

WSR 26-03-083

PERMANENT RULES

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed January 20, 2026, 11:30 a.m., effective February 20, 2026]

Effective Date of Rule: Thirty-one days after filing.

Purpose: The department of revenue is amending these rules to incorporate 2024 legislation, SHB 1818, and 2025 legislation, ESSB 5445 and SHB 1261. The 2024 legislation provides an exception to compensating tax and additional tax when land designated as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW, or land classified as timber land under chapter 84.34 RCW, is removed from designation or classification resulting from certain sales or transfers to a governmental entity. The 2025 legislation has multiple provisions for classified farm and agricultural land, such as: Adding agrivoltaics facilities use, allowing the value of certain agricultural products to be included in gross income, adding definitions of "incidental use" and "appurtenances," and reducing the number of years of additional tax when land is removed from classification.

Citation of Rules Affected by this Order: Amending WAC 458-30-200 Definitions, 458-30-295 Removal of classification, 458-30-300 Additional tax—Withdrawal or removal from classification, 458-30-325 Transfers between classifications—Application for reclassification, and 458-30-700 Designated forest land—Removal—Change in status—Compensating tax.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 84.08.010 and 84.08.070.

Adopted under notice filed as WSR 25-23-107 on November 18, 2025.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Comply with Federal Statute: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Federal Rules or Standards: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Recently Enacted State Statutes: New 0, Amended 5, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted at the Request of a Nongovernmental Entity: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted on the Agency's own Initiative: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted in Order to Clarify, Streamline, or Reform Agency Procedures: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Number of Sections Adopted using Negotiated Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; Pilot Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0; or Other Alternative Rule Making: New 0, Amended 0, Repealed 0.

Date Adopted: January 20, 2026.

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RDS-6830.1

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 22-24-111, filed 12/7/22, effective 1/7/23)

WAC 458-30-200 Definitions. (1) **Introduction.** This rule provides definitions for the terms used in conjunction with land classified under the Open Space Taxation Act, codified as chapter 84.34 RCW.

The terms listed in this rule are intended to act in concert with each other as appropriate.

(2) **Definitions.** For purposes of land classified under chapter 84.34 RCW, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Additional tax" means the additional property taxes that will be collected when classification is withdrawn or removed from land classified under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(b) "Affidavit" means the real estate excise tax affidavit required by chapters 82.45 RCW and 458-61 WAC. The affidavit will be prescribed by the department and furnished to county treasurers. This form is used by landowners to report sales or transfers of classified land. The owner or transferor and the purchaser or transferee, or agents of each, must sign the affidavit under penalty of perjury.

(c) "Agreement" means an agreement executed between an owner and the granting authority regarding the classification or reclassification of land as either open space or timber land under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(d) "Agricultural product" means livestock and plants that are produced for commercial purposes and includes any agricultural, horticultural, or aquacultural produce or crop; the raising of livestock, poultry, bees, or fur-bearing animals; or the production of milk, eggs, wool, fur, meat, honey, or other substances obtained therefrom. When used in relation to livestock or fur-bearing animals used for food or fiber, "raising" means breeding or increasing the value, size, or weight of the animal. Agricultural product does not include cannabis, useable cannabis, or cannabis-infused products as those terms are defined in RCW 69.50.101.

(e) "Applicant" means the owner who submits an application for classification or reclassification of land under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(f) "Application" means an application for classification or reclassification of land under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(g) "Approval" means a determination by the granting authority that land qualifies for classification or reclassification under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(h) "Appurtenance" (~~((refers to))~~) means something used with ~~((it))~~ and related to or dependent upon another thing ~~((it))~~, that is, something that belongs to something else, an adjunct. The thing appurtenant is strictly necessary and essential to the proper use and enjoyment of the land, as well as useful or necessary for carrying out the purposes for which the land ~~((was))~~ is classified under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(i) In terms of farm and agricultural land, an appurtenance is something used for a particular sort of farm and is widely and routinely used in the operation of the commercial agricultural enterprise.

(ii) ~~((For example,))~~ An appurtenance ((may be an outhouse,)) includes, but is not limited to, portable sanitation equipment, a barn, ((~~or~~)) a tool shed ((~~or it may be~~)), and equipment used for a particular purpose or task, such as tools, instruments, or machinery.

(i) "Aquaculture" means the growing and harvesting of marine or fresh water flora or fauna in a soil or water medium for commercial agricultural purposes.

(j) "Assessor" means the county assessor or any agency or person who is authorized to act on behalf of the assessor.

(k) "Assessment year" means the year in which the property is listed and valued by the assessor and precedes the year in which the taxes on the property are due and payable.

(l) "Change in use" means a direct action taken by an owner that actually changes the use of, or has started changing the use of, classified land to a use that is not in compliance with the conditions of the agreement executed between the owner and the granting authority or to a use that is otherwise not in compliance with the provisions of chapter 84.34 RCW.

(m) "Classified land" means a parcel(s) of land that has been approved by the appropriate granting authority for taxation under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(n) "Commercial agricultural purposes" means the use of farm and agricultural land on a continuous and regular basis, prior to and subsequent to application for classification or reclassification, that demonstrates that the owner or lessee is engaged in and intends to obtain through lawful means, a monetary profit from cash income by producing an agricultural product.

An owner or lessee must engage in commercial agricultural activities on the land to demonstrate a commercial agricultural purpose.

(o) "Contiguous" means land that adjoins and touches other land owned by the same owner or held under the same ownership. Land that is an integral part of a farming operation is considered contiguous even though the land may be separated by a public road, railroad, right of way, or waterway.

For purposes of this subsection (2) (o):

(i) "Same ownership" means owned by the same person or persons, except that parcels owned by different persons are deemed held by the same ownership if the parcels are:

(A) Managed as part of a single operation; and

(B) Owned by:

(I) Members of the same family;

(II) Legal entities that are wholly owned by members of the same family; or

(III) An individual who owns at least one of the parcels and a legal entity or entities that own the other parcel or parcels if the entity or entities are wholly owned by that individual, members of his or her family, or that individual and members of his or her family.

(ii) "Family" includes only:

(A) An individual and his or her spouse or domestic partner, child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, cousin, or sibling;

(B) The spouse or domestic partner of an individual's child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, cousin, or sibling;

(C) A child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, cousin, or sibling of the individual's spouse or the individual's domestic partner; and

(D) The spouse or domestic partner of any individual described in (o) (i) (B) (III) of this subsection.

(p) "County financial authority" and "financial authority" mean the treasurer or any agency or person charged with the responsibility of billing and collecting property taxes.

(q) "County legislative authority" means the county commission, council, or other legislative body.

(r) "County recording authority" means the auditor or any agency or person charged with the recording of documents.

(s) "Current" and "currently" means as of the date on which property is to be listed and valued by the assessor.

(t) "Current use value" means the taxable value of a parcel of land placed on the assessment rolls following its classification or reclassification under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(u) "Department" means the department of revenue.

(v) "Farm and agricultural conservation land" means either:

(i) Land previously classified as farm and agricultural land that no longer meets the criteria and is reclassified as open space land; or

(ii) Traditional farmland that is not classified under chapter 84.33 or 84.34 RCW, has not been irrevocably devoted to a use inconsistent with agricultural uses, and has a high potential for returning to commercial agriculture.

(w) "Farm and agricultural land" means:

(i) Any parcel of land 20 or more acres in size or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total 20 or more acres in size when the lands are:

(A) Primarily used to produce agricultural products for commercial agricultural purposes;

(B) Enrolled in the federal conservation reserve program or its successor administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(C) Primarily used for other commercial agricultural purposes as established by rule.

(ii) Any parcel of land or contiguous parcels of land at least five acres, but less than 20 acres in size that are primarily used for commercial agricultural purposes, and produce a gross income equal to:

(A) (~~One hundred dollars~~) \$100 or more in cash per acre per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification when the application was made prior to January 1, 1993; or

(B) (~~Two hundred dollars~~) \$200 or more in cash per acre per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification when the application is made on or after January 1, 1993.

For the purposes of meeting the minimum gross income requirements as described in (w)(ii)(A) and (B) of this subsection for leased classified farm and agricultural land, the owner may use either the cash income received from leasing his or her classified farm and agricultural land, or the cash income received by the lessee for the production of the agricultural product on the owner's classified farm and agricultural land.

(iii) Any parcel of land or contiguous parcels of land at least five acres, but less than 20 acres in size that are primarily used for commercial agricultural purposes and that have:

(A) Standing crops with an expectation of harvest within seven years and a demonstrable investment in the production of those crops equivalent to \$100 or more per acre in the current or previous calendar year; or

(B) Standing crops of short rotation hardwoods with an expectation of harvest within 15 years and a demonstrable investment in the production of those crops equivalent to \$100 or more per acre in the current or previous calendar year.

For the purposes of meeting the minimum investment requirements as described in (w)(iii)(A) and (B) of this subsection for leased classified farm and agricultural land, the owner may use either the cash income received from leasing his or her classified farm and agricultural land, or the cash income invested by the lessee in the pro-

duction of the standing crop on the owner's classified farm and agricultural land.

