

FINAL BILL REPORT

SSB 5702

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Changing taxation of forest lands.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Snyder, Winsley, Spanel, Rossi and Rasmussen).

Senate Committee on Ways & Means
House Committee on Natural Resources

Background: All property in this state is subject to the property tax each year based on the property's value unless a specific exemption is provided by law. The state Constitution authorizes agricultural, timber, and open space lands to be valued on the basis of their current use rather than fair market value.

Two programs currently implement this constitutional exception to fair market value: the "open space" program and the "forest land" program. There are two categories of land under the forest land program: classified and designated forest land. Standing timber is generally exempt from property taxes and is instead subject to a yield tax on harvest.

Under the forest land program, land which has no higher and better use than growing and harvesting timber may be classified as forest land by the county assessor. Land which is used to grow and harvest timber but which is more valuable for other uses may be designated as forest land by the assessor upon application to the county assessor by the landowner. To qualify for either, the land must be 20 acres or more and be used primarily for growing and harvesting timber.

The valuation of classified and designated forest land is set by statute and is based on the value of the bare land for growing and harvesting timber. The values vary based on the grade and operability of the land and are adjusted annually by the Department of Revenue. For 2001 taxes, the values ranged from a low of \$1 per acre to a high of \$234 per acre.

In the application for designation, the owner must describe the property, any plans for reforestation of bare land areas, any forest management plans that may exist for the property, past experience in harvesting of timber on the property, and any other evidence of the owner's intent to continue using the property to grow timber.

Land is removed from classification or designation at the request of the owner or by sale, transfer to an ownership making the land exempt from tax, sale or transfer to a new owner unless the new owner signs a notice of continuance, by a determination that the land is no longer primarily used for growing and harvesting timber, or, for classified land, that a better use exists for the land than growing and harvesting timber.

Upon removal from classification, the land is revalued to market value on January 1 of the following year. Both classified and designated forest land may be subject to a compensating tax equal to the tax benefit received in the most recent year multiplied by the number of years the land was classified or designated, not to exceed 10.

Summary: Classified forest land is re-designated as designated forest land. References to "classified lands" are changed to "designated lands."

Up to 10 percent of the forest land can be used for incidental uses compatible with the growing and harvesting of timber. A description or drawing showing what areas of land are to be used for incidental uses must accompany the application for designation. Forest land does not include a residential home site.

The county legislative authority may require a reasonable processing fee with an application for designation.

No application is required when publicly owned forest land is exchanged for designated forest land if the land will be used to grow and harvest timber and the owner submits a document explaining the details of the forest land exchange within 60 days of the closing date.

In the application for designation, the forest management plan prepared by a trained forester or other knowledgeable person is to be provided if one exists. The assessor may require the filing of a timber management plan with an application or if designated forest land is sold or transferred and a notice of continuance is signed.

Land cannot be removed from classification based on governmental restrictions preventing harvest.

Upon removal from classification, the land is revalued to market value as of January 1 of the year of removal. Taxes are assessed at forest land values up to the date of removal and at market value after the date of removal. The maximum period for the compensating tax is reduced from 10 years to nine years.

Technical corrections and changes are made to the statutes:

- The definitions are consolidated into one section.
- "Primary use" is defined.
- Provisions on grading and valuing land that were completed in the 1980's are decodified.
- Obsolete provisions on classified land are repealed.
- Provisions of the open space law are made consistent.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	49	0	
House	95	0	(House amended)
Senate	47	0	(Senate concurred)

Effective: July 22, 2001

