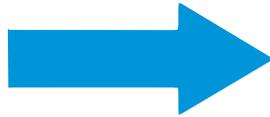




PROPOSITION 1

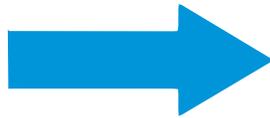
The Right to Farm & Ranch in Texas

Protects the everyday practices used on ALL Texas farms and ranches—big and small



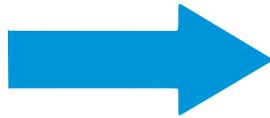
Sec. 36. (a) The people have the right to engage in generally accepted farm, ranch, timber production, horticulture, or wildlife management practices on real property they own or lease.

Protects the public from any actual danger



(b) This section does not affect the authority of the legislature to authorize...a state agency or political subdivision when there is clear and convincing evidence that the law or regulation is necessary to protect the public health and safety from imminent danger.

Protects animal health and welfare
Protects crops from diseases and pests



(b) This section does not affect the authority of the legislature to authorize...a state agency to prevent a danger to animal health or crop production.

Protects water, fish and wildlife, trees, and other natural resources



(b) This section does not affect the authority of the legislature to authorize...a state agency or political subdivision to preserve or conserve the natural resources of this state.

Proposition 1 isn't about protecting the past. It's about ensuring Texans' access to safe and affordable food in the future.

Farmers and ranchers urge you to support Proposition 1.



PROPOSITION 1

The Right to Farm & Ranch in Texas

Examples of City Regulatory Overreach Against Agriculture

A farmer purchased 70 acres of farmland in a city to grow organic vegetables. After purchasing the property, the city informed the farmer that their zoning did not allow agricultural use of the property in the future. The farmer filed for a zoning variance and was denied.

A city ordinance says no grass is allowed to be over 12" without any exceptions for agricultural use. So, the city found a farmer in violation on his 25-acre hay field and his cattle pasture.

A farmer was harvesting corn, and the local police told him that it was illegal due to the dust.

A city mowed down a 70-acre sudangrass crop, even when the farmer had permission to grow the crop. The city mowed it because residents of a subdivision complained it was too tall.

A city has completely prohibited any agricultural use of land through zoning.

A city only allows barbed wire fencing in areas zoned "Light Industrial." All other areas require submitting a request for a zoning variance.

Some cities that are right next to one another have completely different buffer zones for vegetation height.

A city told a farmer that hay left on the ground in a pasture after livestock have consumed the bale is considered "unsightly" and a violation of city ordinance. The city requires the farmer to rake it up and dispose of it.

A city has banned the public mating of livestock. To comply with the ordinance, farmers and ranchers must build a structure that would prevent any public viewing of that activity.