(iv) Any parcel of land or contiguous parcels of land less than five acres in size that are primarily used for commercial agricultural purposes, and produce a gross income equal to:

(A) (~~One thousand dollars~~) \$1,000 or more in cash per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification when the application was made prior to January 1, 1993; or

(B) (~~One thousand five hundred dollars~~) \$1,500 or more in cash per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification when the application is made on or after January 1, 1993.

For the purposes of meeting the minimum gross income requirements as described in (w)(iv)(A) and (B) of this subsection for leased classified farm and agricultural land, the owner may use either the cash income received from leasing his or her classified farm and agricultural land, or the cash income received by the lessee for the production of the agricultural product on the owner's classified farm and agricultural land.

(v) Farm and agricultural land also includes:

(A) Land on which employee housing or the principal residence of the farm owner or operator is located, if the housing or residence is on or contiguous to a classified farm and agricultural land parcel of 20 acres or more or multiple parcels that are contiguous and total 20 acres or more, and the use of the housing or residence is integral to the use of the classified farm and agricultural land for commercial agricultural purposes;

(B) Land on which appurtenances necessary for the production, preparation, or sale of the agricultural products are situated when the appurtenances are used in conjunction with the land(s) producing agricultural products (~~(, such as a machinery maintenance shed or a shipping facility located on farm and agricultural land that produces the products to be shipped)~~);

(C) Land incidentally used for an activity or enterprise that is compatible with commercial agricultural purposes (~~(as long as the incidental use does not exceed 20 percent of the classified land. An incidental use of classified farm and agricultural land may include, but is not limited to, wetland preservation, a gravel pit, a farm woodlot, or a produce stand)~~);

(D) A noncontiguous parcel of land from one to five acres in size that constitutes an integral part of the commercial agricultural operation being conducted on land qualifying as "farm and agricultural land." As used in this paragraph, noncontiguous means not adjoining or touching but held by the same ownership as defined in RCW 84.34.020;

(E) Land used primarily for equestrian related activities for which a charge is made including, but not limited to, stabling, training, riding, clinics, schooling, shows, or grazing for feed and that otherwise meets the requirements in (w)(i), (ii), or (iv) of this subsection; (~~(or)~~)

(F) Land used primarily for horticultural purposes including growing plants in the ground or in a container, regardless of whether under a structure, such as a greenhouse, subject to the following:

(I) The land is not primarily used for the storage, care, or selling of plants purchased from other growers for retail sale;

(II) If the land is less than five acres and used primarily to grow plants in containers, such land does not qualify as "farm and ag-

gricultural land" if more than 25 percent of the land used primarily to grow plants in containers is open to the general public for on-site retail sales;

(III) If more than 20 percent of the land used for growing plants in containers is covered by pavement, none of the paved area is eligible for classification as "farm and agricultural land." However, this limitation does not prevent up to 20 percent of the paved area from qualifying as "incidental use" as described in (bb) of this subsection; and

(IV) If the land classified under (w)(v)(F) of this subsection, in addition to any contiguous land classified under (w) of this subsection, is less than 20 acres, it must meet the applicable income or investment requirements described in (w)(ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subsection; or

(G) Land on which an agrivoltaics facility, as defined in RCW 43.21F.100, is located.

(x) "Farm employee or farm and agricultural employee" means an individual who is employed on farm and agricultural land on a full-time basis or a seasonal or migratory worker who works on farm and agricultural land only during the planting, growing, and/or harvesting seasons. For purposes of (x) of this subsection, "full-time basis" refers to an individual who is employed at least 25 hours per week on farm and agricultural land. It does not include a person who is employed full time by a business activity that is not conducted on classified farm and agricultural land and who only works occasional week-ends or during the harvest season on classified farm and agricultural land.

(y) "Farm woodlot" means an area of land within a parcel(s) of classified farm and agricultural land that is used in a manner compatible with commercial agricultural purposes including, but not limited to, the growing and cutting of trees for the use of the owner or the sheltering of livestock.

(z) "Granting authority" means the appropriate agency or official that acts on an application for classification or reclassification under chapter 84.34 RCW. The granting authority for:

(i) Open space land classification under RCW 84.34.020(1) and 84.34.037 is the county legislative authority. However, for applications within an incorporated area of a county, the granting authority is made up of three members of the county legislative authority and three members of the city legislative authority in the county in which the land is located in a meeting where members may be physically absent but participating through telephonic connection or separate affirmative acts by both the county and city legislative authorities where both affirm the entirety of the application either without modification or with identical modifications;

(ii) Farm and agricultural land classification under RCW 84.34.020(2) and 84.34.035 is the assessor or the assessor's designee; and

(iii) Timber land classification under RCW 84.34.020(3) and 84.34.041 is the county legislative authority. However, for applications within an incorporated area of a county, the granting authority is made up of three members of the county legislative authority and three members of the city legislative authority in the county in which the land is located in a meeting where members may be physically absent but participating through telephonic connection or separate affirmative acts by both the county and city legislative authorities

where both affirm the entirety of the application either without modification or with identical modifications.

(aa) "Gross income" means cash income derived from commercial agricultural purposes, as defined in (n) of this subsection. Gross income includes payments received from the United States Department of Agriculture for participating in a crop reduction or acreage set-aside program when such payments are based on the productive capacity of the land.

~~((#))~~ For classified land of at least five acres but less than 20 acres, "gross income" also includes the wholesale value of agricultural products produced ((from any parcel of)) on the classified land ((of at least five acres but less than 20 acres in which the agricultural products are)) and donated to nonprofit food banks or feeding programs ((. The term)), and the wholesale value of agricultural products sold to persons allowed to harvest the agricultural products they purchase, if the products harvested are grown on the same land. Gross income does not include ((the following)):

(i) The value of any products produced on the land and consumed by the owner or lessee;

(ii) Cash income derived from leases for the use of the land for noncommercial agricultural purposes;

(iii) Payments for soil conservation programs; or

(iv) The value represented from an exchange of goods or services for other goods or services (bartering).

(bb) "Incidental use" means a use of land classified as farm and agricultural land or timber land that is compatible with commercial agricultural purposes, or the commercial growing and harvesting of timber, respectively. Incidental use for land classified as farm and agricultural land cannot exceed 20 percent of the total classified land, while incidental use for timber land cannot exceed 10 percent of the total classified land. An incidental use may include, but is not limited to, wetland preservation, a gravel pit, a farm woodlot, ~~((#))~~ a produce stand, or an unpaved parking area necessary for the safe visiting or viewing of classified land.

(cc) "Integral" means that which is central to or inherent in the use or operation of classified farm and agricultural land for commercial agricultural purposes. To be considered integral to the farming operation, the residence of the farm operator or owner and/or housing for farm employees must be the place(s) from which the farmer conducts his/her commercial agricultural business.

(dd) "Interest" means the amount of applicable interest upon additional tax.

(ee) "Net cash rental" means the earning or productive capacity of farm and agricultural land less the production costs customarily or typically paid by an owner or landlord. See WAC 458-30-260 for a more detailed explanation of net cash rental.

(ff) "Notice of continuance" means the notice signed when land classified under chapter 84.34 RCW is sold or transferred if the new owner of the land intends to continue the classified use of the land and elects to have the land remain classified under chapter 84.34 RCW. This notice is part of the real estate excise tax affidavit or may be a separate document prepared by the department and attached to this affidavit.

(gg) "Open space land" means one of the following:

(i) Any parcel(s) of land ~~((#))~~ designated by an official comprehensive land use plan adopted by any city or county and zoned accordingly;

(ii) Any parcel(s) of land, by preserving it in its present use would either:

- (A) Conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources;
- (B) Protect streams or water supply;
- (C) Promote conservation of soils, wetlands, beaches, or tidal marshes;
- (D) Enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature reservations or sanctuaries, or other open space;
- (E) Enhance recreation opportunities;
- (F) Preserve historic sites;
- (G) Preserve visual quality along highway, road, or street corridors, or scenic vistas;
- (H) Retain in its natural state, tracts of land of not less than one acre in size situated in an urban area and open to public use on such conditions as may be reasonably required by the granting authority; or

(iii) Any parcel(s) of farm and agricultural conservation land.

(hh) "Owner" means:

- (i) Any person(s) having a fee interest in a parcel of land; or
- (ii) The contract vendee when the land is subject to a real estate contract.

(ii) "Parcel of land" means a property identified as such on the assessment roll. For purposes of chapter 84.34 RCW and this WAC chapter, a parcel does not include any land area not owned by the applicant including, but not limited to, a public road, right of way, railroad, or waterway.

(jj) "Penalty" means the amount due when land is removed from classification under chapter 84.34 RCW. The amount of the penalty is equal to 20 percent of the additional tax and interest calculated in accordance with RCW 84.34.080 or 84.34.108.

(kk) "Planning authority" means the local government agency empowered by the appropriate legislative authority to develop policies and proposals relating to land use.

(ll) "Primary use" means the existing use of a parcel or parcels of land so prevalent that when the characteristic use of the land is evaluated a conflicting or nonrelated use appears to be very limited or excluded. The primary use of a parcel does not represent a specific percentage of the total classified land.

(mm) "Qualification of land" means the approval of an application for classification or reclassification of land by a granting authority in accordance with chapter 84.34 RCW.

(nn) "Rating system" means a public benefit rating system adopted for classified open space land according to RCW 84.34.055.

