established by the commissioner under this subsection for the taxable year beginning January 1, 1992. In no event may the current use value of any conservation use property in the table of values established by the commissioner under this subsection for the taxable year beginning January 1, 1994, or any subsequent taxable year increase or decrease by more than 3 percent from its current use value as set forth in the table of values established by the commissioner under this subsection for the immediately preceding taxable year; and

(4) Environmentally sensitive properties as certified by the Department of Natural Resources shall be valued according to the average value determined for property of the same or similar soil type, as determined under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

(c) In no event may the current use value of any conservation use property increase or decrease during a covenant period by more than 3 percent from its current use value for the previous taxable year or increase or decrease during a covenant period by more than 34.39 percent from the first year of the covenant period. The limitations imposed by this subsection shall apply to the total value of all the conservation use property that is the subject of an individual covenant including any improvements that meet the qualifications set forth in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Code Section 48-5-7.4; provided, however, that in the event the owner changes the use of any portion of the land or adds or removes therefrom any such qualified improvements, the limitations imposed by this subsection shall be recomputed as if the new uses and improvements were in place at the time the covenant was originally entered.

HISTORY: Ga. L. 1972, p. 1104, § 11; Code 1933, § 91A-1411, enacted by Ga. L. 1978, p. 309, § 2; Ga. L. 1991, p. 1903, § 10; Ga. L. 1993, p. 947, § 9; Ga. L. 1999, p. 81, § 48.