(oo) "Reclassification" means the process by which land classified under chapter 84.34 or 84.33 RCW is changed from one classification to a different classification established by chapter 84.34 RCW or into forest land as described in chapter 84.33 RCW. For example, land classified as farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2) may be reclassified as open space land under RCW 84.34.020(1).

(pp) "Removal" or "removed" means land classified under chapter 84.34 RCW is removed from classification by the assessor because the owner requests removal, the new owner fails to sign the notice of continuance, the assessor does not approve a notice of continuance, or the land is no longer being used for the purpose for which classification was granted.

(qq) "Sale of ownership" means the conveyance of the ownership of a parcel of land in exchange for valuable consideration.

(rr) "Standing crop" includes short rotation hardwoods, Christmas trees, vineyards, fruit trees, or other perennial crops that:

(i) Are planted using agricultural methods normally used in the commercial production of that particular crop; and

(ii) Typically do not produce harvestable quantities in the initial years after planting.

(ss) "Tax year" means the year when property tax is due and payable.

(tt) "Timber land" means any parcel of land, five or more acres in size, or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total five or more acres in size, that are primarily used for the commercial growth and harvesting of forest crops.

(i) Timber land refers only to the land and ~~((also))~~ includes:

(A) Land incidentally used for an activity or enterprise that is compatible with the commercial growing and harvesting of timber ~~((as long as))~~ if the incidental use does not exceed 10 percent of the classified land; and

(B) Land on which appurtenances necessary for the production, preparation, or sale of commercial timber products are situated when the appurtenances are used in conjunction with the land(s) producing timber products.

(ii) Timber land does not include:

(A) Land listed on the assessment roll as designated forest land according to chapter 84.33 RCW;

(B) Land on which nonforest crops are located; or

(C) Land used as a residential home site.

(uu) "Timber management plan" is synonymous with a "forest management plan" and details an owner's plan regarding the management of classified timber land including, but not limited to, the planting, growing and/or harvesting of timber. The elements of such a plan are set forth in WAC 458-30-232.

(vv) "Transfer" means the conveyance of the ownership of a parcel of land without an exchange of valuable consideration and may include situations where classified land is donated to an owner, corporation, partnership, or limited liability corporation.

(ww) "True and fair value" is the value of a parcel of land placed on the assessment rolls at its highest and best use without regard to its current use. The term also refers to market value, that is, the amount of money a buyer of property willing, but not obligated to buy, would pay a seller of property willing, but not obligated to sell, taking into consideration all uses to which the property is adapted and might reasonably be applied.

(xx) "Withdrawal" or "withdrawn" means action taken by the owner of land classified under chapter 84.34 RCW by filing a notice of request to withdraw the land from classification under the current use program in compliance with RCW 84.34.070. Once land has been classified under chapter 84.34 RCW, it must remain classified for at least 10 assessment years from the date of classification. After the initial 10-year classification period has elapsed, the owner may file a notice of request to withdraw all or a portion of the land from classification with the assessor of the county in which the land is located. Land is withdrawn from classification ~~((as a result))~~ because of a voluntary act by the owner. However, if the assessor has given written notice of removal as provided in RCW 84.34.108 (1)(d)(i) for all or a portion of the land prior to the owner providing the assessor with a

request for withdrawal, then the land will be removed from classification.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-02-109, filed 1/3/18, effective 2/3/18)

WAC 458-30-295 Removal of classification. (1) Introduction.

This rule discusses the circumstances that may cause land to be removed from classification and the actions an assessor takes to remove the land, in whole or in part, from classification under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(2) **Other rules to reference.** Readers may want to refer to the following rules for additional information:

(a) WAC 458-30-300 Additional tax—Withdrawal or removal from classification.

(b) WAC 458-30-305 Due date of additional tax, interest, and penalty upon withdrawal or removal.

(c) WAC 458-30-325 Transfers between classifications—Application for reclassification.

(3) **Definitions.** For purposes of this rule, the definitions in WAC 458-30-200 apply.

(4) **Examples.** This rule includes examples that identify a set of facts and then state a conclusion. These examples are only a general guide. The tax results of other situations must be determined after a review of all facts and circumstances.

(5) **General requirement - Removal process.** If land classified under chapter 84.34 RCW is applied to a use other than the one for which classification is granted, the owner must notify the assessor of the change in use within (~~sixty~~) 60 days of the change. If the new use of the land does not qualify for classification under chapter 84.34 RCW, the land must be removed from classification and, in most cases, additional tax, interest, and a penalty are imposed. Land may be totally or partially removed from classification depending on the reason(s) for the removal.

(6) **Circumstances that cause removal of land from classification.** When any of the following actions occur, the assessor must remove all or a portion of the land from classification:

(a) Receipt of a written notice from the owner directing the assessor to remove the land from classification;

(b) Sale or transfer of the land to an owner that makes the land exempt from property taxes, except a transfer resulting from a default in loan payments made to or secured by a governmental agency that intends to or is required by law or regulation to resell the land for the same use as before;

(c) Sale or transfer of classified land to a new owner who is required to pay property tax and who does not sign the notice of classification continuance, except a transfer by a transfer on death deed or a transfer to an owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner. Land may also be removed if a new owner signs the notice of continuance but the assessor determines the land does not qualify to continue in its classified status;

(d) Failure of an owner to respond to a request from the assessor for information regarding the use of the land, productivity of typical

crops, and similar information pertinent to continued classification and assessment of the land. RCW 84.34.121;

(e) The granting authority denies an owner's request for reclassification and the land no longer meets the criteria under which it was originally classified;

(f) The assessor determines, based on field inspections, analysis of income and expense data, or any other reasonable evidence, that the land no longer meets the criteria for classification under chapter 84.34 RCW; or

(g) The assessor discovers that the land was classified under chapter 84.34 RCW in error.

(7) **Removal examples.**

(a) **Example 1.** During an on-site inspection, the assessor discovers that classified farm and agricultural land has been paved over and is used as a parking lot for school buses.

(b) **Example 2.** Based on information released at a public meeting of the county planning commission, the assessor learns that an owner of classified timber land has harvested all timber from the land, the land has been platted, public services such as roads, sewers, and domestic water supply have been made available to the platted land, and houses have been built on the land. This information has led the assessor to conclude that the use of the land no longer meets the criteria for classification as timber land.

(8) **Procedure when an assessor discovers a change in use.** If the assessor determines that the land is not being used for a qualifying use, the assessor must send the owner, by certified mail, return receipt requested, a written notice regarding this determination; e.g., the Notice of Intent to Remove Current Use Classification form.

(a) The owner must respond, in writing, to the assessor's inquiry about the use of the classified land within (~~thirty~~) 30 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice.

(b) If the land in question is classified open space land or timber land, the assessor may ask the granting authority to provide reasonable assistance in determining whether the classified land continues to meet the criteria for classification. The granting authority must provide this assistance within (~~thirty~~) 30 days of receiving the assessor's request for assistance. RCW 84.34.108(1).

(c) Unless the owner demonstrates to the assessor that the classified use of the land has not changed, the assessor will remove the land from classification and impose additional tax, interest, and penalty. RCW 84.34.080 and 84.34.108.

(9) **Procedure for partial removal.** If only a portion of the classified land no longer qualifies for classification under chapter 84.34 RCW, the assessor will remove the nonqualifying portion of the classified land. The remaining land must satisfy the same requirements as when the land was originally granted classification unless different criteria are required by statute because of the reduced size of the land that remains classified.

(a) The assessor may ask the owner of the land that will remain classified to submit information relevant to its continuing eligibility under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(b) If the land is classified as farm and agricultural land, the assessor will verify that the remaining portion meets the requirements of RCW 84.34.020(2).

(c) If the land is classified as open space land or timber land, the assessor may consult with the granting authority before determining whether the remaining portion meets the requirements of RCW

84.34.020 (1) or (3). The granting authority and assessor may ask the owner to submit pertinent data for this determination.

(d) The assessor may segregate the portion of land from which classification is being removed for valuation and taxation purposes.

(10) **Transactions that do not cause land to be removed from classification.** Land cannot be removed from classification solely because of:

(a) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120; (~~(e)~~)

(b) The creation, sale, or transfer of a fee interest or a conservation easement for the riparian open space program under RCW 76.09.040;

(c) The addition of an agrivoltaics facility, as defined in RCW 43.21F.100, to farm and agricultural land; or

(d) Minor upgrades and alterations to an existing appurtenance on farm and agricultural land. An existing appurtenance does not include a newly constructed structure or major redevelopment of an existing structure. Examples of minor upgrades and alterations include the addition of a cement pad, plumbing, electrical, or limited compatible uses including educational and recreational farming programs, events such as seasonal farm festivals, and celebratory gatherings such as weddings, unless:

(i) Retaining the classification of the farm and agricultural land would exceed the 20 percent incidental use limitation; or

(ii) The structure no longer meets the definition of an appurtenance.

(11) **Notice to owner.** Within (~~(thirty)~~) 30 days of the removal of land from classification, the assessor must notify the owner in writing of the reason(s) for removal; e.g., the Notice of Removal of Current Use Classification and Additional Tax Calculation form. The removal notice must explain the steps an owner needs to follow if he or she wants to appeal the removal decision, including when a notice of appeal must be filed, where an appeal petition may be obtained, and how to contact the county board of equalization.

(12) **Right of appeal.** The seller, transferor, or owner of classified land may appeal the removal from classification to the board of equalization of the county in which the land is located. The appeal must be filed within (~~(thirty)~~) 30 days (or up to (~~(sixty)~~) 60 days if such a time limit has been adopted by the county legislative authority) of the postmark date the notice of removal was mailed by the assessor, electronically transmitted by the assessor, the assessor electronically notified the owner or person responsible for payment of taxes that the notice was available to be accessed by the owner or other person, or on or before July 1st of the year of removal, whichever is later. RCW 84.40.038.

(13) **Assessor's duty after removal.** Unless the removal is reversed on appeal, the assessor revalues the affected land with reference to its true and fair value as of January 1st of the year of removal from classification and places the value on the assessment roll. The assessment roll lists both the assessed value of the land before and after the removal from classification. Taxes for the current tax year are prorated according to the portion of the year to which each assessed value applies.

(14) **Possible segregation after removal.** If only a portion of the land is being removed from classification, the assessor may segregate the affected portion for valuation and tax purposes.

(15) **Additional tax, interest, and penalty are due when land is removed.** The additional tax, interest, and penalty imposed by RCW 84.34.080 and 84.34.108 are due and payable to the treasurer (~~(thirty)~~) 30 days after the owner is notified of the amount due, unless the removal is the result of one of the exempt circumstances or transactions listed in RCW 84.34.108(6).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-02-109, filed 1/3/18, effective 2/3/18)

WAC 458-30-300 Additional tax—Withdrawal or removal from classification. (1) **Introduction.** This rule outlines the withdrawal and removal procedures, events that trigger removal, and how to calculate the additional tax, interest, and penalty that may be imposed because land is withdrawn or removed from classification. When land is withdrawn or removed, additional tax and interest are due. A (~~twenty~~) 20 percent penalty is also due when land is removed from classification. RCW 84.34.108 (~~and 84.34.070~~).

(2) **Other rules to reference.** Readers may want to refer to the following rules for additional information:

(a) WAC 458-30-295 Removal of classification.

(b) WAC 458-30-305 Due date of additional tax, interest, and penalty upon withdrawal or removal.

(c) WAC 458-30-325 Transfers between classifications—Application for reclassification.

(3) **Definitions.** For purposes of this rule, the definitions in WAC 458-30-200 apply.

(4) **Duties of assessor and treasurer.** After determining the land no longer qualifies for classification under chapter 84.34 RCW, the assessor must provide the owner a written notice regarding this determination and of his or her intent to remove the land from classification; e.g., the Notice of Intent to Remove Current Use Classification form.

(a) The owner must respond, in writing, to the assessor within (~~thirty~~) 30 days of the postmark date of the notice regarding his or her intention of removing the classified land. Unless sufficient information or evidence is presented as to why the land should not be removed from classified status, the land will be removed from classification.

(b) Within (~~thirty~~) 30 days of removing land from classification, the assessor notifies the owner, in writing, about the reason(s) for the removal; e.g., the Notice of Removal of Current Use Classification and Additional Tax Calculation form. The assessor will compute the amount of additional tax, interest, and penalty, unless the removal is the result of one of the circumstances listed in subsection (7) of this rule. The removal notice must explain the steps the owner needs to follow if he or she wants to appeal the removal decision, including when a notice of appeal must be filed, where an appeal petition may be obtained, and how to contact the county board of equalization.

(c) Unless the removal is reversed on appeal, the assessor revalues the affected land with reference to its true and fair value as of January 1st of the year of removal from classification and places the value on the assessment roll. The assessment roll lists both the as-

essed value of the land before and after the removal from classification. Taxes for the current tax year will be prorated to the portion of the year to which each assessed value applies; that is, the current use value and the true and fair value.

(d) The assessor computes the amount of additional tax, interest, and penalty, unless the removal is the result of one of the circumstances listed in subsection (7) of this rule.

(e) The assessor notifies the treasurer of the amount of additional tax, interest, and penalty due.

(f) The treasurer mails the owner a written notice about the amount of the additional tax, interest, and penalty due and the date on which the total amount must be paid.

(g) The total amount is due and payable to the treasurer (~~(thir-~~
~~ty)~~) 30 days after the owner is notified of the amount due.

(5) **Amount of additional tax, interest, and penalty.** The amount of additional tax, interest, and penalty will be determined as follows:

(a) Additional tax.

(i) Farm and agricultural land.

(A) Removals or withdrawals prior to September 1, 2025. For removals or withdrawals of farm and agricultural land that occur prior to September 1, 2025, the amount of additional tax is equal to the difference between the property tax paid because of its classified status, and the amount of property tax otherwise due and payable for the seven tax years preceding the year of withdrawal or removal, and the taxes owed for the balance of the current tax year; or

(B) Removals or withdrawals on or after September 1, 2025. For removals or withdrawals of farm and agricultural land that occur on or after September 1, 2025, the amount of additional tax is equal to the difference between the property tax paid because of its classified status, and the amount of property tax otherwise due and payable for the four tax years preceding the year of withdrawal or removal, and the taxes owed for the balance of the current tax year.

(ii) Open space land and timber land. For removals or withdrawals of open space land and timber land, the amount of additional tax is equal to the difference between the property tax paid (~~(on the land)~~) because of its classified status, and the amount of property tax (~~(that would have been paid on the land based on its true and fair value)~~) otherwise due and payable for the seven tax years preceding the year of withdrawal or removal, and the taxes owed for the balance of the current tax year(~~(+)~~).

(b) Interest. The amount of interest, calculated at the same statutory rate charged on delinquent property taxes specified in RCW 84.56.020, is based upon the amount of additional tax determined under (a) of this subsection, starting from the date the additional tax could have been paid without interest until the date the tax is paid(~~(+and)~~).

(c) Penalty. A penalty amounting to (~~(twenty)~~) 20 percent of the sum of the additional tax and interest. A penalty is not imposed when the land has been classified for at least (~~(ten)~~) 10 assessment years at the time it is withdrawn from classification and the owner submitted a request to withdraw classification to the assessor.

(d) Prorated tax. If additional tax, interest, and penalty are not imposed because the removal meets an exception in subsection (7) of this rule, the assessor still calculates the prorated taxes from the date of removal through December 31st of the year the removal occurred.

(e) Recording fees. When land is withdrawn or removed from classification under chapter 84.34 RCW, the assessor must forward the notice of withdrawal or removal to the county recording authority. The county recording authority must record all notices of withdrawal or removal, and the owner is required to pay all recording fees for the notice.

(6) **Failure to sign notice of continuance.** Land will be removed from current use classification if a new owner fails to sign the notice of continuance when the classified land is sold or transferred or if the new owner signs the notice of continuance and the assessor determines the land does not continue to qualify in its classification. Additional tax, interest, and penalty will be imposed in accordance with RCW 84.34.108(4) and become due and payable by the seller or transferor at the time of sale or transfer.

A notice of continuance is not required when classified land is transferred by a transfer on death deed or transferred to a new owner who is the heir or devisee of a deceased owner, and the new owner wishes to continue classified use. RCW 84.34.108 (1)(c). If the new owner elects not to continue classified use, the land will be removed from classification and additional tax, interest, and penalty are due.

(7) **Exceptions.** No additional tax, interest, or penalty will be imposed if the withdrawal or removal from classification resulted solely from any of the following:

(a) Transfer to a governmental entity in exchange for other land located within the state of Washington;

(b) A taking through the exercise of the power of eminent domain or the sale or transfer to an entity having the power of eminent domain in anticipation of the exercise of this power. This entity must have declared its intent to exercise the power of eminent domain in writing or by some other official action;

(c) A natural disaster such as a flood, windstorm, earthquake, wildfire, or other such calamity rather than an act of the landowner changing the use of the property;

(d) Official action by an agency of the state of Washington or by the county or city in which the land is located disallowing the current use of classified land. For the purposes of this rule, "official action" includes: City ordinances, zoning restrictions, Growth Management Act, Shoreline Management Act, and Environmental Policy Act;

(e) Transfer of land to a church when the land would qualify for a property tax exemption under RCW 84.36.020. Only the land that would qualify for exemption under RCW 84.36.020 is included within this exception. Additional tax, interest, and penalty will be assessed upon the remainder of the land removed from classification;

(f) Acquisition of property interests by public agencies or private organizations qualified under RCW 84.34.210 or 64.04.130 for the conservation purposes specified therein. Subsection (8) of this rule provides a listing of these agencies, organizations, and purposes. However, when the land is no longer used for one of the purposes described in RCW 84.34.210 or 64.04.130, additional tax, interest, and penalty will be imposed on the owner of the property at that time;

(g) Removal of land granted classification as farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020 (2)(f) because the principal residence of the farm operator or owner and/or housing for farm and agricultural employees was situated on it. This exception applies only to the land upon which the residence or housing is located even if this portion of the land does not have a separate parcel number for assessment and tax purposes;

(h) Removal of classification after a statutory exemption is enacted that would exempt the land from property tax and the landowner submits a written request to the assessor to remove the land from classification. This exception applies only to newly enacted exemptions that would cause classified land to go from taxable to exempt status. For example, in 1999 the legislature created a new property tax exemption for property used for agricultural research and education programs. If the owner of such land subsequently requests removal of the land from classification, no additional tax, interest or penalty are imposed because of this new property tax exemption authorized by RCW 84.36.570;

(i) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120;

(j) The creation, sale, or transfer of a conservation easement of private forest lands within unconfined channel migration zones or containing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species under RCW 76.09.040;

(k) The sale or transfer of land within two years of the death of an owner who held at least a (~~fifty~~) 50 percent interest in the land if:

(i) The individual(s) or entity(ies) who received the land from the deceased owner is selling or transferring the land; and

(ii) The land has been continuously assessed and valued as designated forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW or classified under chapter 84.34 RCW since 1993. The date of death shown on the death certificate begins the two-year period for sale or transfer. For example, an owner who holds at least a (~~fifty~~) 50 percent interest in classified farm and agricultural land dies on March 1, 2012. The land was initially classified on January 1, 1989, and is still classified on the date of death of the owner. The heir (new owner) does not want to continue commercially farming the land and sells the land on January 20, 2014. At the time of sale, the buyer does not sign the notice of continuance because they will not be using the land for commercial farming. The assessor will remove the land at the time of sale and the removal (~~would~~) will not be subject to additional tax, interest, and penalty;

(l) The assessor discovers that the land was classified under chapter 84.34 RCW in error through no fault of the owner;

(i) For purposes of this subsection, "fault" means a knowingly false or misleading statement, or other act or omission not in good faith, that contributed to the approval of the application for classification or the failure of the assessor to remove the land from classification;

(ii) This exception does not apply if an independent basis for removal exists. Examples of an independent basis for removal include the owner changing the use of the land or failing to meet any applicable income criteria required for classification; (~~or~~)

(m) The sale or transfer to a governmental entity if the governmental entity manages the land in the same manner as designated forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW or classified as timber land under chapter 84.34 RCW. The governmental entity must provide the county assessor:

(i) A timber management plan or a notice of intent to manage the land; and

(ii) An updated timber land or forest land management plan at least once every revaluation cycle.

The county is authorized to collect a fee from the governmental entity for the filing of the forest land or timber land management plan according to the county's fee schedule. When the land is not managed as required under this subsection (7) (m), or when the governmental entity sells or transfers the land at any time, the additional tax in subsection (5) of this section is due from the current government owner, unless the change in use of the land, or the sale or transfer of the land, meets one of the other exceptions in this subsection; or

(n) The result of one of the following changes in classification because of the owner's request for:

(i) Reclassification from farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2) to: Timber land under RCW 84.34.020(3), open space land under RCW 84.34.020(1), or forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW;

(ii) Reclassification from timber land under RCW 84.34.020(3) to: Farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2), open space land under RCW 84.34.020(1), or forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW;

(iii) Reclassification from open space/farm and agricultural conservation land under RCW 84.34.020 (1)(c) to farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2) if the land was previously classified as farm and agricultural land; or

(iv) Reclassification from forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW to timber land under RCW 84.34.020(3), farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2), or open space land under RCW 84.34.020(1).

(8) Land acquired by agencies or organizations qualified under RCW 84.34.210 or 64.04.130. If the purpose for acquiring classified land is to protect, preserve, maintain, improve, restore, limit the future use of, or conserve the land for public use or enjoyment and the classified land is acquired by any of the following entities, no additional tax, interest, or penalty will be imposed:

(a) ~~((State))~~ Federal agency;

(b) ~~((Federal))~~ State agency;

(c) County;

(d) City;

(e) Town;

(f) Metropolitan park district (see RCW 35.61.010);

(g) Metropolitan municipal corporation (see RCW 35.58.020);

(h) Nonprofit historic preservation corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130;

(i) Nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association as defined in RCW 84.34.250; or

(j) Federally recognized Indian tribe.

(9) Removal of classification from land that was previously designated forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW. Land that was previously designated as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW may be reclassified under chapter 84.34 RCW at the owner's request within ~~((thirty))~~ 30 days after removal of the land from designation. If such land is subsequently removed from classification under chapter 84.34 RCW before it has been classified under chapter 84.34 RCW for at least ~~((ten))~~ 10 assessment years, a combination of compensating tax imposed under chapter 84.33 RCW and additional tax, interest, and penalty imposed under chapter 84.34 RCW is due. RCW 84.33.145 explains the method in which these taxes are calculated.

(10) Termination of timber land classification. Designation of forest land under RCW 84.33.130(1) ~~((as a result))~~ because of a merger pursuant to RCW 84.34.400 terminating a county's timber land classification is not considered a withdrawal or removal under this chapter and is not subject to additional tax, interest, and penalty.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 15-03-017, filed 1/8/15, effective 2/8/15)

WAC 458-30-325 Transfers between classifications—Application for reclassification. (1) **Introduction.** This rule discusses the process used when land is reclassified into a different classification under chapter 84.34 or 84.33 RCW.

(2) **General information**~~((—))~~.

(a) When reclassification is required. The following circumstances ~~((may))~~ cause an owner of classified land to seek reclassification:

~~((a))~~ (i) The classified land is no longer being used for the purpose for which it was granted classification;

~~((b))~~ (ii) The owner of classified land has decided to change the use of classified land;

~~((c))~~ (iii) The classified land no longer meets the requirements of the classification under which it was originally classified. For example, farm and agricultural land that no longer produces the minimum gross income or investment requirements in RCW 84.34.020

(2)(b), (c), or (d) must either be reclassified or removed from classification; or

~~((d))~~ (iv) A new owner who received classified land from a deceased owner and the land does not meet the requirements of the classification under which the land is currently classified.

(b) When reclassification is not required. Reclassification is not required for the addition of an agrivoltaics facility, as defined in RCW 43.21F.100, to classified farm and agricultural land.

(3) **Reclassification process if land is subject to removal.** Within ~~((thirty))~~ 30 days of receiving notice from the assessor that land was removed from classification; e.g., Notice of Removal of Current Use Classification and Additional Tax Calculations form, the owner must submit an application for reclassification into another classification under chapter 84.34 or 84.33 RCW if the owner elects to have the land remain classified. The removal notice must include a statement informing the owner of the classified land about the reclassification option. If an application for reclassification is submitted within ~~((thirty))~~ 30 days, the land is not considered removed from classification until the application for reclassification is approved or denied.

(4) **Reclassification process if an owner seeks change of classification.** An owner of classified land may seek to have the land reclassified under a different classification under chapter 84.34 RCW or may seek designation as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW.

(a) If an owner elects to have land reclassified, the owner must submit an application for reclassification to the assessor of the county in which the land is located. This application form will be prepared by the department and supplied to assessors.

(b) Within seven days of receiving the application for reclassification, the assessor must forward a copy to the appropriate granting authority. The assessor retains a copy of all applications for reclassification.

(c) When an application for reclassification is submitted, the classified status of the land is not changed until the application is approved.

(5) **Application procedure.** An application for reclassification is processed in the same manner as an initial application for classifica-

tion, which may include payment of an application fee if the county requires one. All classification requirements of RCW 84.34.035 for farm and agricultural land, RCW 84.34.037 for open space land, RCW 84.34.041 for timber land, and chapter 84.33 RCW for forest land must be satisfied (~~in order~~) to reclassify land. For example, if an owner of classified farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020 (2)(a) submits a reclassification application into the timber land classification under RCW 84.34.020(3), some of the classified farm and agricultural land may not qualify for reclassification into the timber land classification because the timber land classification only allows up to (~~ten~~) 10 percent of the land for compatible incidental uses and does not allow integral residential homesites to qualify.

(a) The granting authority must process an application for reclassification in the same manner as it processes an initial application for classification under chapter 84.34 RCW or for designation as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW.

(b) A timber management plan must be filed with the county legislative authority within (~~sixty~~) 60 days of the date the application for reclassification under RCW 84.34.020(3) is received. The application for reclassification will be accepted(~~7~~) but may not be processed until this plan is received.

(i) If this plan is not received within (~~sixty~~) 60 days of the date the application for reclassification is received, the application will be denied.

(ii) If circumstances require it, the assessor may allow an extension of time for submitting a timber management plan when an application for reclassification is received. The applicant will be notified of this extension in writing. When the assessor extends the filing deadline for this plan, the granting authority should delay processing the application until the plan is received. If the timber management plan is not received by the date set by the assessor, the application for reclassification will be automatically denied.

(c) An application for reclassification may be approved or denied, in whole or in part.

(i) The granting authority must notify the applicant in writing of the extent to which the application for reclassification is approved or denied.

(ii) The applicant has the same appeal rights in relation to a denial of an application for reclassification as the applicant has (~~in regard to~~) regarding an initial application for classification.

(iii) If land is subject to removal and the application for reclassification is denied, the assessor removes the land from classification and calculates additional tax, interest, and penalty in accordance with RCW 84.34.108.

(6) Reclassifications exempt from additional tax, interest, and penalty. No additional tax, interest, and penalty are due when reclassification is a result of any of the following transfers between classifications:

(a) Reclassification from farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2) to: Timber land under RCW 84.34.020(3), open space land under RCW 84.34.020(1), or forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW;

(b) Reclassification from timber land under RCW 84.34.020(3) to: Farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2), open space land under RCW 84.34.020(1), or forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW;

(c) Reclassification from open space/farm and agricultural conservation land under RCW 84.34.020 (1)(c) to farm and agricultural

land under RCW 84.34.020(2) if the land was previously classified as farm and agricultural land;

(d) Reclassification from forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW to open space land under RCW 84.34.020(1), farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2), or timber land under RCW 84.34.020(3); or

(e) If a county merges its timber land classification into its designated forest land program pursuant to RCW 84.34.400, a reclassification application as described in subsection (5) of this rule will not be required.

(7) **Gross income requirements of land to be reclassified.** The minimum gross income requirements relating to the following reclassifications may be deferred for a period of up to five years from the effective date of reclassification when:

(a) Land classified as open space/farm and agricultural conservation land under RCW 84.34.020 (1)(c) or timber land under RCW 84.34.020(3) is reclassified as farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020 (2)(b) or (c); or

(b) Land designated as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW is reclassified as farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020 (2)(b) or (c).

(8) **Valuation of reclassified land.** If approved, the assessed value of reclassified land will be based on the new classification as of January 1st of the assessment year following the year of application. For example, if an application for reclassification from farm and agricultural land to open space/farm and agricultural conservation land is submitted on February 15, 2014, and approved on July 15, 2014, the land will be valued and assessed as open space/farm and agricultural conservation land on January 1, 2015, and the owner is required to pay taxes on this new assessed value in 2016.

RDS-6838.1

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 18-02-109, filed 1/3/18, effective 2/3/18)

WAC 458-30-700 Designated forest land—Removal—Change in status—Compensating tax. (1) **Introduction.** This rule describes what events cause removal of land from designated forest land status under chapter 84.33 RCW, the procedures followed for removal, and the resulting compensating tax.

(2) **Events causing the removal of designated forest land status.** The assessor must remove forest land from its designated forest land status when:

(a) The owner submits a written request to remove the land from designated forest land status;

(b) The owner sells or transfers the land to an individual or entity exempt from property tax because of that individual's or entity's ownership;

(c) The assessor determines that the land is no longer primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber;

(d) The owner has failed to comply with a final administrative or judicial order made because of the violation of the restocking, forest

management, fire protection, insect and disease control and forest debris provisions of Title 76 RCW or the rules that implement Title 76 RCW;

(e) Restocking has not occurred to the extent or within the time specified in the application for designation of the land;

(f) The owner sells or transfers forest land to a new owner who has not signed a notice of continuance, except for a transfer by a transfer on death deed or a transfer to a new owner who is the heir or devisee of a deceased owner. RCW 84.33.140(5). Land may also be removed if a new owner signs the notice of continuance but the assessor determines the land does not continue to qualify in its designated status; or

(g) The assessor discovers that the land was designated under chapter 84.33 RCW in error.

(3) **How to retain designated forest land status when the land is sold or transferred.** When designated forest land is sold or transferred, the new owner may retain designated forest land status by filing a signed notice of continuance with the deed. The notice of continuance may be signed as part of the real estate excise tax (REET) affidavit or as a separate form if the county has decided it will require owners to submit both the REET affidavit and attach a separate notice of continuance. If multiple owners own the land, all owners or their agent(s) must sign the notice of continuance. A notice of continuance is not required for a transfer to a new owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner or for a transfer by a transfer on death deed to retain designated forest land status.

(a) The owner may obtain the notice of continuance form and a real estate excise tax (REET) affidavit from the county. The county assessor's office has the notice of continuance form and the county treasurer's office has the REET affidavit.

(b) After the new owner signs the notice of continuance as part of the REET affidavit and, if required, the separate notice, the REET affidavit and notice must be submitted to the assessor for approval. The assessor may also require the owner to submit a timber management plan before approving the notice of continuance.

(i) The assessor signs the REET affidavit and indicates whether the land will or will not qualify to continue as designated forest land.

(ii) An assessor signs the REET affidavit and approves the land for continued designation if:

(A) The assessor is provided with a complete and accurate notice of continuance signed by the new owner demonstrating that the forest land will continue to qualify as designated forest land; and

(B) At the assessor's option, the new owner provides a timber management plan for the property.

(iii) The assessor is allowed up to (~~fifteen~~) 15 days to confirm that the information upon the notice is complete and accurate. The assessor may use this time to confirm that the timber management plan provides:

(A) The correct legal description for the forest land;

(B) The new owner's statement that the forest land is a parcel of land that consists of five or more acres or multiple parcels that are contiguous and total five or more acres and is primarily devoted to and used to grow and harvest timber;

(C) A statement about whether the land is used to graze livestock;

(D) A brief description of the timber stands located on the land;

(E) A statement about whether the land has been used in compliance with the restocking, forest management, fire protection, insect and disease control, and forest debris provisions of Title 76 RCW; and

(F) If the land has been recently harvested or supports a growth of brush and noncommercial type timber, a description of the owner's plan to restock the forest land within three years.

A timber management plan may contain, but is not required to contain, any other information that the harvester needs for its own business purposes (i.e., a statement of goals for managing the land or identifying resource protection areas on the land, like riparian buffer areas along a stream or an unstable slope, that limit harvesting activities).

(iv) If the assessor determines that the notice of continuance or the timber management plan is not accurate or complete, the owner may resubmit the corrected information to the assessor.

(v) If the assessor determines that the land does not qualify to continue as designated forest land, the assessor removes the land upon the date of the conveyance and provides the owner with a notice of removal containing reason(s) for the removal and the amount of compensating taxes owed.

(c) Once the assessor signs the notice of continuance as part of the REET affidavit and the separate notice of continuance, if required, the notice(s) are then submitted to the treasurer. Before the treasurer can stamp the REET affidavit as approved for recording, the treasurer collects any REET due because of the sale or transfer, and collects all compensating tax if the land does not qualify for continuance as designated forest land because it was denied continuance by the assessor. The county recording clerk must not accept any deeds or other transfer documents unless the treasurer has stamped the REET affidavit.

(d) A notice of continuance is not required when the transfer of the forest land is to a new owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner or is a transfer by a transfer on death deed, however, the land must continue to meet the requirements of designated forest land to avoid removal from designation. The treasurer determines that a transfer is by inheritance because the claim for the inheritance exemption is filled out on the REET affidavit with supporting documentation. The treasurer should notify the assessor when forest land has been transferred by inheritance without a notice of continuance.

(4) **Assessor decisions and procedures.** Before removing the land from its designated forest land status, the assessor follows certain procedures and takes into account circumstances that may delay or prevent removal.

(a) The assessor must determine:

(i) The actual area of land to be removed from forest land status;

(ii) Whether the land has been exempted from a special benefit assessment;

(iii) The true and fair value of the area being removed as of January 1st of the year of removal from designation;

(iv) Forest land value of the area to be removed as of January 1st of the year of removal from designation;

(v) The last levy rate that applied for that area; and

(vi) The amount of time the land has been designated as forest land, including the number of days up to the date of removal for the current year of removal.

(b) The assessor may require the owner to provide a legal description of the land area intended for removal when the landowner requests removal of owner's land from designated forest land status.

(c) The remaining land outside of the affected removal area continues to be designated as forest land if the owner retains a parcel of land that consists of five or more acres or multiple parcels that are contiguous and total five or more acres, primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber. If the remaining land fails to meet this requirement, it will be subject to removal.

(d) The assessor must provide the owner with a written notice and an opportunity to be heard by the assessor, or the assessor's deputy, when the assessor intends to remove the land because it is no longer primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber. RCW 84.33.140 (5)(e). Each county assessor may set his or her own procedure for giving a landowner this notice and opportunity to be heard so long as it is done in a reasonable and consistent manner that ensures due process for each owner.

(e) An assessor may not remove forest land merely because an owner subdivides the land into separate parcels, if the contiguous parcels of the subdivided land still consist of at least five acres and continues to be primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber. An assessor may ask an owner of designated forest land if the use of the land has changed when the owner subdivides a tract of designated forest land into separate parcels.

(f) If the assessor determines the land is no longer primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber, but there is a pending acquisition by an entity that would qualify for exemption from compensating tax under subsection (6)(e) of this rule, the assessor must not remove the land from its designated forest land status. RCW 84.33.140 (5)(e)(i). To prevent removal, the government entity or other qualified recipient must provide written proof to the assessor of its intent to acquire the land or documentation that demonstrates the transaction will qualify for an exemption from compensating tax under subsection (6)(e) of this rule. The entity acquiring the land must provide this written proof within (~~sixty~~) 60 days of a request by the assessor. Thereafter, once a year, the governmental entity or other recipient must provide the assessor of the county in which the land is located written evidence of its intent to acquire the land. This written evidence must be provided on or before December 31st of each year or at an earlier date if the assessor makes a written request for such information. Upon the assessor's written request, the information must be provided within (~~sixty~~) 60 days from the postmark date the assessor mails the request to the owner.

(g) The assessor must not remove forest land from its designation if a governmental restriction is imposed on the land that prohibits, in whole or in part, the harvesting of timber.

(i) If only a portion of the forest land is impacted by the governmental restriction, the assessor cannot use the restriction as a basis to remove the remainder of the land from its designated forest land status.

(ii) A governmental restriction includes:

(A) Any law, regulation, rule, ordinance, program, or other action adopted or taken by a federal, state, county, city, or other governmental entity; or

(B) The land's zoning or its presence within an urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110.

(h) If the assessor has reason to believe that forest land less than (~~twenty~~) 20 acres is no longer primarily used for the growing and harvesting of timber, the assessor may require a timber management plan to assist with determining continuing eligibility.

(5) **Removal proceedings.** If the forest land no longer qualifies for designation, the assessor must provide timely written notice(s) to the owner. RCW 84.33.140 (5)(e) (written notice and opportunity to be heard), and RCW 84.33.140(9) (notice of removal). Upon receiving the notice that the land has been removed (notice of removal), the owner may appeal the removal and/or apply for reclassification of the land under chapter 84.34 RCW. If the owner chooses to appeal the removal, the appeal must be filed within (~~thirty~~) 30 days (or up to (~~sixty~~) 60 days if such a time limit has been adopted by the county legislative authority) of the postmark date the notice was mailed by the assessor, electronically transmitted by the assessor, the assessor electronically notified the owner or person responsible for payment of taxes that the notice was available to be accessed by the owner or other person, or on or before July 1st of the year of removal, whichever is later. RCW 84.40.038. If the owner chooses to apply for reclassification, they must do so within (~~thirty~~) 30 days of the postmark date of the notice.

(a) **When does the land get removed from designated forest land status?** If the removal is a result of a sale or transfer, the assessor removes the land on the date of sale or transfer provided in the legal conveyance. If the removal is based upon a determination or discovery made about the land by the assessor or at the request of the owner, the assessor removes the land on the date shown on the notice of removal mailed to the owner.

(b) **Notice of removal.** The assessor uses the notice of removal to notify the owner that the land has been removed from designated forest land status. Within (~~thirty~~) 30 days of removing land from designated forest land status, the assessor must mail the notice of removal to the owner with the reasons for the removal. The owner, seller, or transferor may appeal the removal to the county board of equalization.

(i) If the property is being removed because the assessor has determined the land is no longer primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber, the assessor provides two notices. First, the assessor must notify the taxpayer of his or her intent to remove the property and give the owner an opportunity to be heard. The assessor may require the owner to provide pertinent information about the land and its use in the response to the assessor's first notice. When the assessor determines that the property still does not qualify as designated forest land after the first notice is sent, the assessor mails the owner the second notice, the notice of removal, but only after:

(A) The owner declines the opportunity to be heard;
(B) The owner fails to timely respond to the first notice; or
(C) The assessor has received and considered the owner's timely response to the notice of intent to remove and nevertheless concludes that the property is no longer primarily devoted to growing and harvesting timber.

(ii) If the removal is based upon an owner's request for removal, upon receipt of a request for removal from an owner, the assessor sends the notice of removal to the owner showing the compensating tax and recording fee due.

(iii) The notice of removal provides the reason(s) for removing the land from designation and the date of the removal. The notice in-

cludes the compensating tax calculated in subsection (6) of this rule and the necessary recording fees to be paid. It also includes the due date for payment, along with the owner's rights to appeal the removal or appeal the true and fair value at the time of removal, and the owner's right to apply for the land to be reclassified under chapter 84.34 RCW. The county must use the notice of removal form provided by the department.

(iv) The assessor must also provide written notice of the removal to any local government filing a notice regarding a special benefit assessment under RCW 84.33.210 within a reasonable time after the assessor's decision to remove the land. The assessor may provide a simple statement with the legal description of the land, the name of the landowner, and the date of removal, if he or she includes a copy of the notice sent to the landowner. RCW 84.33.230.

(c) **What happens when an owner chooses to appeal the removal?** Unless the removal is reversed on appeal, the assessor continues the process to remove the property from designated forest land status. The assessor may choose to delay collection of the compensating tax and recording fee until the appeal is decided. However, if the assessor postpones the collection of the compensating tax and recording fee, the assessor must notify the treasurer to temporarily delay collection. The assessor must also notify the owner that if the determination to remove is upheld, then interest will be due from the date the compensating tax and recording fee were due.

(i) If the removal is reversed on appeal, the assessor must reinstate the land as designated forest land, discharge any lien placed against the land, revise any assessments made against the property during the interim, refund the recording fee paid, and refund or cancel any compensating taxes and interest paid or owing.

(ii) If the removal is upheld on an appeal and the compensating tax and recording fee have not been paid, the compensating tax and recording fee are due immediately with interest accrued from the date they were originally due. Upon receiving notice of the decision upholding the removal, the assessor must immediately notify the treasurer to collect any unpaid compensating taxes, fees, and interest on the land.

(d) **What happens when an owner applies to have the land reclassified under chapter 84.34 RCW?** If an application for reclassification is submitted by the owner no later than (~~thirty~~) 30 days after the postmark date the notice of removal was mailed, the forest land is not removed from designation until the application for reclassification under chapter 84.34 RCW is denied or later removed from classification under RCW 84.34.108. RCW 84.33.145(1).

(i) An application for reclassification is processed in the same manner as an initial application for classification under chapter 84.34 RCW.

(ii) If an owner is reclassifying forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW into the timber land classification under chapter 84.34 RCW, a timber management plan must be filed with the county legislative authority within (~~sixty~~) 60 days of the date the application for reclassification is received. The application for reclassification will be accepted, but may not be processed until this plan is received.

(A) If this plan is not received within (~~sixty~~) 60 days of the date the application for reclassification is received, the application will be denied.

(B) If circumstances require it, the assessor may allow an extension of time for submitting a timber management plan when an applica-

tion for reclassification is received. The applicant will be notified of this extension in writing. When the assessor extends the filing deadline for this plan, the granting authority may delay processing the application until the plan is received. If the timber management plan is not received by the date set by the assessor, the application for reclassification will be automatically denied.

(iii) When the owner sells or transfers forest land (or a portion of the forest land) while an application for reclassification under chapter 84.34 RCW is pending, the assessor may accept a notice of continuation, and allow the owner to revise the application for reclassification to reflect the name of the new owner of the forest land.

(iv) If the application for reclassification under chapter 84.34 RCW is approved, the assessor will transfer the property to its new classification. The assessed value of reclassified land will be based on the new classification as of January 1st of the assessment year following the year the reclassification application was submitted.

(v) If the application for reclassification under chapter 84.34 RCW is denied, the assessor must submit the notice of removal to the county recording authority and inform the treasurer's office to immediately begin collection of the compensating tax and the recording fee. When an application for reclassification is denied, the owner may appeal the denial in accordance with RCW 84.34.035, 84.34.037, or 84.34.041, depending on the classification applied for.

(6) **Compensating tax.** Compensating tax is imposed when land is removed from its designated forest land status. This tax recaptures taxes that would have been paid on the land if it had been assessed and taxed at its true and fair value instead of the forest land value.

(a) **Calculating the compensating tax.** The assessor uses the last levy rate extended against the land, the forest land value as of January 1st of the removal year, and the true and fair value as of January 1st of the removal year for the area to be removed from forest land status to calculate the compensating tax. The compensating tax consists of two parts: The recapture of taxes for previous years that the land was designated as forest land, up to a maximum of nine years; and the recapture of taxes from January 1st of the removal year up to the date of removal from designation. RCW 84.33.140 (10) and (11).

(i) The compensating tax for the previous years is calculated by determining the difference between the amount of taxes assessed at the forest land value for the removal area and the amount of taxes that would have been paid if the land had been valued at its true and fair value as of January 1st in the year of removal. That difference is multiplied by the number of years the land was designated as forest land up to a maximum of nine years.

For the purpose of counting the number of years land was assessed as forest land under this chapter, if the forest land being removed was once classified as timber land under chapter 84.34 RCW but is designated under this chapter because of a merger pursuant to RCW 84.34.400, the date the land was classified as timber land is considered to be the date the property was designated as forest land.

(ii) The compensating tax for the portion of the year of removal from January 1st to the date of removal is calculated by determining the difference between the amount of taxes assessed at the forest land value as of January 1st of the year of removal and the taxes that would have been paid if the land had been valued at its true and fair value as of January 1st of the year of removal.

(b) **Formulas for calculating taxes after removal:**

(i) Calculation of prior year's compensating tax:

True and Fair Value of Land (Jan 1st of year removed)	Less	Forest Land Value (Jan 1st of year removed)	Multiplied by	Last levy Rate Extended Against Land	Multiplied by	Years (not to exceed 9)	Equals	Compensating Tax
\$	-	\$	x	\$	x		=	\$

(ii) Calculation of current year's taxes to date of removal:

	÷	<u>365</u>	=		=	
No. of days designated as forest land in the year of removal		No. of days in year		Proration factor (To items (A) and (B))		
(A) \$ _____	x	_____	x	_____	=	\$ _____
True and Fair Value of Land (Jan 1st of year removed)		Last Levy Rate Extended Against Land		Proration factor		
(B) \$ _____	x	_____	x	_____	=	\$ _____
Forest Land Value (Jan 1st of year removed)		Last Levy Rate Extended Against Land		Proration factor		
(C) Amount of compensating tax for current year ((A) minus (B))					=	\$ _____

(c) **The assessor notifies the treasurer of the amount of compensating tax and the due date for the tax by providing the treasurer a copy of the removal notice.** Compensating tax is due and payable to the county treasurer (~~(thirty)~~) 30 days after the owner is notified of the amount due. The treasurer will mail a notice to the owner of the amount of compensating tax owed and the due date on which this amount must be paid. RCW 84.33.140(11). However, when property is sold or transferred, any compensating tax owed must be paid to the county treasurer before recording the conveyance. The county recording authority will not accept any instrument transferring the land, unless the compensating tax was paid or was not owed.

(d) **What happens if the compensating tax is not paid on the due date?** If the compensating tax is not paid by the due date, the tax is considered delinquent. Interest, set at the statutory rate for delinquent property taxes specified in RCW 84.56.020, will accrue against the amount of the unpaid compensating tax from the due date until the entire amount owing is paid. Unpaid compensating tax and interest becomes a lien on the land. RCW 84.60.020.

(i) This lien attaches at the time the forest land is removed from designation.

(ii) The lien has priority over any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation, or responsibility against the land.

(iii) This lien must be fully paid before any other recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation, or responsibility may be charged against the land.

(iv) The lien can be foreclosed upon expiration of the same period after delinquency and in the same manner as liens for delinquent real property taxes are foreclosed under RCW 84.64.050. RCW 84.33.140(12).

(e) **Compensating tax is not imposed on land removed from forest land designation if the removal resulted solely from any of the following:**

(i) A transfer to a government entity in exchange for other forest land within Washington state;

(ii) A transfer under either the power of eminent domain or upon the threat of eminent domain by an entity with the power of eminent domain that intends to exercise this power. The entity must threaten to exercise eminent domain in writing or demonstrate this threat by some other official action;

(iii) A donation of fee title, development rights, or the right to harvest timber in order to protect, preserve, maintain, improve, restore, limit the future use, or conserve the property for public use or enjoyment (RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130), provided, this donation is made to a:

- (A) ((State)) Federal agency;
- (B) ((Federal)) State agency;
- (C) County;
- (D) City;
- (E) Town;
- (F) Metropolitan park district (see RCW 35.61.010);
- (G) Metropolitan municipal corporation (see RCW 35.58.020);
- (H) Nonprofit historic preservation corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130;

(I) Nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association as defined in RCW 84.34.250; or

(J) Federally recognized Indian tribe.

However, when the land is no longer being used for one of the purposes listed in RCW 84.34.210 or 64.04.130, compensating tax will be imposed on the owner of the land at that time;

(iv) The sale or transfer of fee title to a government entity (see the governmental entities listed in subsection (6)(e)(iii) of this rule) or a nonprofit nature conservancy corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130 exclusively for the protection and conservation of lands recommended for state natural area preserve purposes by the natural heritage advisory council under its established natural heritage plan as defined in chapter 79.70 RCW (natural area preserves) or approved for state natural resources conservation area purposes as defined in chapter 79.71 RCW, or for acquisition and management as a community forest trust as defined in chapter 79.155 RCW. However, if the land is no longer used for these purposes, compensating tax will be imposed on the owner of the land at that time;

(v) A sale or transfer of fee title to the state's parks and recreations commission for park and recreation purposes;

(vi) An official action of an agency of the state of Washington or the county or city in which the land is located disallowing the present use of the land. "Official action" includes city ordinances, zoning restrictions, the Growth Management Act, the Shoreline Management Act, and the Environmental Policy Act;

(vii) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120;

(viii) The creation, sale, or transfer of a conservation easement of private forest lands within unconfined channel migration zones or containing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species under RCW 76.09.040;

(ix) The sale or transfer of forest land within two years after the death of an owner who held at least a ((fifty)) 50 percent interest in the land if:

(A) The individual(s) or entity(s) who received the land from the deceased owner is selling or transferring the land; and

(B) The land has been continuously assessed and valued as classified forest land, designated as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW or

classified under chapter 84.34 RCW since 1993. The date of death shown on the death certificate begins the two-year period for sale or transfer. For example, an owner who holds at least a (~~fifty~~) 50 percent interest in designated forest land dies on March 1, 2012. The land was designated on January 1, 1989, and is still designated on the date of death of the owner. The heir (new owner) does not want to continue growing and harvesting timber and sells the land on January 20, 2014. At the time of sale, the buyer does not sign the notice of continuance because they will not be using the land for growing and harvesting timber. The assessor will remove the land at the time of sale and the removal would not be subject to compensating tax;

(x) The occurrence of a natural disaster such as a flood, wind-storm, earthquake, wildfire, or other such calamity that changes the use of the property, rather than by virtue of an act by the landowner changing the use of the property;

(xi) The assessor discovers that the land was designated under chapter 84.33 RCW in error through no fault of the owner;

(A) For purposes of this subsection, "fault" means a knowingly false or misleading statement, or other act or omission not in good faith, that contributed to the approval of the application for designation or the failure of the assessor to remove the land from designation;

(B) This exception does not apply if an independent basis for removal exists. An example of an independent basis for removal includes the land is no longer devoted primarily to and used for the growing and harvesting of timber; (~~or~~)

(xii) In a county with a population of more than (~~six hundred thousand~~) 600,000 inhabitants or in a county with a population of at least (~~two hundred forty five thousand~~) 245,000 inhabitants that borders Puget Sound as defined in RCW 90.71.010, the compensating tax will not be imposed if there is a transfer of a property interest to a government entity, or to a nonprofit historic preservation corporation or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation (as these corporations are defined in RCW 64.04.130) and the property interest being transferred is to:

(A) Protect or enhance public resources; or

(B) Preserve, maintain, improve, restore, limit the future use of, or otherwise to conserve the land for public use or enjoyment. When the land is no longer being used for any of these purposes, the owner of the land at the time will be required to pay compensating tax; or

(xiii) The sale or transfer to a governmental entity if the governmental entity:

(A) Manages the land in the same manner as designated forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW, or property classified as timber land under chapter 84.34 RCW; and

(B) Provides the county assessor with a timber management plan or a notice of intent to manage the land as required under this subsection (6) (e) (xiii). An updated timber or forest management plan must be provided to the county assessor at least once every revaluation cycle. The county is authorized to collect a fee, according to the county's fee schedule, from the governmental entity for the filing of the timber or forest management plan.

When the land is not managed as required under this subsection (6) (e) (xiii), or when the governmental entity sells or transfers the land at any time, the compensating tax is due from the current government owner, unless the change in use of the land, or the sale or

transfer of the land, meets one of the other exceptions to compensating tax under subsection (6)(e) of this rule.

(7) When will the land be assessed at its true and fair value and the taxes become payable? The land will be assessed at its true and fair value on the date it is removed from forest land status. The assessor revalues the land removed from designated forest land status with reference to its true and fair value on January 1st in the year of removal. RCW 84.33.140(10). The property tax for the remainder of the year following the date of removal is based on land's true and fair value as of January 1st of the removal year.

(a) To calculate the increase the assessor must determine the number of days remaining in the year from the date of removal. The increase in property tax is due on the same due dates as all other property taxes are due for the year (April 30th and October 31st of the current year). RCW 84.56.020.

(b) Formula for calculating the increase in property taxes for the remainder of the year in which the land is being removed:

(i)	$\frac{\text{No. of days from date of removal to the end of the year}}{365}$	=	Proration factor for true and fair land value
(ii)	$\$ \frac{\text{True and Fair Value of Land (Jan 1st of year removed)}}{\text{Last Levy Rate Extended Against Land}} \times$	\times	$\frac{\text{Proration factor}}{\text{Proration factor}} = \$$
(iii)	$\$ \frac{\text{Forest Land Value (Jan 1st of year removed)}}{\text{Last Levy Rate Extended Against Land}} \times$	\times	$\frac{\text{Proration factor}}{\text{Proration factor}} = \$$
(iv)	Total amount of increased taxes for current year ((ii) minus (iii))		= \$

(c) If the taxes for the year of removal have not yet been billed, the tax should be recalculated based on the true and fair value of the land removed as of January 1st of the removal year.

(d) An owner may appeal the true and fair value of the land which is used to calculate the compensating tax and the increase in the remaining current year's taxes in accordance with RCW 84.40.038.

(8) What happens when forest land reclassified under chapter 84.34 RCW is later removed from that classification before ((ten)) 10 years have passed? If reclassified forest land is later removed under chapter 84.34 RCW, a combination of compensating tax and additional tax will be imposed unless the basis for removal is one of the circumstances listed as exempt from additional tax under RCW 84.34.108(6).

(a) The amount of compensating tax is equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of property tax last levied on the land as designated forest land and an amount equal to the true and fair value as of January 1st of the year the land is removed from classification under RCW 84.34.108, multiplied by the last property tax levy rate extended against the land, multiplied by

(b) A number equal to:

(i) The number of years the land was designated as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW, if the total number of years the land was designated under chapter 84.33 RCW and classified under chapter 84.34 RCW is less than ((ten)) 10; or

(ii) Ten minus the number of years the land was classified under chapter 84.34 RCW, if the total number of years the land was designa-

ted under chapter 84.33 RCW and classified under chapter 84.34 RCW is
at least (~~ten~~) 10.